copy 2

Ontario, Legislative Assembly.

Sessional papers

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XIX.—PART I.

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXT[illegible] LEGISLATURE.

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1887.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1887.

LIBRARY
AUG 23 1967
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts (*Dominion and Provinces*)	60	*Printed.*
Accounts, Public	15	"
Agricultural and Arts, Report	5	"
Agricultural College, Report	6	"
Agricultural Societies, analysis	37	*Not printed.*
Asylums, Report	3	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	2	*Printed.*
Blind Institute, Report	9	"
Bonds and Securities	65	*Not printed.*
Borron, E. B., cases before	64	*Printed.*
Crown Lands, Report of Commissioner	18	*Printed.*
Dairy Associations, Report	50	*Printed.*
Dairying at Agricultural College, Report	56	"
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	4	"
Disputed Territory, correspondence	39	"
Division Courts, Report	59	"
Education, Report of Minister	7	*Printed.*
Education, correspondence	48	*Printed in part.*
Education, Poor School Fund	53	*Printed.*
Education, School Appliances	23	"
Elections, votes polled	13	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report	25	*Not printed.*
Entomological Society, Report	68	*Printed.*
Estimates for 1887	17	"
Franchise, exercise of by women	67	*Not printed.*
Free Grant Regulations	40	"
French Settlements, Public Schools in	48	*Printed in part.*
Fruit Growers' Association, Report	11	*Printed.*
Gaols and Prisons, Report	12	*Printed.*
Health, Report of Board of	14	*Printed.*
Hospitals, Report	20	"

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Immigration, Report	19	*Printed*
Insurance, Report	8	"
Legal Offices, Report	70	*Printed.*
Library, Report	16	"
Licenses, Report	10	"
Magdalen Asylums, Report	21	*Printed.*
Mechanics' Institutes, Report	7	"
Mechanics' Institutes, Regulations	38	*Not printed.*
Mercer Estate, Expenditures in 1885	46	"
Mercer Estate, Expenditures in 1886	47	"
Municipal Assets	66	"
Municipal Indebtedness	54	*Printed.*
Municipal Receipts	1	*Not printed.*
Niagara Falls Park, Commissioners' Report	36	*Printed.*
Orphan Asylums, Report	21	*Printed.*
Parliament Buildings, advertisements, etc	28	*Printed.*
Parliament Buildings, correspondence	44	"
Parliament Buildings, correspondence	58	"
Picton Division Court, vacancy	63	"
Pine Trees, dues collected	43	*Not printed.*
Poor School Fund, expenditure	53	*Printed.*
Practical Science, Report	7	"
Provinces, autonomy of, correspondence	51	"
Public Accounts	15	"
Public Schools in French Settlements	48	*Printed in part.*
Public Works, Report of Commissioner	22	*Printed.*
Refuge, Houses of, Report	21	*Printed.*
Regiopolis College, repairs	69	"
Registrars' fees	45	"
School Appliances, etc., Report	23	*Printed.*
Secretary and Registrar's Report	62	"
Seed Grain in Muskoka, dues for	57	*Not printed.*
Simcoe and Couchiching Lakes, correspondence	49	"
Statute Commissioners, Report	35	*Printed.*
Statute distribution by Queen's Printer	41	*Not printed.*
Statute distribution by Queen's Printer	42	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	10	*Printed.*
Timber Dues in January, 1886	32	*Not printed.*
Timber Limit, map	31	"
Timber Limits, Orders in Council	34	*Printed.*
Timber, Woods and Forests accruals	33	*Not printed.*
Titles, Report of Master of	61	*Printed.*
Toronto General Trusts Company, Statement	26	*Not printed.*

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Toronto University, Report	24	*Not printed.*
Toronto University, Minutes	52	*Printed.*
University College, Report	7	*Printed.*
University College, Students and Studies in	30	*Not printed.*
Upper Canada College, cash transactions	55	*Printed.*
Upper Canada College, Report	7	"
Voters, female	67	*Not printed.*
Western University, income	29	*Not printed.*
Women Voters	67	"
Woods and Forests, accruals	33	"
Yarmouth, drainage investments	27	*Not printed.*

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

No. 1.. Receipts and Expenditures, Assets and Liabilities of the Municipalities of the Province of Ontario for the years 1884 and 1885. (*Not printed.*)

No. 2.. Report relating to the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 3.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 30th September, 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 4.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 5.. Report of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART II.

No. 6.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 7.. Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, for the year 1886, with the Statistics of 1885, in which Report is included the Reports upon Mechanics' Institutes; Practical Science; University College; and Upper Canada College. (*Printed.*)

No. 8.. Detailed Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

No. 9.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 10.. Report of the Provincial Secretary, on the working of the Tavern and Shop License Acts for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 12.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of Ontario for the year ending 30th September, 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 13.. Return from the Records of the General Election to the Legislative Assembly in 1886, shewing:—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (6) The number of names remaining on the Voters' Lists in each District. (7) The population of each District as shewn by the last census. (*Printed.*)

No. 14.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

No. 15.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 16.. Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. (*Printed.*)

No. 17.. Estimates for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 18.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 19.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 20.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th December, 1886. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART V.

No. 21.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge, Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 22.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 23.. Report on the School Appliances, Pupils Work, etc., exhibited by the Education Department of Ontario at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, England, in 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 24.. Report of the University of Toronto for the year 1885-6. (*Not printed.*)

No. 25.. Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry and Refuge for the year ending 31st October, 1886. (*Not printed.*)

No. 26.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company. (*Not printed.*)

No. 27.. Return of the Municipal Council of the Township of Yarmouth, of money borrowed during the year 1886, under the Act respecting the investments in Tile Drainage. (*Not printed.*)

No. 28.. Copies of Advertisements, Tenders, Specifications, Contracts, etc., in connection with the erection of the proposed Legislative and Departmental Buildings of Ontario. (*Printed.*)

No. 29.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will, in his capacity as visitor of the Western University of London, Ontario, call upon the Senate of said University to furnish a full and accurate account of the property of the University, and the income received therefrom, in order that the same may be laid before the Legislature, as directed by section 5, of 41 Vic., cap. 20. (*Not printed.*)

No. 30.. Return shewing the total number of Students in University College at the date of the Order; the number of female students at the same date, and also, the number of students attending lectures in each of the following subjects:—Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Pyhsics, History, Ethnology, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Chaldic, Syriac, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Biology, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31.. Return shewing on a map or plan each timber limit or berth now under license, and each timber limit or berth disposed of at the sale in October last, whether yet under license or not, with the names of the present licensees or owners thereof marked thereon, and the area thereof, and the bonus *per* square mile paid in respect thereof, and the dates when the same were respectively first placed under license. (*Not printed.*)

No. 32.. Return shewing the names of the persons, firms and companies, indebted to the Province on the first day of January, 1886, on account of Timber Dues, Ground Rent, or Bonuses for Timber Limits, the amount of indebtedness in each case, the balance, if any, due by such persons, firms and companies, on the first day of January in each year since 1880. The total amount of such indebtedness on the 1st day of January, 1886. (*Not printed.*)

No. 33.. Return shewing the persons by whom, and the limits or births in respect of which, the bonuses appearing as accruals from Woods and Forests, were payable in each year since 1871, the balances which remain unpaid on account of bonuses on the 31st December, in each year since 1871, with the names of the persons by whom the same were respectively owing, and the amount owed by each of them, and in respect of what limit or berth it was due, and the period during which it had remained unpaid after it became due, the amounts which in each of the said years were allowed to licensees in reduction of the sums owing by them, with the names of the persons to whom the allowances were made, the amount of each allowance and the reasons for making them. (*Not printed.*)

No. 34.. Return of copies of all Orders in Council relating to the sale of timber limits, which took place in October last. The names of the purchasers at the sale, the several limits bought by each purchaser, with the area of each of them, and the bonus *per* square mile agreed to be paid for each such limit. The deposit paid by each purchaser, the amount since paid on each purchase, and the nature of the security, if any, given for the residue of the price. The several limits which had been bid off at the sale which took place in October, 1872, and the price *per* square mile at which they were severally bid off at that sale. The names of all purchasers who have failed to comply with the conditions of sale. The names of all purchasers who have transferred their claims to other persons with the names of the transferees and dates of transfers to them respectively. The several limits, if any, put up for sale and not sold and the disposition since made of them and the authority under which such disposition was made. (*Printed.*)

No. 35.. Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the Public Statutes of the Province. (*Printed.*)

No. 36.. Report of the Commissioners for Niagara Falls Park. (*Printed.*)

No. 37.. Analysis of Reports of County and Township Agricultural Societies and of Horticultural Societies for the year 1885, in accordance with the provisions of sections 47 and 48, chapter 35, R. S. O. (*Not printed.*)

No. 38.. Regulations respecting Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools. (*Not printed.*)

No. 39.. Correspondence respecting the land and timber in the recently Disputed Territory of the Province. (*Printed.*)

No. 40.. Copies of all regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the Act to amend the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, 43 Vic., cap. 4. (*Not printed.*)

No. 41.. Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes of Ontario for the year 1886. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42.. Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Statutes of Ontario for the year 1886. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43. Return shewing what application has been made for payments out of the Consolidated Revenue, under the provisions of Sec. 4, cap. 4, 43 Vic., in respect of the dues on pine trees. Also, shewing what is the aggregate sum which, up to the first day of March last, the patentees of lands subject to the provisions of the Act, are entitled to receive out of the dues collected on pine trees cut after date of their Patents. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44.. Return giving copies of all correspondence with the Architect, Mr. Waite, concerning the plans prepared by him for the proposed new Parliament and Departmental Buildings, and any agreement made with him concerning his remuneration as such Architect. (*Printed.*)

No. 45.. Statement of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all the Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1886, made in accordance with the provisions of the R. S. O. Cap. 111, Sec. 97 and 43 Vic., Cap. 3, Sec. 2, with which are contrasted receipts of same nature in 1884 and 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 46.. Statement in detail of receipts and expenditures on account of the Mercer Estate for the year 1885. (*Not printed.*)

No. 47.. Statement in detail of receipts and expenditures on account of the Mercer Estate for the year 1886. (*Not printed.*)

No. 48.. Copies of all correspondence, papers and reports, between the Department of Education and William S. Summerby and O. Dufort, Inspectors of Public Schools, in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, during the last year, on the subject of Public Schools in the French Settlements of these Counties. Also, copies of all reports respecting the alleged difficulties between the English and French ratepayers of the town of L'Orignal, or, upon the propriety of establishing a Separate School for Protestant children in that town. (*Printed in part.*)

No. 49.. Return of copies of all correspondence subsequent to the year 1882, between the Department of Public Works and any person or persons with reference to the regulation of the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, together

with the reports of the Engineer, shewing the amount expended in removing obstructions from the outlets of the lakes and also the condition in which the outlets are at the present time. (*Not printed.*)

No. 50.. Annual Reports of the Dairy Associations of Ontario for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART VI.

No. 51.. Correspondence with regard to a Conference of Provincial Ministers to consider questions affecting the autonomy of the Provinces and their financial arrangements with the Dominion. (*Printed.*)

No. 52.. Return of copies of the Minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto from the date of the last Return to the present time. (*Printed.*)

No. 53.. Detailed statement of the expenditure from the Poor School Fund for the years 1885 and 1886, with the sections and townships in which the expenditures were made; the rate on the dollar paid by the section in each year, with the length of time such schools were open, and the amount of aid, if any, received from County or Township municipality. (*Printed.*)

No. 54.. Return shewing the indebtedness of any Municipality to the Government, whenever the same may be in arrears for over one year, either on account of principal or interest. (*Printed.*)

No. 55.. Statement of Cash Transactions on account of Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 56.. Report of the Professor of Dairying, at the Agricultural College for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 57... Return shewing the amount due the Government by settlers in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts for seed grain; also, what amount has been paid back to the Governmentby the settlers for seed grain. (*Not printed.*)

No. 58.. Return giving copies of correspondence, etc., between the Government and Messieurs Gordon and Helliwell, respecting plans, etc., of the new Parliament Buildings, subsequent to that brought down in the Session of 1882, and being Sessional Papers No. 40, of that Session. (*Printed.*)

No. 59.. Report upon the Division Courts of Ontario. (*Printed.*)

No. 60.. Return of copies of all correspondence, subsequent to that already brought down, between the Government of this Province and the Governments of the Dominion and Quebec, respecting unsettled accounts between the Governments. (*Printed.*)

No. 61.. Report of the Master of Titles. (*Printed.*)

No. 62... Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 63 Return shewing when the vacancy in the office of the Clerk of the Division Court at Picton occurred. (*Not printed.*)

No. 64.. Return shewing the number of cases brought before E. B. Borron, Stipendiary Magistrate for Northern Nipissing, for adjudication during each year since his appointment; and shewing also, the other duties performed by him in each year. (*Printed.*)

No. 65.. Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Secretary's office, since the last return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statute. (*Not printed.*)

No. 66... Statement of the Assets, Liabilities, Revenue, etc., of the municipalities within the several Counties in the Province for the year 1885. (*Not printed.*)

No. 67.. Return shewing the number of votes polled by widows and unmarried women in the municipalities of the Province at the late municipal elections. (*Not printed.*)

No. 68.. Report of the Entomological Society for 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 69.. Return shewing the agreement entered into between the Province and the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Kingston for the use of the building known as Regiopolis College. The amount expended for repairs and improvements, made at the expense of the Province, upon the building. (*Printed.*)

No. 70.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices. (*Printed.*)

(No. 1).

Receipts and Expenditures, Assets and Liabilities of the Municipalities of the Province of Ontario for the years 1884 and 1885. *(Not printed).*

REPORT

RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1885.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1887.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 1st, 1886.

To His Honour the Honourable John Beverley Robinson,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

In compliance with the Statute in that behalf, the undersigned respectfully presents to Your Honour the Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Registrar-General.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Total Registrations of Births, Marriages and Deaths in 1885	1
Births.—Excess over deaths and ratio to population	2
" Ratio in other countries	3
" Proportion of males to females	3
" Remarks on, by seasons	4
" Plural and Illegitimate	4
Marriages.—Remarks on, Denominations	5
" " " Months and ages	5
" " " At advanced ages	6
" " " Youthful marriages	6
" " " Licenses and banns	6
Tables 1.—Births, Marriages and Deaths in each County	7-8
" 2.— " " " City	9
" 3.— " " " Town	10
" 4.— " by months and proportion of males to females	11
" 5.— " Priority by months	12
" 6.— " " quarters	12
" 7.— " in specified periods, and difference between males and females	12
" 8.— " Illegitimate, Twins and Triplets	13
" 9.—Marriages. Denominations	14-15
" 10.— " Months	16
" 11.— " Ages	17
" 12.— " Disparity of ages	18
" 13.—Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 in each County	21
" 14.— " Quarterly and monthly	22
" 15.— " Ages at, with per centages	23
" 16.— " Average age by Counties	24
" 17.— " " Cities and Towns	25
" 18.— " Nationalities of those over 60 years of age	26
" 19.— " Centenarians	27
" 20.— " Number, and ten highest causes in each County	28-29
" 21.— " " " " " City	30-31
" 22.— " " " " " Towns	30-31
" 23.— " By occupations	32
" 24.— " " Statistical clasification	33-34

		PAGE.
Remarks on Death Tables.	Number and Ratio	35
" " "	Sex	35
" " "	Seasons	35
" " "	Average age	36
" " "	Decedents over 60 years	36
" " "	Centenarians	36
" " "	Classified causes, Class I	37-38
" " "	" " II.	38-40
" " "	" " III.	40-41
" " "	" " IV.	41-42
" " "	" " V.	42
Diagrams 1, 2, 3 and 4		42
Explanations of diagrams		42-44
Remarks on Deaths by Occupations		44-45
Concluding remarks		46

APPENDIX.

Table A.—Births by Months		iv.
"	Cities	x.
" B.—Marriages by Denominations		xiv.
" C.— "	Months	xxiv.
" D.— "	Ages	xxvi.
" E.—Deaths: Causes of, months and ages		xxxiv.
	Recapitulation of Table E	lxx.
" F.—Deaths by Counties		lxxii.
" G.— "	Cities and Towns	cii.
" H.— "	Ages by Counties	cxxvi.
" I.— "	" Cities and Towns	clviii.
" J.— "	Occupations	clxxxii.

ERRATA.

Appendix XLIV.—Phthisis—Months, August, should be females, 88; total, 148.

REPORT

RELATING TO THE

Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, December 1st, 1886.

To the Honourable A. S. HARDY,

Registrar-General, Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present a Report of the Births, Marriages and Deaths returned as having been registered in the Province during the year ending 31st December, 1885.

The total number of Births registered in Ontario during the year 1885 was 45,228; of Marriages, 13,675; and of deaths, 22,105. These numbers are slightly in excess of the previous year. There were more births by 724; more marriages by 29, and more Deaths by 403, altogether a total increase in the number of registrations of Births, Marriages and Deaths, of 1,156.

The following Counties and Districts return the largest increases, viz.: Carleton, York, Grey, Leeds and Grenville (united), Prescott and Russell (united), Brant, Frontenac, Essex, the Districts of Algoma, and Muskoka and Parry Sound.

It may, however, be noted that in 1884 the year antecedent to this report, some of these Counties, particularly Carleton and Frontenac, returned a less number of registrations than in the previous year.

Several portions of the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound and Algoma have been lately opened for settlement; the population has therefore naturally increased by the influx of settlers, which accounts for the large increase in the number of registrations in those districts.

BIRTHS.

The general statistics of Births in the Province during the year 1885 may be found in Tables 1, 2, 3, on pages 7, 8, 9 and 10. The whole number reported was 45,228, as before stated, 724 more than in 1884.

Excess of Births over Deaths.

The excess of births over deaths for the last five years was as follows:

1881—17,893 or 78.4 per cent. more births than deaths.
1882—20,629 or 94.6 " " "
1883—21,932 or 104.1 " " "
1884—22,802 or 105.0 " " "
1885—23,123 or 105.6 " " "

It is much larger than in other countries, as may be seen from the following abstracts taken from their Registration Reports:

England..... 375,922 or 70.8 per cent. more births than deaths.
Ireland..... 25,239 or 27.8 " " "
Connecticut, U.S.. 4,407 or 38.8 " " "
Massachusetts, " .. 10,696 or 28.7 " " "
Rhode Island, " .. 1,764 or 38.3 " " "

In the Cities and Towns the excess was not so great. The Cities returned 2,605 or 47.0 per cent. more births than deaths, and the towns 967 or 73.4 per cent. more.

The cause of this large excess of births over deaths in the whole Province is attributed to the incomplete returns of deaths from some of the outlying districts.

Ratio of Births (Province).

(See Table 1.)

The ratio of Births to 1,000 living in the whole Province was 23.5. The rate was below 20 per 1,000 in the Counties of Haldimand, Leeds and Grenville (united), Lennox and Addington, Lanark, Northumberland and Durham (united), Norfolk, Peel, Prince Edward, and Stormont Dundas and Glengarry (united), and above 25 per 1,000 in Carleton, Dufferin, Essex, Prescott and Russell, (united), Renfrew, Waterloo, Wentworth and York; the lowest rates, as usual, being in the Agricultural Counties, and the highest, with a few exceptions, in the industrial counties.

The average birth rate for the last five years was 22.6 per 1,000 living.

Ratio (Cities).

(See Table 2.)

The total number of births in the eleven Cities was 8,145; the ratio was 28.2 per 1,000. In the Cities of Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Guelph, the ratio was over 25 per 1,000; and below 20 in London and St. Catharines.

Ratio (Towns).

(*See Table 3.*)

The following Towns, viz.: Walkerton, Windsor, Owen Sound, Simcoe, Perth, Pembroke, Woodstock, Brampton and Berlin, returned a birth rate of over 25 per 1,000. Pembroke and Perth, whose rates were respectively 47 and 45 per 1,000, being the highest returned from any locality.

In six Towns, viz.: Goderich, Chatham, Whitby, Picton, Barrie and Lindsay, the rate was below 20 per 1,000, especially in Goderich and Whitby; the former returned only 13 per 1,000 and the latter 15 per 1,000.

Birth Ratio's in other Countries.

England	33.4	per 1,000.
Scotland	33.4	"
Ireland	24.0	"
Denmark	33.4	"
Norway	31.0	"
Sweden	30.0	"
Austria	38.4	"
Hungary	46.0	"
Switzerland	28.1	"
German Empire	37.4	"
Prussia	36.9	"
Netherlands	34.9	"
Belgium	30.5	"
France	24.8	"
Spain	36.6	"
Italy	38.7	"
State of Massachusetts, United States	25.0	"
State of Connecticut, "	23.0	"
State of Rhode Island, "	39.0	"
State of Minnesota, "	40.0	"
State of New Hampshire "	18.0	"
Ontario, Canada	23.0	"

SEX.

Proportion of Male to Female Births.

(*See Table 4.*)

The male births numbered 23,587 and the female births 21,641, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 108.9 to 100. The mean proportion having been for the previous five years 107.2 to 100. In the Cities the proportion was not so great, being 105.8 to 100.

In England the proportion was	103.8	to 100.
In Ireland "	105.3	"
In Massachusetts, U.S. "	105.6	"
In Connecticut, U.S. "	105.7	"
In Rhode Island, U.S. "	103.3	"

The excess of male over female births was maintained in every month of the year in the returns for the whole Province, but in the separate return from the Cities the female births exceeded the male births in the months of August and September.

Months and Quarterly.

(*See Tables 5, 6 and 7.*)

As usual the greatest number of births was in the month of March and the least in November.

The first, second and third quarters were nearly equal in the number of births returned.

Plural Births.

(*See Table 8.*)

There were 245 cases reported during the year, of which 238 were twins and 7 triplets, or 497 children, 278 males and 219 females. The seven cases of triplets occurred in the following Counties: One in Essex, one in Frontenac, one in Lambton, one in Ontario, and three in York.

Illegitimate.

(*See Table 8.*)

The infants registered in the year as having been born out of wedlock, numbered 621, a decrease of 23 from the number returned in 1884; still the proportion was high—one in every 72 births.

In England it was one in every	21	births.
In Ireland	"	36	"
In Massachusetts, U.S.	"	54	"
In Connecticut, U.S.	"	87	"
In Rhode Island, U.S.	"	140	"

MARRIAGES.

Number and Ratio.

(*See Tables 1, 2 and 3.*)

The marriages celebrated in Ontario during 1885 numbered 13,675, giving a ratio of 14.2 persons married to 1,000 living, a slightly higher rate than in 1884.

In England the ratio was	15.1	per	1,000 living.
In Ireland "	8.6		"
In Rhode Island, U.S., the ratio was	16.8		"
In Connecticut, U.S., "	17.0		"
In New Hampshire, U.S., "	18.9		"

The gathering of the labouring and manufacturing classes into the Cities and large Towns, influences the marriage rate in those places. This is shown in Tables 2 and 3. In the Cities the rate was 21.3 persons married to 1,000 living, and in the Towns 25 to 1,000, while in the Agricultural Counties, excluding the Cities and Towns, the rate was only 12 to 1,000.

Denominations.

(See Table 9.)

By reference to Table 9, page 14, it will be seen that those who declared themselves to be Methodists at the time of their marriage, far exceeded in numbers those claiming to belong to other denominations. They exceeded the Episcopalians and Presbyterians combined by 130, numbering 10,054 or 37 per cent. of all who were married in 1885. In 1881 they returned 35 per cent. of the whole, so that they have increased two per cent. in five years, while the Episcopalians and Presbyterians have remained, as regards per centage, about the same as in 1881. The Roman Catholic denomination, which in 1881 only returned 13 per cent. as belonging to their church, now return 15 per cent. of the whole number of marriages.

Months.

(See Table 10.)

Out of the 68,096 marriages recorded during tht last five years, 15,027, or 22 per cent. of them, took place in the months of October and December; 8,059, or 11.8 per cent. in December, and 6,968 or 10.2 per cent. in October. The months which returned the least number of marriages during the same five years were July and August; only 8,258 marriages or 12.1 per cent. of the whole were recorded in those two months; 3,856 or 5.7 per cent. in August and 4,402 or 6.6 per cent. in July.

Ages.

(See Table 11.)

The number of persons married in the different periods of life in this Province in the last five years is shown in Table 11. By examining the Table it will be found that of all the females married in that period, 13,641 or 20 per cent. were under 20 years of age, 34,035 or 49 per cent. were between 20 and 25 years, and 12,732 or 18 per cent. between 25 and 30 years; altogether there were 60,408 or 88 per cent. females married under 30 years, whereas of the males only 797 or 1.17 per cent. were under 20 years of age when married; 25,407 or 49 per cent. between 20 and 25 years, and 23,841 or 18 per cent. between 25 and 30 years; altogether 50,042 males were married under 30 years of age. In the other periods of life the males greatly exceeded the females in their ages when entering the married state.

In England.....	19	per cent. of the females were	under	20	years	when married
In Rhode Island, U.S. ..	21	"	"	"	"	"
In New Hampshire, U.S.	27	"	"	"	"	"
In Connecticut, U. S....	17	"	"	"	"	"
In Massachusetts, U.S...	16	"	"	"	"	"

Bachelors and Widowers—Spinsters and Widows.

Of the 13,675 men married in 1885, 12,161 were Bachelors and 1,514 widowers, or one widower to every eight bachelors, and of the 13,675 women married, 13,047 were spinsters and 628 widows, or one widow to every 20 spinsters, the proportion being the same for widowers as last year, but fewer widows were married in 1885 than in 1884.

Marriages at Advanced Ages.

(*See Table 12.*)

In 24 of the marriages 19 bridegrooms were 70 years of age and over when married, and in two cases the bridegrooms were 80 years old, and in one case the bridegroom was as far advanced in life as 82 years.

Only in one case was the bride the elder when married, she being 70 years old, and her husband half that age, viz. : 35 years. Marriages of persons advanced in years were not so numerous as in 1884.

Youthful Marriages.

There were recorded in 1885 the marriages of three girls at 14 years of age, and 30 at 15 years, but no young man appears to have ventured into matrimony under the age of 17 years.

Licenses and Banns.

Table B shews that 11,943 of the marriages were by License and 1,708 by Banns.

The number of Licenses issued by the Marriage License Department of Ontario for the year 1885, corresponds very closely with the number of marriages registered, a proof of what has several times been stated in the Reports of this Department, viz.: That the Clergymen of this Province, with a few exceptions, return all the marriages celebrated by them.

TABLE 1.

TABLE shewing the total number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each County in 1885.

COUNTIES.	Population.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.				DEATHS.				TOTALS.				RATIO TO 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.		
		Number in 1884.	Number in 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1884.	Number in 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1884.	Number in 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in 1884.	Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Algoma	20320	424	542	118	....	173	237	64	....	193	285	92	....	790	1064	274	....	26.6	11.6	14.0
Brant	33869	712	782	70	....	257	238	....	19	388	426	38	....	1357	1446	89	....	23.0	7.0	12.5
Bruce	64774	1464	1379	....	85	402	356	....	46	476	489	13	....	2342	2224	....	118	21.2	5.5	7.5
Carleton	64103	1795	2452	657	....	515	545	30	....	1270	1256	....	14	3580	4253	673	....	38.2	8.4	19.6
Dufferin	20536	478	548	70	....	142	137	....	5	187	177	....	10	807	862	55	....	26.6	6.6	8.6
Elgin	42361	803	846	43	....	337	334	....	3	351	371	20	....	1491	1551	60	....	20.0	7.8	8.7
Essex	46559	1407	1501	94	....	337	342	5	....	673	654	....	19	2417	2497	80	....	32.0	7.3	14.0
Frontenac	42555	837	887	50	....	305	331	26	....	553	559	6	....	1695	1777	82	....	20.8	7.7	13.1
Grey	70528	1384	1486	102	....	400	419	19	....	494	543	49	....	2278	2448	170	....	21.0	5.9	7.7
Haldimand	24991	533	477	....	56	168	192	24	....	223	236	13	....	924	905	....	19	19.0	7.6	9.4
Halton	21919	508	461	....	47	128	120	....	8	241	238	....	3	877	819	....	58	21.0	5.4	10.8
Hastings	55192	1126	1104	....	22	503	488	....	15	721	626	....	95	2350	2218	....	132	20.0	8.8	11.5
Huron	76525	1574	1582	8	....	424	477	53	....	615	611	....	4	2613	2670	57	....	20.6	6.2	8.0
Kent	54335	1098	1109	11	....	407	370	....	37	551	531	....	20	2056	2010	....	46	20.4	6.8	9.8
Lambton	52034	1119	1130	11	....	268	301	33	....	544	479	....	65	1931	1910	....	21	21.7	5.7	9.0
Lanark	33975	787	809	22	....	246	267	21	....	320	306	....	14	1353	1382	29	....	23.8	7.8	9.0
Leeds and Grenville	60164	975	962	....	13	400	420	20	....	550	701	151	....	1925	2083	158	....	16.0	7.0	11.6
Lennox and Addington	26484	448	425	....	23	210	186	....	24	232	225	....	7	890	836	....	54	16.0	7.0	8.6
Lincoln	31563	679	697	18	....	190	206	16	..	437	411	....	26	1306	1314	8	....	22.7	6.5	13.2
Middlesex	93081	2036	1988	....	48	599	586	....	13	1149	1085	....	64	3784	3659	....	125	21.3	6.2	11.6
Muskoka and Parry Sound	27204	894	937	43	....	172	196	24	...	235	325	90	....	1301	1458	157	....	34.4	7.2	11.9
Norfolk	33527	761	643	....	118	222	236	14	....	309	297	....	12	1292	1176	....	116	19.1	7.1	8.1
Northumberland and Durham	77390	1432	1417	....	15	548	470	....	78	742	856	114	....	2722	2743	21	....	18.3	6.0	11.0
Ontario	48812	1120	1058	....	62	277	290	13	....	542	502	....	40	1939	1850	....	89	23.7	5.9	10.2
Oxford	50159	1098	1111	13	....	347	310	....	37	517	472	....	45	1962	1893	....	69	22.1	6.1	9.4
Peel	26175	598	519	....	79	148	151	3	....	301	255	....	46	1047	925	....	122	19.8	5.7	9.7
Perth	53686	1107	1128	21	....	338	332	....	6	416	440	24	....	1861	1900	39	....	21.0	6.1	8.2
Peterborough	34648	856	859	3	....	254	272	18	....	380	381	1	....	1490	1512	22	....	24.8	7.8	11.0
Prescott and Russell	38022	1483	1377	...	106	230	250	20	....	435	636	201	....	2148	2263	115	....	36.2	6.5	16.7
Prince Edward	21045	403	361	....	42	162	142	....	20	290	271	....	19	855	774	....	81	17.1	6.7	12.8

TABLE 1.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Population.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.				Totals.				Ratio to 1,000 of the Population.		
		Number in 1884.	Number in 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1884.	Number in 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1884.	Number in 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in 1884.	Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Renfrew	40246	1185	1204	19	....	321	316	....	5	338	373	35	....	1844	1893	49	....	30.0	7.8	9.2
Simcoe	74903	1473	1639	166	....	538	481	....	57	642	601	....	41	2653	2721	68	....	21.9	6.4	8.0
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	66017	1169	1139	....	30	438	382	....	56	582	610	28	....	2189	2131	....	58	17.2	5.7	9.2
Victoria	35163	846	792	....	54	246	194	....	52	368	296	....	72	1460	1282	....	178	22.5	5·5	8.4
Waterloo	42735	1366	1242	....	124	369	331	....	38	470	469	....	1	2205	2042	....	163	29.0	7.7	11.0
Welland	31771	705	719	14	....	221	213	....	8	332	377	45	....	1258	1309	51	....	22.6	6.7	11.8
Wellington	66189	1508	1357	....	151	347	408	61	....	715	645	....	70	2570	2410	....	160	20.5	6.1	9.7
Wentworth	66952	1810	1807	....	3	547	609	62	....	1143	1097	....	46	3500	3513	13	....	27.0	9.0	16.3
York	153098	4503	4752	249	....	1510	1540	30	....	2777	2993	216	....	8790	9285	495	....	31.0	10.0	19.0
Totals	1923610	44504	45228	1802	1078	13646	13675	556	527	21702	22105	1136	733	79852	81008	2765	1609	23.5	7.1	11.4
		Increase, 724.				Increase, 29.				Increase, 403.				Total increase in B., M. and D., 1156.						

TABLE 2.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in the eleven Cities in 1885.

CITIES.	Population as returned by Assessors.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.				Total number of B., M. and D. in 1884.	Total number of B., M. and D. in 1885.			Ratio to 1,000 of the Population.		
		1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Marriages	Deaths.
Toronto	111800	2996	3324	328	.....	1159	1216	57	.....	2155	2393	238	.....	6310	6933	623	.....	29.7	10.8	21.4
Hamilton	39985	1095	1080	.....	15	393	453	60	.....	722	684	.....	38	2210	2217	7	.....	27.0	11.3	17.1
Ottawa	32857	1024	1481	457	.....	377	375	.....	2	1047	927	.....	120	2448	2783	335	.....	45.0	11.4	28.3
London	26254	476	497	21	.....	212	232	20	.....	332	386	54	.....	1020	1115	95	.....	18.9	8.8	14.6
Kingston	15109	366	350	.....	16	185	163	.....	22	268	272	4	.....	819	785	.....	34	23.1	10.7	18.0
Brantford	12167	270	312	42	.....	127	110	.....	17	143	175	32	.....	540	597	57	.....	25.6	8.9	14.3
St. Thomas	11157	305	254	.....	51	155	154	.....	1	91	115	24	.....	551	523	.....	28	22.7	13.8	10.3
Guelph	10134	311	258	.....	53	66	96	30	.....	175	159	.....	16	552	513	.....	39	25.4	9.4	15.6
St. Catharines	9882	195	180	.....	15	86	95	9	.....	189	156	.....	33	470	431	.....	39	18.2	9.6	15.8
Belleville	10171	188	209	21	.....	132	116	.....	16	194	184	.....	10	514	509	.....	5	20.5	10.4	18.8
Stratford	8764	155	200	45	.....	89	68	.....	21	76	89	13	.....	320	357	37	.....	22.7	7.7	10.1
	288280	7381	8145	914	150	2981	3078	176	79	5392	5540	365	217	15754	16763	1154	145	28.2	10.6	19.2

Increase in Births, 764. Increase in Marriages, 97. Increase in Deaths, 148. Total increase in B., M. and D., 1009.

TABLE 3.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Principal Towns in 1885.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.				Total number of B., M. and D. in 1884.	Total number of B., M. and D. in 1885.		
	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
Walkerton	75	75	.....	.....	38	25	.....	13	32	22	.....	10	145	122	.....	23
Windsor	188	182	.....	6	74	69	.....	5	116	102	.....	14	378	353	.....	25
Owen Sound	119	150	31	.....	86	65	.....	21	68	55	.....	13	273	270	...	3
Goderich	72	63	.....	9	24	44	20	....	48	45	.....	3	144	148	4	.....
Chatham	144	134	.....	10	155	132	.....	23	128	113	.....	15	427	379	.....	48
Sarnia	110	112	2	.....	44	49	5	.....	47	46	.....	1	201	207	6	.....
Perth	134	112	.....	22	58	57	.....	1	46	62	16	.....	238	231	.....	7
Brockville	138	182	44	.....	62	97	35	.....	111	143	32	.....	311	422	111	.....
Napanee	84	72	.....	12	57	62	5	.....	60	56	.....	4	201	190	.....	11
Cobourg	118	100	....	18	60	49	.....	11	48	38	.....	10	226	187	.....	39
Whitby	61	47	.....	14	24	23	.....	1	52	42	.....	10	137	112	.....	25
Woodstock	143	156	13	.....	74	66	.....	8	50	58	8	.....	267	280	13	.....
Brampton	92	77	.....	15	43	49	6	.....	75	66	.....	9	210	192	.....	18
Peterborough	178	160	.....	18	99	115	16	.....	109	102	.....	7	386	377	.....	9
Picton	66	52	.....	14	54	56	2	.....	67	57	.....	10	187	165	.....	22
Pembroke	123	137	14	.....	62	76	14	.....	40	46	6	.....	225	259	34	.....
Barrie	112	89	.....	23	100	82	.....	18	57	59	2	.....	269	230	.....	39
Cornwall	112	112	.....	.....	80	68	.....	12	62	79	17	.....	254	259	5	.....
Lindsay	110	99	.....	11	84	57	.....	27	61	72	11	.....	255	228	.....	27
Berlin	172	172	.....	.....	65	32	.....	33	68	53	.....	15	305	257	.....	48
	2351	2283	104	172	1343	1273	103	173	1345	1316	92	121	5039	4872	173	344

Decrease in Births, 68. Decrease in Marriages, 70. Decrease in Deaths, 29. Total decrease, 167.

TABLE 4.

BIRTHS by Months in the Province, 1885, shewing the proportion of Male to Female Births in the Province, and also in the Cities.

SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males.....	1989	1913	2090	2027	2067	1898	1952	2023	2021	1914	1805	1888	23587
Females	1716	1878	1976	1858	1920	1591	1803	1835	1916	1796	1608	1744	21641
Total	3705	3791	4066	3885	3987	3489	3755	3858	3937	3710	3413	3632	45228
Male births to 100 female births.....	115.9	101.8	105.7	109.09	107.6	119.3	108.2	110.2	105.4	106.5	112.2	108.2	108.9

BIRTHS by Months, in the Eleven Cities, during 1885, shewing the proportion of Male to Female Births.

SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males.....	340	340	363	343	390	334	354	351	347	361	339	327	4189
Females	318	270	329	338	345	303	348	357	349	328	326	345	3956
Total	658	610	692	681	735	637	702	708	696	689	665	672	8145
Male births to 100 female births.....	106.9	125.9	110.3	101.4	113.04	110.2	101.7	98.3	99.4	110.06	103.9	105.5	105.8

TABLE 5.

ORDER of Births, by Months, in 1884 and 1885.

MONTHS.	1884.			MONTHS.	1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
March	2210	1953	4163	March	2090	1976	4066
September	1992	1926	3918	May	2067	1920	3987
August	2006	1890	3896	September	2021	1916	3937
April	1919	1838	3757	April	2027	1858	3885
July	1953	1755	3708	August	2023	1835	3858
May	1867	1833	3700	February	1913	1878	3791
February	1894	1785	3679	July	1952	1803	3755
October	1886	1784	3670	October	1914	1796	3710
January	1923	1726	3649	January	1989	1716	3705
June	1803	1680	3483	December	1888	1744	3632
November	1752	1708	3460	June	1898	1591	3489
December	1789	1632	3421	November	1805	1608	3413
Total	22994	21510	44504	Total	23587	21641	45228

TABLE 6.

QUARTERLY Return of Births, in 1884 and 1885.

QUARTERS.	1884.			1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Quarter ending March 31st	6027	5464	11491	5992	5570	11562
" June 30th	5589	5351	10940	5992	5369	11361
" September 30th	5951	5571	11522	5996	5554	11550
" December 31st	5427	5124	10551	5607	5148	10755
Totals	22994	21510	44504	23587	21641	45228

TABLE 7.

The number of births within the several specified periods was as follows:

For the year	45,228	Males,	23,587 ;	Females,	21,641
" month	3,769	"	1,966	"	1,803
" week	869	"	453	"	416
" day	124	"	64	"	60

The difference between the male and female births reported in each year, for the last ten years, is shewn to have been as follows:

In 1874	there were	1,073	more male	than female births.
" 1875	"	1,064	"	"
" 1876	"	987	"	"
" 1877	"	1,361	"	"
" 1878	"	1,780	"	"
" 1879	"	1,651	"	"
" 1880	"	1,726	"	"
" 1881	"	1,580	"	"
" 1882	"	1,373	"	"
" 1883	"	1,249	"	"
" 1884	"	1,484	"	"
" 1885	"	1,946	"	"

TABLE 8.

Illegitimate Births, Twins and Triplets.

YEAR.	Illegitimate Births.			No. of Pairs of Twins.	No. of cases of Triplets.
	No.	Proportion to the whole Number of Births.	Ratio in every 1000 Births.		
1872	235	One in every 99 Births	10.0	76	0
1873	229	" " 129 "	8.3	200	1
1874	196	" " 144 "	6.9	255	2
1875	198	" " 131 "	4.8	264	1
1876	392	" " 98 "	10.1	349	1
1877	529	" " 75 "	13.2	411	5
1878	575	" " 70 "	14.2	425	9
1879	524	" " 78 "	12.7	378	1
1880	671	" " 63 "	15.8	407	6
1881	748	" " 54 "	18.3	384	3
1882	966	" " 43 "	22.7	389	5
1883	989	" " 43 "	23.0	377	8
1884	644	" " 69 "	14.4	382	8
1885	621	" " 72 "	13.7	238	7
Average for 14 years	536	One in every 83 Births		323	4.07

TABLE 9.

Marriages by Denominations, with Percentage and Proportion to the Whole.

Denominations.	1881.			1882.			1883.		
	Number of persons Married.	Per cent. of the whole.	Proportion to the whole Number of Persons Married.	Number of persons Married.	Per cent. of the whole.	Proportion to the whole Number of Persons Married.	Number of persons Married.	Per cent. of the whole.	Proportion to the whole Number of Persons Married.
Methodists	9147	35.29	1 in every 2.83	9496	35.66	1 in every 2.80	9907	35.04	1 in every 2.85
Presbyterians	5202	20.07	1 " 4.98	5469	20.59	1 " 4 87	5635	19.94	1 " 5.01
Episcopalians	4593	17.72	1 " 5.64	4673	17.54	1 " 5.69	5067	17.93	1 " 5.58
Roman Catholics	3526	13.60	1 " 7.35	3602	13.52	1 " 7.39	4106	14.53	1 " 6.89
Baptists	1519	5.85	1 " 17.06	1462	5.48	1 " 18.21	1454	5.14	1 " 19.50
Lutherans	578	2.23	1 " 44.85	506	1.89	1 " 52.63	561	1.98	1 " 50.37
Congregationalists	233	.90	1 " 111.26	237	.88	1 " 112.38	304	1.08	1 " 92.90
Evangelical Association				157	.58	1 " 169.64	174	.61	1 " 160.42
Mennonites	152	.58	1 " 170.55	145	.54	1 " 183.69	145	.52	1 " 194.22
Bible Christians	561	2.17	1 " 46.21	520	1.93	1 " 51.22	559	1.98	1 " 50.55
Quakers	15	.05	1 " 1728.33	9	.05	1 " 2959.33	27	.10	1 " 1046.74
Other Denominations	399	1.54	1 " 64.97	359	1.34	1 " 74.19	323	1.15	1 " 87.50
Total	25925	100.00		26635	100.00		28262	100.00	

Those marriages in which the denomination of the parties married were not given are omitted in this Table.

TABLE 9—*Continued.*

Marriages by Denominations, with Percentage and Proportion to the Whole.

Denominations.	1884.			1885.			Total Number of persons Married.	Per cent. of the whole.
	Number of persons Married.	Per cent. of the whole.	Proportion to the whole Number of Persons Married.	Number of persons Married.	Per cent. of the whole.	Proportion to the whole Number of Persons Married.		
Methodists	10211	37.80	1 in every 2.64	10054	37.02	1 in every 2.70	48815	36.16
Presbyterians	5496	20.41	1 " 4.92	5267	19.38	1 " 5.15	27069	20.05
Episcopalians	4637	17.22	1 " 5.82	4657	17.15	1 " 5.83	23627	17.50
Roman Catholics	3890	14.40	1 " 6.94	4132	15.21	1 " 6.57	19256	14.26
Baptists	1291	4.74	1 " 20.92	1482	5.45	1 " 18.32	7208	5.34
Lutherans	504	1.84	1 " 53.59	534	1.96	1 " 50.86	2683	2.00
Congregationalists	294	1.08	1 " 91.87	237	.87	1 " 114.64	1305	1.00
Evangelical Association	170	.62	1 " 158.82	181	.66	1 " 150.77	682	.50
Mennonites	148	.54	1 " 182.5	138	.57	1 " 196.81	728	.53
Bible Christians	*						1640	1.21
Quakers	13	.04	1 " 2077.68	11	.04	1 " 2469.45	75	.05
Other Denominations	356	1.31	1 " 75.87	461	1.69	1 " 58.92	1898	1.40
Total	27010	100.00		27154	100.00		134986	100.00

*Bible Christians united with the Methodists.

TABLE 10.

Marriages by Months in numerical order, for five years

1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
December	1593	December	1573	December	1614	December	1543	December	1736
October	1314	October	1340	October	1547	October	1437	October	1330
November	1250	November	1330	January	1519	January	1271	September	1297
September	1180	January	1232	November	1263	November	1256	November	1252
March	1169	September	1202	March	1167	September	1147	January	1246
January	1165	March	1164	September	1139	February	1124	March	1114
February	1023	February	1158	April	1130	April	1109	February	1105
June	1010	April	1004	February	1044	March	1090	June	1065
April	918	May	921	June	1018	June	1066	April	1043
May	902	June	880	May	1014	July	961	July	941
August	801	July	834	July	942	May	855	May	768
July	724	August	753	August	821	August	735	August	746
No date given		No date given	58	No date given	59	No date given	52	No date given	32
Total	13049	Total	13449	Total	14277	Total	13646	Total	13675

The average number of marriages per annum for five years, was		13630
"	quarter "	3407
"	month "	1135
"	week "	262
"	day "	37

TABLE 11.—Marriages by Ages for Five Years.

QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS OF LIFE.	1881. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,106		1882. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,449		1883. Whole No. of Marriages, 14,277		1884. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,646		1885. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,675		Total No. of Marriages, 68,153.			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Per Cent. of whole.	Females	Per Cent. of whole.
Under 20 years	162	2793	175	2808	175	2841	141	2657	144	2542	797	1.17	13641	20.02
From 20 to 25 years	4859	6578	5072	6659	5341	7168	5125	6849	5007	6781	25404	37.29	34035	49.95
" 25 to 30 "	4493	2272	4758	2516	4944	2599	4784	2580	4862	2765	23841	34.98	12732	18.68
" 30 to 35 "	1738	652	1657	681	1869	771	1740	710	1752	746	8756	12.87	3560	5.24
" 35 to 40 "	767	312	733	303	734	337	724	320	788	354	3746	5.49	1626	2.38
" 40 to 45 "	374	186	381	174	429	212	381	189	410	178	1975	2.89	939	1.39
" 45 to 50 "	241	108	207	96	240	117	247	109	229	106	1164	1.70	536	.79
" 50 to 55 "	155	72	149	72	177	58	162	48	149	58	792	1.16	308	.45
" 55 to 60 "	115	38	107	35	116	60	104	36	114	40	556	.82	209	.30
" 60 to 65 "	74	29	77	22	87	22	66	23	70	19	374	.55	115	.16
" 65 to 70 "	40	12	44	6	61	8	38	9	45	4	228	.33	39	.05
" 70 to 75 "	31	5	26	7	31	5	22	4	14	2	124	.18	23	.03
" 75 to 80 "	18	1	11	2	9	1	6	.....	8	.....	52	.07	4	.005
" 80 and over	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	11	.02	.....	.....
Ages not given	37	48	50	68	64	78	100	112	82	80	333	.48	386	.56
Total	13106	13106	13449	13449	14277	14277	13646	13646	13675	13675	68153	.....	68153	.....

TABLE 12.

SHEWING MARRIAGES of persons in advanced years and instances of disparity of age between Bridegroom and Bride.

BRIDEGROOM THE ELDER.								BRIDE THE ELDER.			
COUNTIES.	Occupation of Bridegroom.	Age of Bridegroom.	Age of Bride.	COUNTIES.	Occupation of Bridegroom.	Age of Bridegroom.	Age of Bride.	COUNTIES.	Occupation of Bridegroom.	Age of Bridegroom.	Age of Bride.
Carleton	Printer	70	58	Northumberland and Durham	Farmer	72	61	Hastings	Farmer	35	70
Elgin	Mechanic	73	65	Peel	Gentleman	82	42				
Frontenac	Farmer	76	55	"	Gardener	70	63				
Grey	Laborer	79	61	Perth	Farmer	75	45				
Hastings	Gentleman	70	59	Renfrew	"	80	60				
Huron	"	74	61	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	"	75	55				
Kent	Pedlar	70	25	Waterloo	Cooper	71	70				
Lincoln	Civil Service	70	43	Welland	Labourer	73	60				
Middlesex	Farmer	70	51	Wentworth	Gentleman	79	65				
"	Grocer	70	52	"	Knitter	70	65				
"	Mechanic	73	35	"	Builder	80	34				
Northumberland and Durham	Farmer	77	48								

DEATHS.

TABLE 13.—Shewing the Death Rate per 1,000 of population, in each County of the Province, for five years; also average for that time.

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Average for the five years.
Algoma	5.9	6.7	6.7	9.5	14.02	8.56
Brant	12.9	10.4	11.3	11.4	12.5	11.7
Bruce	8.5	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7
Carleton	17.9	23.6	23.0	19.8	19.5	20.7
Dufferin	8.4	9.1	8.4	9.1	8.6	8.7
Elgin	9.3	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.2
Essex	18 8	14.5	12.6	14.4	14.04	14.8
Frontenac	14.2	14.8	15.8	12.9	13.1	14.1
Grey	6.9	8.3	6.4	7.0	7.6	7.2
Haldimand	12 4	9.2	7.5	8.7	9.4	9.4
Halton	12.5	11.7	9.4	10.9	10.8	11.06
Hastings	11.5	10.6	10.4	13.0	11.3	11.3
Huron	10.0	8.9	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.6
Kent	10.6	10.0	9.2	9.9	9.7	9.8
Lambton	10.4	8.2	8.1	10.4	9.2	9.2
Lanark	8.1	7.2	7.5	9.4	9.0	8.2
Leeds and Grenville	11.4	10.7	9.4	9.1	11.6	10.4
Lennox and Addington	10.7	10.0	9.8	8.7	8.5	9.5
Lincoln	14.3	12.6	12.7	13.8	13.02	13.2
Middlesex	16.2	11.8	10.4	12.2	11.6	12.4
Muskoka and Parry Sound	8.5	10.5	9.4	8.6	11.9	9.7
Norfolk	11.7	10.2	8.8	9.2	8.8	9.7
Northumberland and Durham	9.7	9.0	8.9	9.5	11.06	9.4
Ontario	11.9	10.2	11.8	11.1	10.2	11.04
Oxford	11.3	12.0	11.2	10.3	9.4	10.8
Peel	10.7	12.8	10.0	11.5	9.7	10.9
Perth	10.5	9.5	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.8
Peterboro'	11.4	10.4	11.8	10.9	10.9	11.08
Prescott and Russell	9.9	11.4	10.2	11.1	16.7	11.8
Prince Edward	12.3	16.5	11.9	13.7	12.8	13.4
Renfrew	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.3	9.2	8.3
Simcoe	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.02	8.2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	9.5	8.2	7.2	8.8	9.2	8.5
Victoria	8.9	9.5	10.3	10.4	8.4	9.5
Waterloo	13.9	13.5	11.5	10.9	10.9	12.1
Welland	12.8	12.1	10.0	10.4	11.8	11.4
Wellington	12.0	10.9	10.8	10.8	9.7	10.8
Wentworth	17.1	15.9	18.1	17.0	16.3	16.8
York	16.4	16.1	17.8	18.1	19.5	17.5
Total	11.8	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.3

Death Rate to 1,000 of population, during the last five years in the eleven Cities.

CITIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Average for the five years.
Toronto	19.5	20.0	21.3	20.4	21.4	20.5
Hamilton	18.0	17.7	20.9	18.4	17.1	18.4
Ottawa	30.7	44.9	39.4	34.0	28.3	35.4
London	18.9	16.0	13.3	15.8	14.7	15.7
Kingston	20.0	22.2	25.1	17.5	18.0	20.5
Brantford	18.4	16.2	13.5	12.0	14.3	14.8
St. Thomas	11.8	9.8	8.4	8.4	10.3	9.7
Guelph	18.5	17.0	14.7	17.1	15.6	16.5
St. Catharines	20.2	16.2	16.5	19.0	15.7	17.5
Belleville	17.7	18.0	16.8	20.0	18.0	18.2
Stratford	12.7	8.6	6.8	9.2	10.1	9.4
Total	19.9	21.3	20.2	19.7	19.2	20.0

TABLE 14.

Quarterly Return of Deaths in 1885.

QUARTERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent. of the Whole.
Quarter ending March 31st	3161	2994	6155	27.9
" June 30th	2765	2641	5406	24.5
" September 30th	2839	2514	5353	24.2
" December 31st	2685	2506	5191	23.4
Totals	11450	10655	22105	100.0

Monthly Return of Deaths, arranged according to numbers.

MONTHS.	Males.	MONTHS.	Females.	MONTHS.	Totals.
March	1135	March	1129	March	2264
January	1025	April	972	February	1960
February	1001	February	959	April	1954
August	986	January	906	January	1931
April	982	May	889	August	1842
July	965	December	866	May	1825
May	936	August	856	July	1806
December	922	July	841	December	1788
October	909	October	839	October	1748
September	888	September	817	September	1705
November	854	November	801	November	1655
June	847	June	780	June	1627
Totals	11450		10655		22105

TABLE 15.

Deaths at different ages with percentage for five years from 1881 to 1885.

	1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		Total in five years.	
	No. of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	Total Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.
Total under 1 year	5216	22.9	4874	22.3	4882	23.2	5242	24.1	4855	21.9	25099	22.9
" from 1 to 5 years	3120	13.7	2952	13.6	2215	10.5	2157	9.9	2299	10.5	12743	11.6
Total under 5 years	8366	36.6	7826	35.9	7097	33.7	7399	34.0	7154	32.4	37842	34.5
Total from 5 to 10 years	1144	5.1	1150	5.2	825	3.9	806	3.7	951	4.3	4876	4.5
" 10 " 20 "	1499	6.5	1449	6.6	1377	6.5	1296	6.0	1336	6.0	6957	6.3
" 20 " 30 "	2027	8.9	1930	8.8	2105	10.0	2075	9.6	2203	9.9	10340	9.4
" 30 " 40 "	1451	6.3	1359	6.3	1519	7.2	1477	6.8	1605	7.3	7411	6.8
" 40 " 50 "	1302	5.7	1301	5.5	1249	5.9	1267	5.8	1375	6.2	6394	5.8
" 50 " 60 "	1278	5.6	1257	5.8	1283	6.1	1285	5.9	1358	6.1	6461	5.9
" 60 " 70 "	1549	6.8	1590	7.4	1557	7.4	1617	7.4	1701	7.7	8014	7.3
" 70 " 80 "	2059	9.1	1952	8.9	1903	9.1	2251	10.4	2176	9.8	10340	9.4
" 80 " 90 "	1269	5.6	1250	5.8	1254	6.0	1367	6.3	1371	6.4	6511	6.0
" 90 " 100 " and over	265	1.1	273	1.2	223	1.1	266	1.4	287	1.3	1314	1.3
Age not given	613	2.7	563	2.6	657	3.1	596	2.7	588	2.6	3017	2.8
Totals	22821	100.0	21800	100.0	21049	100.0	21702	100.0	22105	100.0	109477	100.0

TABLE 16.

Shewing the average ages at death in 1885.

COUNTIES.	Including deaths under one year.						Deducting all who died under one year.					
	No. of Male Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	No. of Female Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	Total No. of Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	No. of Male Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	No. of Female Deaths.	Average Age at Death.	Total No. of Decedents.	Average Age at Death.
Brant	192	40.8	222	39.9	414	40.5	143	54.5	193	45.7	336	49.4
Bruce	253	31.1	219	31.8	472	31.5	176	44.3	174	39.8	350	42.1
Carleton	645	24.5	604	22.4	1249	23.5	400	38.7	385	34.6	785	36.8
Dufferin	79	33.5	83	34.2	162	33.9	54	48.6	68	41.5	122	44.7
Elgin	174	40.3	177	34.1	351	37.1	139	50.1	139	42.2	278	47.0
Essex	341	24.1	295	20.7	636	22.6	235	34.6	216	28.1	451	31.4
Frontenac	267	36.0	263	33.2	530	34.6	226	42.4	226	38.4	452	40.4
Grey	279	35.1	245	31.3	524	33.3	217	44.8	197	38.7	414	42.8
Haldimand	113	36.5	105	35.0	218	36.6	93	46.3	89	41.0	182	43.7
Halton	105	32.7	116	39.3	221	38.9	80	50.1	97	46.8	177	48.2
Hastings	297	32.9	305	29.0	602	30.0	245	39.7	248	35.4	493	37.5
Huron	280	42.0	296	34.9	576	38.3	234	50.0	262	39.3	496	44.4
Kent	277	31.9	227	35.1	504	33.3	218	40.2	186	42.7	404	41.4
Lambton	247	33.7	215	27.7	462	30.4	198	40.6	176	33.8	374	37.4
Lanark	153	36.0	148	37.4	301	36.7	123	44.5	126	45.3	249	44.1
Leeds and Grenville	368	34.4	305	35.2	673	34.8	311	40.6	277	38.7	598	39.7
Lennox and Addington	111	38.7	96	38.5	207	38.5	95	45.0	86	42.8	181	44.7
Lincoln	197	29.1	191	35.5	388	32.2	148	38.4	157	43.0	305	40.8
Middlesex	537	37.6	506	36.5	1043	37.1	418	48.0	417	44.1	835	46.2
Norfolk	152	38.4	139	43.5	291	40.9	130	44.8	131	46.1	261	45.5
Northumberland and Durham	415	42.1	425	44.7	840	43.3	354	48.9	387	51.6	741	50.3
Ontario	244	34.1	234	33.3	478	33.7	193	42.9	190	40.8	383	41.9
Oxford	242	39.3	228	36.5	470	38.0	184	51.4	194	42.8	378	47.0
Peel	130	40.3	106	45.2	236	42.0	106	49.2	95	50.3	201	49.7
Perth	212	36.2	219	33.3	431	34.7	169	45.1	179	40.5	348	42.8
Peterborough	192	36.6	177	37.2	369	36.9	153	45.6	147	44.6	290	46.7
Prescott and Russell	303	20.1	324	16.8	627	18.4	218	27.4	252	22.3	470	24.1
Prince Edward	130	42.2	136	40.1	266	41.1	111	49.2	119	45.7	230	47.4
Renfrew	202	28.2	150	27.1	352	28.1	141	38.7	120	33.6	269	36.4
Simcoe	282	31.4	283	29.6	565	30.5	213	41.3	222	37.4	435	39.3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	280	38.3	305	32.6	585	35.3	229	46.6	257	34.6	486	42.3
Victoria	161	37.5	116	27.1	277	33.1	124	48.4	85	36.7	209	43.6
Waterloo	229	36.0	240	36.0	469	36.1	166	49.4	187	46.1	353	47.6
Welland	187	39.1	190	38.6	377	38.8	152	47.8	162	45.1	314	46.4
Wellington	319	37.2	309	33.8	628	35.6	253	46.7	262	39.7	515	43.1
Wentworth	556	27.4	524	28.4	1080	27.9	396	38.1	391	37.7	787	37.9
York	1580	25.1	1332	26.7	2912	25.9	1044	37.6	921	38.2	1965	38.0
Totals	10731	32.7	10055	31.9	20786	32.3	8097	43.0	8020	39.8	16117	41.4

TABLE 17.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Including deaths under one year.						Deducting all who died under one year.					
	No. of Male Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	No. of Female Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	Total No. of Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	No. of Male Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	No. of Female Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	Total No. of Decedents.	Average Age at Death.
Brantford	81	29.5	94	36.3	175	33.2	51	46.7	79	43.1	130	44.5
Walkerton	17	20.4	5	49.6	22	27.4	11	31.0	4	61.7	15	38.8
Ottawa	490	22.01	437	21.3	927	21.6	288	36.8	258	35.3	546	36.2
St. Thomas	54	22.5	61	19.6	115	20.1	39	31.7	43	29.2	82	30.2
Windsor	54	25.09	48	17.3	102	21.5	35	37.8	30	27.9	65	33.5
Owen Sound	30	35.7	25	26.7	55	31.7	27	39.5	19	35.3	46	37.8
Kingston	147	29.2	125	30.5	272	29.8	126	34.7	106	37.0	232	35.8
Goderich	27	42.4	18	46.6	45	44.5	25	47.6	16	50.6	43	48.8
Belleville	91	26.1	93	30.2	184	28.1	66	35.7	72	40.1	138	37.9
Chatham	60	29.1	53	30.1	113	29.6	53	32.8	43	36.9	96	34.6
Sarnia	29	26.6	17	29.8	46	28.1	28	28.6	12	40.7	38	32.4
Perth	28	18.3	34	33.6	62	26.7	19	26.5	28	40.6	47	34.9
Brockville	79	21.3	64	35.5	143	26.1	60	27.1	58	37.3	120	32.8
Napanee	23	26.2	33	29.7	56	28.2	16	37.2	25	38.1	41	38.2
St. Catharines	81	28.6	75	34.3	156	31.3	62	37.9	62	41.9	124	39.9
London	194	29.2	192	33.4	386	31.3	130	42.4	144	42.5	285	42.4
Cobourg	17	45.1	21	40.3	38	42.4	17	45.1	18	46.8	35	46.2
Whitby	20	38.9	22	42.	42	40.5	14	55.1	19	48.4	33	51.3
Woodstock	23	42.9	35	29.3	58	34.6	20	49.2	31	32.8	51	39.2
Brampton	38	38.1	28	41.5	66	39.6	28	52.3	23	50.3	51	51.4
Stratford	46	29.5	43	22.2	89	26.07	33	41.1	28	34.5	61	38.1
Peterborough	51	33.9	51	35.7	102	34.8	40	43.2	43	42.1	83	42.6
Picton	25	44.9	32	20.9	57	31.1	20	55.9	28	23.1	48	36.7
Pembroke	34	23.2	12	16.9	46	21.5	22	35.3	7	28.2	29	33.6
Barrie	31	27.9	28	35.4	59	31.5	19	45.0	23	42.9	42	43.8
Cornwall	39	27.3	40	29.5	79	28.4	28	37.6	33	35.5	61	36.5
Lindsay	38	37.6	34	25.5	72	31.9	29	49.0	22	38.9	51	44.6
Berlin	32	40.1	21	38.04	53	39.3	21	60.6	19	41.9	40	51.7
Guelph	88	32.5	71	30.6	159	31.4	67	42.0	53	40.7	120	41.4
Hamilton	359	21.8	325	29.4	684	25.4	236	32.7	223	42.7	459	37.5
Toronto	1311	23.1	1082	25.0	2393	24.1	832	36.2	714	36.8	1520	36.5
Total	3637	25.5	3219	27.6	6856	26.5	2465	37.5	2315	38.3	4780	37.9

TABLE 18.

Nationalities of Deceden ts over Sixty Years of Age.

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Canadian.	American.	German.	French.	Swiss.	Other Countries.	Unknown.	Total.
Deaths between 60 and 70 years	380	476	251	424	65	75	21	3	4	2	1701
" 70 " 80 "	435	676	380	441	128	85	22	1	6	2	2176
" 80 " 90 "	254	451	267	207	101	65	9	2	10	5	1371
" 90 " 100 "	36	84	52	40	24	16	1	4	3	4	264
" at 100 years and upwards	2	11	5	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	23
Total Deaths over 60 years	1107	1698	955	1113	321	241	54	10	23	13	5535

TABLE 19.

List of Centenarians, 1885.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Occupation.	Where Born.	Age at Death.	Where Died.	Cause of Death.
1	Sarah McGinnis	F.	Labourer's wife	Scotland	100	S. Dumfries, Brant County	Old age.
2	John Whittington	M.	Labourer	Indiana, U.S.	112	Brantford, Brant "	"
3	Moses Gambell	M.	Tailor	Ireland	100	N. Gower, Carleton "	"
4	Jane Walsh	F.	Farmer's wife	"	101	Artemesia, Grey "	"
5	John Gimley	M.	Farmer	England	101	Sarawak, " "	"
6	John McInnis	"	"	Scotland	104	Owen Sound, " "	"
7	John Wolfe	"	"	Ireland	104	Marmora, Hastings "	"
8	Joseph Dezelch	"	Carpenter	Canada	101	Chatham, Kent "	"
9	John Kennedy	"	Labourer	Ireland	100	" " "	"
10	John Good	"	Farmer	"	112	Augusta, Leeds & Grenville Co.	"
11	Elizabeth L. McGrath	F.	Farmer's wife	"	102	Camden, " "	"
12	Anne Steel	"	"	"	102	Niagara Town, Lincoln County	"
13	Caroline Logan (color'd)	"	Widow	Kentucky, U.S	103	London, Middlesex "	Apoplexy.
14	Andrew Mencaly	M.	Farmer	Ireland	100	Adelaide, " "	Old age.
15	Simon Little	"	"	"	104	Manvers, Northumberland and Durham Co.	"
16	Charlotte Chatfield	F.	Pauper	England	102	Blenheim, Oxford County	"
17	Peter Meick	M.	Farmer	Ireland	104	Stafford, Renfrew "	"
18	Paulette Bressette	"	Mechanic	France	103	Tay, Simcoe "	"
19	Mary McPhee	F.		Scotland	100	Oro, " "	"
20	Angus Sutherland	M.	Farmer	"	103	N. Gwillimbury, Simcoe Co.	"
21	Hugh McDonald	"	"	"	100	Mariposa, Victoria County	"
22	George Cook	"	"	Ireland	103	Beverly, Wentworth "	"
23	Melinda Smith (color'd)	F.		United States	101	Barton, " "	"

TABLE 20.—Shewing the Population and Deaths in each County ; also

COUNTIES.	Population by Census.	Total No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	Phthisis.		Old Age.		Anæmia.	
				No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
Algoma	20320	285	14.0	18	.9	5	.2	32	1.5
Brant	33869	426	12.5	44	1.3	54	1.6	24	.6
Bruce	64774	489	7.5	42	.6	57	.8	69	1.0
Carleton	64103	1256	19.6	103	1.6	76	1.1	188	2.9
Dufferin	20536	177	8.6	12	5.8	26	1.2	19	.9
Elgin	42361	371	8.7	36	.8	37	.8	19	.4
Essex	46559	654	14.0	49	1.0	47	1.0	64	1.3
Frontenac	42555	559	13.1	57	1.3	54	1.2	39	.9
Grey	70528	542	7.7	50	.7	60	.8	44	.6
Haldimand	24991	236	9.4	30	1.2	24	1.0	12	.5
Halton	21919	238	10.8	18	.8	20	.9	8	.3
Hastings	55192	626	11.3	93	1.3	58	1.0	24	.4
Huron	76525	611	8.0	69	.9	70	.8	18	.2
Kent	54335	531	9.8	63	1.1	41	.7	29	.5
Lambton	52034	479	9.0	60	1.1	34	.6	25	.4
Lanark	33975	306	9.0	37	1.0	42	1.2	19	.5
Leeds and Grenville	60164	701	11.6	100	1.6	74	1.2	38	.6
Lennox and Addington	26484	225	8.6	31	1.1	36	1.3	9	.3
Lincoln	31563	411	13.0	34	1.0	39	1.3	20	.6
Middlesex	93081	1085	11.6	134	1.4	112	1.2	53	.5
Muskoka and Parry Sound	27204	325	11.9	19	.7	22	.7	32	1.1
Norfolk	33527	297	8.8	35	1.0	34	1.0	9	.2
Northumberland and Durham	77390	856	11.0	136	1.7	118	1.5	33	1.0
Ontario	48812	502	10.2	56	1.1	54	1.1	31	.7
Oxford	50159	472	9.4	42	.8	53	1.5	12	.2
Peel	26175	255	9.7	26	1.0	37	1.4	9	.3
Perth	53686	440	8.1	48	.9	45	.8	32	.6
Peterborough	34648	381	11.0	41	1.2	39	1.1	25	.7
Prescott and Russell	38022	636	16.7	56	1.4	42	1.1	130	3.4
Prince Edward	21045	271	12.8	39	1.8	42	2.0	13	.6
Renfrew	40246	373	9.2	31	.7	31	.7	48	1.1
Simcoe	74903	601	8.0	61	.8	57	.7	47	.6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	66017	610	9.2	97	1.4	83	1.2	31	.4
Victoria	35163	296	8.4	40	1.1	26	.7	16	.4
Waterloo	42735	469	11.0	44	1.0	48	1.1	21	.5
Welland	31771	377	11.8	41	1.3	37	1.2	8	.2
Wellington	66189	645	9.7	63	.9	83	1.2	44	.6
Wentworth	66952	1097	16.3	111	1.6	90	1.3	64	.9
York	153098	2993	19.5	247	1.6	166	1.08	239	1.5
Totals	1923610	22105	11.4	2313	1.2	2073	1.07	1597	.83

the ten highest Causes of Death, with their ratio to Population in 1885.

Pneumonia.		Diphtheria.		Heart Disease.		Convulsions.		Paralysis.		Bronchitis.		Enteritis.	
No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
13	.6	25	1.2	4	.2	9	.4	1	.04	8	.4	9	.4
26	.7	9	.2	23	.7	12	.3	9	.2	10	.3	12	.3
46	.7	3	.04	14	.2	20	.3	7	.1	11	.1	8	.1
56	.8	44	.7	49	.7	20	.3	34	.5	44	.7	25	.4
15	.7	1	.04	6	.3	4	.2	3	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.6	15	.3	17	.4	13	.3	10	.2	3	.07	12	.3
49	1.0	94	2.0	14	.3	24	.5	16	.3	6	.1	14	.3
23	.5	13	.3	35	.8	7	.1	23	.5	15	.3	10	.2
30	.4	.....	.....	33	.4	11	.1	13	.2	16	.2	8	.1
16	.6	8	.3	8	.3	8	.3	6	.2	7	.2	2	.08
22	1.0	3	.1	13	1.3	6	.3	9	.4	7	.3	4	.2
24	.4	37	.6	21	.4	15	.3	10	.2	12	.2	19	.3
52	.7	4	.4	37	.5	9	.1	32	.4	14	.2	16	.2
39	.7	29	.5	31	.5	6	.1	5	.9	17	.3	13	.2
32	.6	18	.3	24	.4	12	.2	15	.3	2	.04	15	.3
26	.7	8	.2	21	.4	.....	.....	5	.1	9	.2	6	.2
41	.6	59	1.0	33	1.0	7	.1	17	.3	3	.05	11	.2
8	.3	7	.2	6	.2	2	.7	9	.3	3	.1	4	.1
33	1.0	6	.2	11	.3	8	.2	10	.3	20	.6	7	.2
69	.7	24	.2	54	.5	25	.2	29	.3	27	.3	36	.4
16	.6	12	.4	11	.3	21	.7	6	.2	7	.2	10	.4
26	.8	6	.1	10	.3	5	.1	14	.4	1	.03	2	.06
42	.5	12	.1	31	.4	18	.2	19	.2	12	.1	21	.2
48	1.0	11	.2	23	.5	9	.1	13	.3	8	.2	13	.2
58	1.1	24	.4	20	.4	16	.3	13	.2	9	.2	14	.3
8	.3	8	.2	8	.3	5	.2	8	.3	10	.3	2	.07
33	.6	9	.2	18	.3	12	.7	8	.1	19	.3	15	.3
15	.4	7	.2	19	.5	10	.3	8	.2	8	.2	14	.4
14	.3	134	3.5	9	.2	6	.1	5	.1	11	.3	6	.1
15	.7	6	.3	13	.6	3	.1	8	.4	1	.05	7	.3
16	.4	23	.5	15	.4	4	.1	8	.2	8	.2	8	.2
24	.3	51	.7	33	.4	34	.4	7	.1	19	.2	10	.1
20	.3	49	.7	22	.3	9	.1	14	.2	19	.3	8	.1
19	.5	16	.4	17	.4	3	.1	9	.2	8	.2	15	.4
32	.7	4	.09	22	.5	17	.4	19	.4	11	.2	10	.2
19	.6	10	.3	14	.4	14	.4	23	.7	4	.1	5	.1
39	.6	22	.3	27	.4	15	.2	17	.2	9	.1	23	.3
58	.8	89	1.3	64	.9	30	.4	20	.3	24	.3	23	.3
200	1.3	106	.6	122	.8	100	.6	65	.4	79	.5	48	.3
1348	.70	1006	.52	952	.49	549	.28	547	.28	501	.26	485	.25

TABLE XXI.—

CITIES.	Population according to Assessors' returns for 1885.	Total number of Deaths.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.	Anæmia.		Phthisis.		Pneumonia.	
				Number.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.
Toronto	111800	2393	21.4	188	1.6	193	1.7	162	1.4
Hamilton	39985	684	17.1	49	1.2	56	1.4	35	.8
Ottawa	32857	927	28.3	157	4.7	66	2.0	38	1.1
London	26254	386	14.7	19	.7	52	1.9	24	.9
Kingston	15109	272	18.0	16	1.0	29	1.9	11	.7
Brantford	12167	175	14.3	19	1.5	18	1.4	7	.5
St. Thomas	11157	115	10.3	8	.7	7	.6	11	.9
Guelph	10134	159	15.6	15	1.4	14	1.3	7	.6
St. Catharines	9882	156	15.7	8	.8	12	1.2	12	1.2
Belleville	10171	184	18.0	10	.9	30	2.9	5	.4
Stratford	8764	89	10.1	19	2.1	6	.6	4	.4
Total	288280	5540	19.2	508	1.7	483	1.6	316	1.0

TABLE XXII.—

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.	Population by Census.	Total Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1000 of population.	Phthisis.		Old Age.		Anæmia.	
				Number.	Ratio per 1000 of population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of population.
Walkerton	2604	22	8.4	2	.7	3	1.1	3	1.1
Windsor	6561	102	15.5	6	.9	8	1.2	15	2.2
Owen Sound	4426	55	12.4	6	1.3	4	.9	3	.6
Goderich	4564	45	9.8	4	.8	8	1.7	2	.4
Chatham	7873	113	14.3	14	1.7	9	1.1	1	.12
Sarnia	3874	46	11.8	5	1.2	2	.5	3	.7
Perth	2467	62	25.1	8	3.2	5	2.0	4	1.6
Brockville	7609	143	18.7	16	2.1	11	1.4	10	1.3
Napanee	3680	56	15.2	10	2.7	6	1.6	3	.8
Cobourg	4957	38	7.6	5	1.0	3	.6		
Whitby	3140	42	13.3	7	2.2	5	1.5	8	2.5
Woodstock	5373	58	10.7	1	.1	9	1.6	1	.1
Brampton	2920	66	22.6	6	2.0	8	2.0	3	1.0
Berlin	4054	52	12.8	3	.7	14	3.4	4	.9
Peterborough	6812	102	14.9	16	2.3	5	.7	2	.2
Picton	2975	57	29.1	8	2.7	8	2.7	3	1.0
Pembroke	2820	46	16.3	4	1.4	2	.8	1	.3
Barrie	4854	59	12.1	6	1.2	3	.6	5	1.0
Cornwall	4468	79	17.6	11	2.4	6	1.3	4	.9
Lindsay	5080	72	14.1	10	1.9	4	.7	4	.7
Total	91111	1315	14.4	148	1.6	123	1.3	79	.8

CITIES.

Old Age.		Heart Disease.		Diphtheria.		Diarrhœa.		Bronchitis.		Convulsions.		Cancer.	
Number.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of the population.
103	.9	98	.8	86	.7	86	.7	70	.6	77	.8	49	.4
42	1.0	36	.8	59	1.4	23	.5	19	.4	20	.5	26	.6
47	1.4	37	1.1	34	1.0	59	1.8	29	.8	17	.5	13	.3
27	1.0	16	.6	11	.3	17	.6	16	.6	15	.5	8	.3
12	.7	16	1.0	4	.2	3	.1	10	.6	5	.3	12	.7
20	1.6	7	.5	4	.3	7	.5	2	.1	7	.5	3	.2
3	.2	3	.2	10	.8	.....	.....	1	.01	6	.5	3	.2
14	1.3	6	.5	8	.7	2	.1	1	.1	2	.1	6	.5
14	1.4	4	.4	3	.3	.....	.....	9	.9	5	.5	3	.3
12	1.1	9	.8	3	.2	4	.3	4	.4	5	.4	2	.1
7	.7	4	.4	2	.2	.....	.....	0	.0	1	.1	2	.2
301	1.0	236	.8	224	.7	201	.6	161	.5	160	.5	127	.4

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Pneumonia.		Heart Disease.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Paralysis.		Diarrhœa.		Bronchitis.	
Number.	Ratio to 1000 of population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of population.	Number.	Ratio to 1000 of population.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.7	1	.3
4	.6	3	.4	4	.6	6	.9	1	.1	2	.3	1	.1
2	.4	8	1.8	.....	.....	4	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.4
2	.4	1	.2	.....	.....	2	.4	2	.4	.....	.....	1	.2
7	.8	6	.7	14	1.7	6	.7	4	.5	3	.3	5	.6
2	.5	2	.5	9	2.3	3	.7	2	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	4.0	5	1.9	1	.4	4	1.6	.....	.....	2	.8	3	1.2
10	1.3	10	1.3	17	2.2	5	.6	6	.7	4	.5	.....	.....
5	1.3	3	.8	2	.5	.....	.....	2	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.2	3	.6	1	.2	1	.2	2	.4	2	.4	.....	.....
2	.6	.....	.....	1	.3	.....	.....	3	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1.4	1	.1	5	.5	2	.3	2	.3	1	.1	2	.3
5	1.7	3	1.0	.....	.....	1	.3	5	1.7	1	.3	4	1.3
2	.4	1	.2	.....	.....	1	.2	.....	.....	4	.9	.....	.....
3	.4	7	1.0	.....	.....	6	.8	2	.2	5	.7	4	.5
2	.6	5	1.6	1	.3	.....	.....	2	.6	1	.3	.....	.....
4	1.4	3	1.0	3	1.0	1	.3	1	.3	4	1.4	5	1.7
1	.2	3	.6	4	.8	3	.6	2	.4	4	.8	4	.8
2	.4	3	.6	4	.9	3	.6	1	.2	1	.2	2	.4
4	.7	2	.3	.....	.....	1	.1	4	.7	1	.1	1	.1
76	.8	69	.7	65	.7	49	.5	41	.4	37	.4	35	.3

TABLE XXIII.

Deaths by Occupations.

Over the Average Age, - - - - - - - 56.4 years.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of Deaths.	Average Age at Death.	OCCUPATIONS.	No. of Deaths.	Average Age at Death.
Undertakers	3	72.3 yrs.	Gardeners	29	62.2 yrs.
Brewers and Distillers	6	70.3 "	Volunteers, Soldiers and Pensioners	46	61.8 "
Gentlemen	238	69.3 "	Weavers	35	61.8 "
Millwrights	7	66.9 "	Dentists	2	61.0 "
Provincial Land Surveyors	6	65.1 "	Physicians	32	59.7 "
Coopers	29	64.8 "	Public Officials	108	58.7 "
Clergymen	25	64.3 "	Shoemakers	77	57.7 "
Contractors and Builders	26	63.4 "	Masons	44	57.5 "
Farmers	2644	62.4 "	Millers	26	57.0 "

Under the Average Age.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of Deaths.	Average Age at Death.	OCCUPATIONS.	No. of Deaths.	Average Age at Death.
Tailors	54	55.3 yrs.	Teamsters	30	47.7 yrs.
Blacksmiths	69	55.3 "	Sailors	26	47.1 "
Carpenters	155	55.1 "	Artists	15	46.8 "
Cooks	3	55.0 "	Painters	44	46.7 "
Butchers	40	54.9 "	Agents	40	46.2 "
Plasterers	11	54.9 "	Lawyers	23	45.1 "
Pedlars	9	54.4 "	Lumbermen	19	44.3 "
Merchants	169	53.6 "	Editors	4	44.2 "
Bankers	12	52.4 "	Musicians	10	43.4 "
Hunters and Fishermen	12	51.7 "	Machinists	39	41.8 "
Labourers	866	51.4 "	Seamstresses	36	41.7 "
Tanners and Curriers	8	51.1 "	Railway Employees	55	41.2 "
Other Mechanics	61	51.0 "	Printers	17	40.1 "
Manufacturers	45	50.6 "	Tinsmiths	14	39.1 "
Miners	2	49.9 "	Watchmakers and Jewellers	9	38.7 "
Saddlers and Harness-makers	8	49.7 "	Barbers	10	38.7 "
Teachers (Male)	39	49.6 "	Servants	66	37.3 "
Tavern-keepers	61	49.4 "	Teachers (Female)	29	36.5 "
Cabinet-makers	22	48.9 "	Moulders	12	36.4 "
Bakers and Confectioners	20	48.8 "	Book-keepers and Clerks	120	35.1 "
Bricklayers	13	48.6 "	Chemists and Druggists	14	33.5 "
Stonecutters	21	48.6 "	Tobacconists and Cigarmakers	9	33.3 "
Brickmakers	7	48.5 "	Milliners and Dress-makers	39	32.8 "
Carriage and Waggon-makers	35	48.2 "	Telegraph Operators	20	24.1 "
Engineers	37	47.8 "	Students	21	23.3 "

TABLE XXIV.

A Statistical Classification of the number of Deaths of persons whose Occupations were specified, giving the Number, Aggregate and Average Age.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Persons.	Ages at Death.	
		Aggregate.	Average.
Classes and Occupations.			
I. Cultivators of the Soil	2673	166865 years.	62.4 years.
II. Mechanics	936	49720 "	53.1 "
III. Labourers	905	46511 "	51.3 "
IV. Merchants, Financiers, etc.	500	22838 "	45.6 "
V. Professional Men	589	33887 "	57.5 "
VI. Other Employments	139	6960 "	50.0 "
VII. Females at Work	141	5252 "	37.2 "
Total	5883	332033 "	56.4 "
Class I.—Cultivators of the Soil.			
Farmers	2644	165059 years.	62.4 years.
Gardeners	29	1806 "	62.2 "
Total Class I.	2673	166865 "	62.4 "
Class II.—Mechanics.			
Blacksmiths	69	3833 years.	55.3 years.
Brickmakers	7	340 "	48.5 "
Brewers and Distillers	6	422 "	70.3 "
Bricklayers	13	632 "	48.6 "
Barbers	10	387 "	38.7 "
Butchers	40	2199 "	54.9 "
Bakers and Confectioners	20	977 "	48.8 "
Carpenters	155	8541 "	55.1 "
Cabinetmakers	22	1076 "	48.9 "
Carriage and Wagonmakers	35	1688 "	48.2 "
Coopers	29	1881 "	64.8 "
Cooks	3	165 "	55.0 "
Contractors and Builders	26	1649 "	63.4 "
Masons	44	2533 "	57.5 "
Machinists	39	1634 "	41.8 "
Moulders	12	437 "	36.4 "
Millers	26	1462 "	57.0 "
Millwrights	7	469 "	66.9 "
Miners	2	99 "	49.9 "
Other Mechanics	61	3133 "	51.0 "
Painters	44	2057 "	46.7 "
Printers	17	683 "	40.1 "
Plasterers	11	604 "	54.9 "
Stonecutters	21	1022 "	48.6 "
Shoemakers	77	4442 "	57.7 "
Saddlers and Harnessmakers	8	398 "	49.7 "
Tinsmiths	14	548 "	39.1 "
Tobacconists	9	300 "	33.3 "
Tailors	54	2988 "	55.3 "
Tanners and Curriers	8	409 "	51.1 "
Undertakers	3	217 "	72.3 "
Watchmakers and Jewellers	9	349 "	38.7 "
Weavers	35	2166 "	61.8 "
Total Class II.	936	49720 "	53.1 "

TABLE XXIV.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Persons.	Ages at Death.	
		Aggregate.	Average.
Class III.—Labourers.			
Labourers	866	44589 years.	51.4 years.
Pedlars	9	490 "	54.4 "
Teamsters	30	1432 "	47.7 "
Total Class III.	905	46511 "	51.3 "
Class IV.—Merchants, etc.			
Agents	40	1847 years.	46.2 years.
Book-keepers, Salesmen and Clerks	120	4212 "	35.1 "
Bankers	12	629 "	52.4 "
Chemists and Druggists	14	469 "	33.5 "
Manufacturers	45	2280 "	50.6 "
Merchants	169	9063 "	53.6 "
Tavern-keepers	61	3014 "	49.4 "
Telegraph Operators	20	482 "	24.1 "
Lumbermen	19	842 "	44.3 "
Total Class IV.	500	22838 "	45.6 "
Class V.—Professional Men.			
Artists	15	703 years.	46.8 years.
Clergymen	25	1609 "	64.3 "
Dentists	2	122 "	61.0 "
Engineers	37	1769 "	47.8 "
Editors	4	177 "	44.2 "
Lawyers	23	1038 "	45.1 "
Musicians	10	434 "	43.4 "
Physicians	32	1912 "	59.7 "
Public Officials	108	6347 "	58.7 "
Provincial Land Surveyors	6	391 "	65.1 "
Teachers, Male	39	1937 "	49.6 "
" Female	29	1061 "	36.5 "
Gentlemen	238	15897 "	69.3 "
Students	21	490 "	23.3 "
Total Class V.	589	33887 "	57.5 "
Class VI.—Other Employments.			
Hunters and Fishermen	12	621 years.	51.7 years.
Railroad Employees	55	2268 "	41.2 "
Sailors	26	1225 "	47.1 "
Volunteers, Soldiers and Pensioners	46	2846 "	61.8 "
Total Class VI.	139	33887 "	57.5 "
Class VII.—Females at Work.			
Domestic Servants	66	2466 years.	37.3 years.
Milliners and Dressmakers	39	1282 "	32.8 "
Seamstresses	36	1504 "	41.7 "
Total Class VII.	141	5252 "	37.2 "

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TABLES OF DEATHS.

Number and Ratio.

(See Tables 1, 2, 3, 12 and 13.)

The total deaths registered in 1885 numbered 22,105, an increase of 403, or .2 per 1,000 living.

The death rate for the whole Province was 11.4 per 1,000. In the different Counties the ratio of deaths to population did not vary to any great extent from that of 1884, the difference being less than one per 1,000 in some counties, and not more than two per 1,000 in the others, with the exceptions of the County of Prescott and Russell (united) and the Districts of Algoma and Muskoka and Parry Sound. In the former the ratio increased from 11.1 in 1884, to 16.7 per 1,000 in 1885, chiefly caused by an epidemic of diphtheria, and in the latter the ratio increased from 9.3 in 1884 to 12.8 in 1885, presumably on account of the ratios for these places having been calculated on somewhat imperfect data as to population, it being found difficult to obtain correct census in those newly settled portions of the Province. In the last five years the mean average ratio was 11.3 deaths per 1,000 living; the extremes were 11.8 in 1881 and 10.9 in 1883.

The total death rate for the eleven cities was 19.2 per 1,000—nearly the same as in 1884—and the variation in ratio in the different cities between 1884 and 1885 was the same as that in the counties, except in Ottawa, where the decrease was from 34 per 1,000 in 1884 to 28.3 in 1885. The average death rate for the last five years was 20 per 1,000; the extremes were 21.3 in 1882 and 19.2 in 1885. The highest average of any city during that period was in Ottawa, 35.4 per 1,000, and the lowest Stratford, 9.4 per 1,000; a difference of 26 per 1,000.

Sex.

(See Table 14.)

Of the total deaths registered, 11,450 were of males, and 10,655 of females, giving a male death rate of 11.7, and of females 11.2 per 1,000 living. The proportion of males to females was as 107 to 100 in the whole Province, while in the cities and towns it was as 113 to 100; It should, however, be borne in mind that the births of male children for 1885 exceeded those of females.

Seasons.

(See Table 14.)

The bitter winds of March are fatal to those who have become enfeebled by the rigours of winter, and this to a great extent accounts for the high death rate in that month. The returns show that there were registered in March 2,264 deaths, or 10.2 per cent. of all the deaths in the year. In balmy June only 1,627, or 7 per cent. of all died. March and June have been for many years respectively the sickliest and healthiest months in the year. The first quarter of the year returned the greatest mortality, and the fourth the least.

Ages.

(See Table 15.)

The statistics given in this Table show that 4,855 children died in 1885 under one year, a decrease of 387, or 2 per cent. from 1884; 2,299 died between one and five years, 142 more than in 1884; altogether there were 7,154 deaths under five years, 32 per cent.

of all. In the last five years there were 109,477 deaths registered, of which 25,099 were of infants under one year; 12,743 between one and five years—a total of 37,842 deaths under five years, 34.5 per cent. of all.

In the remaining decennial periods of these five years, those between 20 and 30 years and between 70 and 80 returned more than the average mortality. The former may be considered the consumptive period and the later the senectal period.

In England	29.0	per cent.	died under	one year.
Do	40.0	"	"	five years.
In Ireland	12.0	"	"	one year.
Do	21.3	"	"	five years.
In Connecticut, U.S.	19.4	"	"	one year.
Do	29.0	"	"	five years.
In Massachusetts, U.S.	20.0	"	"	one year.
Do	31,4	"	"	five years.
In New Hampshire, U.S.	20.0	"	"	one year.
Do	23.5	"	"	five years.
In Rhode Island, U.S.	20.1	"	"	one year.
Do	32.3	"	"	five years.
In Ontario	21.0	"	"	one year.
Do	32.0	"	"	five years.

Average Age.

(*See Tables 16 and 17.*)

The average duration of life in this Province was, in 1885, 32.3 years—of males 32.7 and of females 31.9 years—a slightly less average than in former years. Deducting all who died under one year, the length of life becomes much larger, the average then became 41.4 years—for males, 43.0 years and for females 39.8 years.

In the cities and towns life was much shorter (*see Table 17*), which shows that the average age at death in those places was only 26.5 years. The males did not live as long as the females, the proportion being as 25.5 to 27.6 years. When those who died under one year were deducted the proportion was 37.5 years for the males to 38.3 years for the females.

Nationalities of Decedents Over Sixty Years.

(*See Table 18.*)

Of the 5,535 persons who died when over 60 years or age, the Irish predominated; they numbered 1,698; Canadians were next with 1,113, closely followed by the English with 1,107; the Scotch next with 955. The Irish being more numerous than the natives of other countries living in Ontario, accounts for there being more deaths amongst them over 60 years of age.

Centenarians.

(*See Table 19.*)

Amongst the deaths registered were 23 reputed centenarians, of whom 15 were males and eight females. Of these 23 persons 10 were stated to have been 100 or 101 years old, but three claimed to have been 102, four to have reached 103, four to have reached 104, and two men to be no less than 112 years old at the time of their death.

The number of those who claimed to be centenarians varied considerably during the last five years. In 1881 only 22 were reported, in 1882, 26, in 1883 the number increased to 35, in 1884 the number fell to 26, and in 1885 to 23. The remarks made by the Registrar-General of England in his report for 1884 on these deaths are applicable

to this Province, and were as follows: "As education becomes more generally diffused "there is an increasing unwillingness to accept statements of marvellous longevity "without substantial evidence."

Classified Causes of Death.

(See Table E—Appendix.)

The five classes into which the various deaths have been divided and adopted by the Provincial Board of Health are fully explained on Diagram 2. As the different classes include the same diseases every year, the remarks upon them must necessarily be somewhat similar unless some striking increase in mortality from some special disease takes place.

Diagrams 2 and 3, which show the variations of mortality in the different classes, are well worthy the attention of all, especially those interested in vital or sanitary statistics

Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.

(See Appendix Page xxxiv *to* xli, *and Tables 20, 21 and 22.)*

The total deaths registered in this class in 1885 numbered 3,898—only ten more than in 1884.

Diphtheria, the principal disease, shows a large increase. In some counties it assumed an epidemical form—particularly in Essex. Leeds and Grenville (United), Wentworth, and Prescott and Russell (United). In the latter county the mortality was very high from this disease, numbering 134 deaths, with a ratio of 3.5 per 1,000 living.

It was also above the average ratio for the Province, .52 per 1,000, in the following counties, viz.: Carleton .70 per 1,000, Simcoe .70, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (United) .70, York .65, and Hastings, .63. Increased returns of deaths from this cause were received from 22 out of the 39 counties of the Province.

The discussion of the cause of this sudden increase in deaths from diphtheria is not within the province of a report on vital statistics, but rather with the Provincial Board of Health. Most assuredly, however, the startling figures demand serious consideration.

Deducting the population in the eleven cities and principal towns, and also the deaths from diphtheria in those places, from the totals for the whole province, the following results appear: The deaths from diphtheria in the cities and towns numbered 289, or 4.2 per cent. of all the deaths in those places, and the ratio to population was .74 to 1,000. In the remaining or suburban portions of the province the deaths from this cause nnmbered 717, or 4.7 per cent., but the ratio to 1,000 living was only .46, showing that the mortality from diphtheria was greater in the cities than in the rural districts. The returns for the last five years show the same results.

The deaths from diphtheria, exclusive of the cities, for the last five years amounted to 4,004, or an average ratio of .47 per 1,000. In the cities during the same period the deaths were 789, with an average ratio of .61 per 1,000.

Fevers.

The mortality from the various types of fevers was 1,000, which was 125 less than the number reported in 1884. The decrease was principally observable in the deaths from typhoid and scarlet fever.

Typhoid Fever.

The returns show a decrease in the deaths from this fever of 35. It does not appear on the list of ten highest causes of deaths for the province or for the cities, either in 1884 or 1885, but ranks seventh in the list for the principal towns.

Comparing the death-rate from this fever in the cities and towns with that of the rest of the province, the following fact appears: The total deaths in the cities and towns numbered 149 from this fever, with a ratio of .38 per 1,000. In the province, after

deducting the returns from the cities and towns, the mortality was 313 deaths, or .2 per 1,000 living, a less ratio of .18 in the rural districts than in the cities and towns.

In 1881 the deaths from typhoid fever in the cities and towns were 172, or .44 per 1,000 living, and in the rural districts 444, or .21 per 1000, so that owing to the better enforcement of sanitary regulations in the cities and towns a marked decrease in their mortality from this fever is observable. The decrease in the rural districts is small in comparison with that shown in the cities and towns.

The death-rate from this fever was the highest in the last quarter of the year, and more died between 20 and 30 years of age than during any other period of life.

Scarlet Fever.

In those counties where diphtheria was prevalent a decrease in the deaths from scarlet fever was observable. Thus, in the Counties of Prescott and Russell (United), Essex, Hastings, Oxford, Wentworth, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (United), and York together returned 533 deaths from diphtheria, while they only registered 83 deaths from scarlet fever, an increase in the deaths from diphtheria in those counties of 282, and a decrease in scarlet fever of 43, and correspondingly those counties which returned fewer deaths from diphtheria returned more from scarlet fever.

There were 21 more deaths from intermittent and remittent fever in 1885 than in 1884.

Diarrhœa.

Compared with the returns from 1884, the deaths in 1885 from this disease show a large decrease, principally amongst the young, as the deaths from this disease of children under five years were in 1885 only 347, while in 1884 they were 426, a decrease of 79, or 18 per cent.

Smallpox.

In 1884, 63 persons died of smallpox in this province; in 1885 only 30 deaths were so reported. The highest return, 11 deaths, was from the County of Carleton; the the next highest, four, from Wentworth. Of the 30 deaths from this disease 17 were in the cities—11 in the City of Ottawa, four in Hamilton and two in Toronto. No deaths from this cause were reported from any of the towns. There was a serious outbreak of this disease in the adjoining Province of Quebec in 1885, which was prevented from spreading to this province to any great extent, by the precautionary measures adopted by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario by stationing officers at the borders between the two provinces to enforce the rules and regulations which were issued in reference to persons and goods passing from Quebec to Ontario.

Class II.—Constitutional Diseases.

(*See Appendix Page* xlii *to* xliv.)

The deaths in this class numbered 5,412, an increase of 101, principally in the number of deaths registered from cancer.

Phthisis, or consumption, the chief disease in this class was the cause of the deaths of 2,313 persons. It continues to be the principal cause of death in the province, although the returns show a small decrease in the number of its victims in 1885. The mortality from phthisis was not, however, greater than in other countries, as the following extracts show:—

In England.....	one in every	5.5	deaths, or	1.8	per 1,000 living	were from consumption.	
" Ireland.....	"	8.4	"	2.1	"	"	"
" Massachusetts, U.S.	"	6.4	"	3.06	"	"	"
" Connecticut	"	8.0	"	2.3	"	"	"
" Minnesota	"	10.8	"	1.3	"	"	"
" Rhode Island	"	7.0	"	2.1	"	"	"
" Ontario.....	"	9.5	"	1.2	"	"	"

During the year 1885, of the 2,313 decedents from consumption 845, or over one-third, were between the ages of 20 and 30 years, and 452, or nearly one-fifth, were between the ages of 30 and 40 years. It will, therefore be seen that consumption was most fatal during those two periods. In order to show more concisely the relation of age to mortality from phthisis during 1885, the following summary is presented :—

Under	10	years	of	age	89	died	from	phthisis.
Between	10	and	20	years	234	"	"	
"	20	"	30	"	845	"	"	
"	30	"	40	"	452	"	"	
"	40	"	50	"	255	"	"	
"	50	"	60	"	176	"	"	
"	60	"	70	"	131	"	"	
"	70	"	80	"	65	"	"	
"	80	"	90	"	9	"	"	
Age unknown					57	"	"	
					2,313			

In some counties consumption appears to prevail to the same extent every year, while in others there is considerable variation.

The Counties of Carleton, Hastings, Dufferin, Frontenac, Haldimand, Leeds and Grenville (United), Essex, Wentworth and York, have for several years returned a death-rate above the average for the whole province ; probably there is some climatic cause in these counties for this excess of mortality from consumption.

In the cities and towns the deaths from phthisis were not so numerous as in 1884, but they return a higher ratio per 1,000 living than the remaining portions of the province, as will be seen by the following details : In the cities and towns the deaths from this cause numbered 631, or 1.7 per 1,000 living ; in the rest of the province the deaths were 1,682, or 1.1 per 1,000, showing clearly that consumption was more fatal in the cities and towns than in the suburban parts of the province. Of these cities and towns Belleville returned the highest ratio, 2.9 per 1,000. Ottawa, London, and Kingston each returned 1.9 per 1,000, a death-rate considerably higher than the average for the whole province (1.2 per 1,000), while St. Thomas and Stratford only returned a death-rate of .6 per 1,000 from this cause.

Cancer.

The steady increase in the number of deaths from this disease every year during the last five years calls for more than cursory notice. The following extracts show the number of deaths from cancer during the last five years :—

1881.....	131	males,	182	females.	Total	313
1882.....	173	"	224	"	"	397
1883.....	193	"	210	"	"	403
1884.....	187	"	237	"	"	422
1885.....	197	"	266	"	"	463

The conspicuous facts in this table are the gradual increase of cancer mortality in each successive year—an increase common to both sexes, with the exception of the males in 1884 and the females in 1883, and the very much higher mortality of females than of males. Although the female deaths from cancer are more numerous than the males, yet their deaths have not increased at the same rate as the males—the male decedents showing an increase of 50 per cent. since 1881, while the female deaths only increased 46 per cent. This rather rapid increase in the deaths of males may be attributed to improved diagnosis. The Registrar-General of England in his report for 1884, states : "That the cancerous affec-"tions of males are in a much larger proportion internal or inaccessible than are those of "females, and consequently are more difficult of recognition, so that any improvement "in medical diagnosis adds more to the male than to the female deaths."

Between the ages of 20 and 30 years, ten males and seven females died from cancer, while in the next four decennial periods, 73 more females than males died from cancer.

The mortality of both males and females reached its maximum in the period between 60 and 70 years, numbering 58 males and 60 females.

The industrial counties—such as York, Wentworth, Wellington and Frontenac—return the highest death-rate from cancer, averaging .4 per 1,000 living, while the rate for the whole province was only .2. Haldimand returned the highest ratio of any county, viz., .5 per 1,000.

Over one-fourth of all the cases of cancer in the province occurred in the 11 cities. Toronto returned the largest number, 49, but this may be explained in part by Toronto being a place to which persons resort when surgical operations are required.

There was a decrease in the deaths from anæmia, also in hydrocephalus, and a small increase in rheumatism and dropsy.

Class III.—Local Diseases.

(*See Appendix Page* xliv *to* lx.)

The deaths in this class numbered 7,841, an increase of 335.

The diseases in this class may be divided, as in former reports, into four divisions viz.: Nervous system; circulatory system; lungs and throat; liver, digestive and urinary organs.

1st.—Nervous Diseases.

In this division are included apoplexy, convulsions, paralysis, and other diseases of the brain, together, they were the cause of 2,191 deaths.

In 1881 only 1,550 deaths were recorded from these diseases. In 1885 the number increased to 2,191, an increase of 41 per cent.

It therefore appears that the mortality from these affections of the nervous system has increased rapidly in this province during the last five years. Whether this increase is due to over-pressure in work, to over-pressure in recreation, or to a combination of both of these hygienic errors does not come within the province of a report on vital statistics to determine.

The counties in which these diseases principally prevailed were Carleton, Essex, Middlesex, Northumberland and Durham (United), Wentworth and York, as will be seen by comparing their ratio of deaths to population with that for the whole province. For the province the ratio was one and one-tenth deaths to 1,000 living, from nervous diseases; while for the counties above specified it ranged from 2.0 in York to 1.3 in Middlesex. In the cities these diseases caused the death of 565 persons, being a ratio of nearly 2.0 per 1,000 living in those places, but this was partly caused by the large mortality amongst children from convulsions. Separating the cities from the Province, as before done, the result shows that the ratio of deaths of a nervous character was only .8 per 1,000 in the province after excluding the returns from the cities.

The habits and callings of those living in cities may be the cause of this excess of nervous diseases in those localities.

Two of the diseases in this class, convulsions and paralysis, rank seventh and eight in the list of ten highest causes of death.

The mortality from these two diseases was most severe in the months of March and April, and the number of deaths from each disease in the two months was nearly the same —from paralysis 117, and from convulsions 123—but the ages of these decedents were very different, 535 or nearly all who died from convulsions were under one year of age at the time of their death, while those who died from paralysis were between 60 and 80 years of age.

2nd—Circulatory System.—Heart Disease.

Amongst the various diseases under this division, heart disease was the most prominent. It ranks sixth in the ten highest causes of death for the province, and fifth in list of the cities, and like diseases of the nerves appears to be increasing. In 1881, 886 deaths were registered from it; in 1885 the number had increased to 952, an increase of 7·4 per cent.

The highest mortality from this cause was in the Counties of Halton, Leeds and Grenville (united), Wentworth, York, Frontenac, Carleton and Brant, the ratio being .7 per 1,000 in Brant and Carleton, increasing in every county until the highest ratio is reached, 1.3 per 1,000 in Halton.

The ratio was .49 per 1,000 for the whole province, for the cities it was much higher, reaching .8 per 1,000. Ottawa and Kingston returned the highest ratios, 1.1 and 1.0 respectively; Toronto, Hamilton and Belleville returned .8 per 1,000 each, while the lowest, .2 per 1,000, was from St. Thomas.

3rd—Lungs and Bronchial Tubes.

Pneumonia and bronchitis are the principal diseases of the lungs and throat, the two combined causing 1,849 deaths in 1885, being an increase of 168 over the number returned in 1884. Pneumonia was fourth in the list of ten highest causes of death, and bronchitis ninth.

The ratio of deaths to the living were—for pneumonia .7 and for bronchitis .26 per 1,000. The following counties returned the highest mortality from these causes, viz:—York, Oxford, Ontario, Lincoln, Halton and Essex; the lowest from Lennox and Addington, Prescott and Russell (United), Simcoe, Peterboro', Wellington and Welland. Those localities which returned the highest death rate from pneumonia generally returned a low rate from bronchitis. In the cities the rate was 1.0 per 1,000 for pneumonia, and .5 for bronchitis. Toronto, Ottawa and St. Catharines returned the highest death rate, being 1.4 in Toronto, 1.2 in St. Catharines, and 1.1 in Ottawa, from pneumonia, and .6, .9 and .8 per 1,000 respectively from bronchitis.

The first three months of the year invariably returned the highest number of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis, and the period of infancy was also the most fatal, as 477 or 25 per cent. of all the deaths from these two diseases were of infants under the age of one year.

4th—Liver, Digestive and Urinary Organs.

Diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, are the prominent diseases in this division. There was a decrease in the deaths from liver disease, but an increase in Bright's disease.

Diseases of the stomach show very little variation from the return of 1884, and the other causes of death in this class do not present any features calling for particular notice.

Class IV.—Developmental Diseases.

(*See Appendix Page* lx *to* lxiv.)

Developmental diseases of old people caused the largest number of deaths in this class.

The deaths from old age were very nearly the same in number as in 1884—the returns showing that in 1885 there were 2,073 deaths—eight more than in 1884. This class maintains the second place in the list of the ten highest causes of death, the same as in 1884. In the cities it did not rank so high, being fourth with a less ratio.

The largest death rate from old age was in the following Counties:—Prince Edward 2. per 1,000, Brant 1.6, Northumberland and Durham (United) 1.5, Oxford 1.5, and Peel 1.4 per 1,000. The ratio for the whole province was 1.07 per 1,000.

Diseases incidental to child-birth, caused the death of nearly 400 women in 1885, a slight increase over the number returned in the previous year.

There were 54 less premature and still-births.

Twenty more children died in 1885 than in 1884, while passing through the painful ordeal of teething.

In the other diseases in this class there was not much change in numbers.

Class V.—Violent Deaths.

(*See Appendix Page* lxiv. *to* lxviii.)

The total number of these deaths was 812, an increase of 34. In the cities they numbered 215. Of the various ways in which so many persons met with violent deaths, that by wounds of various kinds was the principal cause. Deaths from drowning were the next highest cause, and they numbered 195—28 more than in 1884. The victims of railway accidents were fortunately less numerous than in 1884, as only 59 were killed, a decrease of 27. The cases of murder and manslaughter have increased, and the number of persons frozen was also larger. The increase in the former cause of death being 10, and in the latter 18.

In the other enumerated kinds of violent deaths, there was little or no change in the number of deaths. No executions took place in the province in 1885, although there were four in 1884.

Suicide.

Fifty-one unfortunate persons terminated their lives by their own acts in 1885, two less than in 1884; 29 of them resorted to hanging as a means of death, eight inflicted wounds on themselves, seven took poison, and seven drowned themselves. Thirty-nine were males and 12 females.

REMARKS ON THE DIAGRAMS.

(*Diagram No. 1.*)

The first part of this diagram presents the wave of mortality in the different months of the year during the last five years, and the second part, that for 1885, distinguished by black lines for the five years, and red lines for 1885.

It will be seen that the two highest points in the wave for the five years were in March and August, and the two lowest points in June and November, for both sexes. The difference in the mortality between the highest and lowest points was very large. The total deaths in the two high points in the five years was 20,290, whereas in the two low points it was only 16,135, or 4,155 less deaths.

In comparing the two waves it will be seen that their rising and falling were nearly the same. The only variation was from January to March, and from September to October. In the wave for the five years there is a fall from January to February, while in the year 1885 there is a rise, but the fall in the wave for the five years is confined to the females; again there is a steady fall in the wave for five years from August to November, while in the wave for 1885 it rises in October but falls again in November.

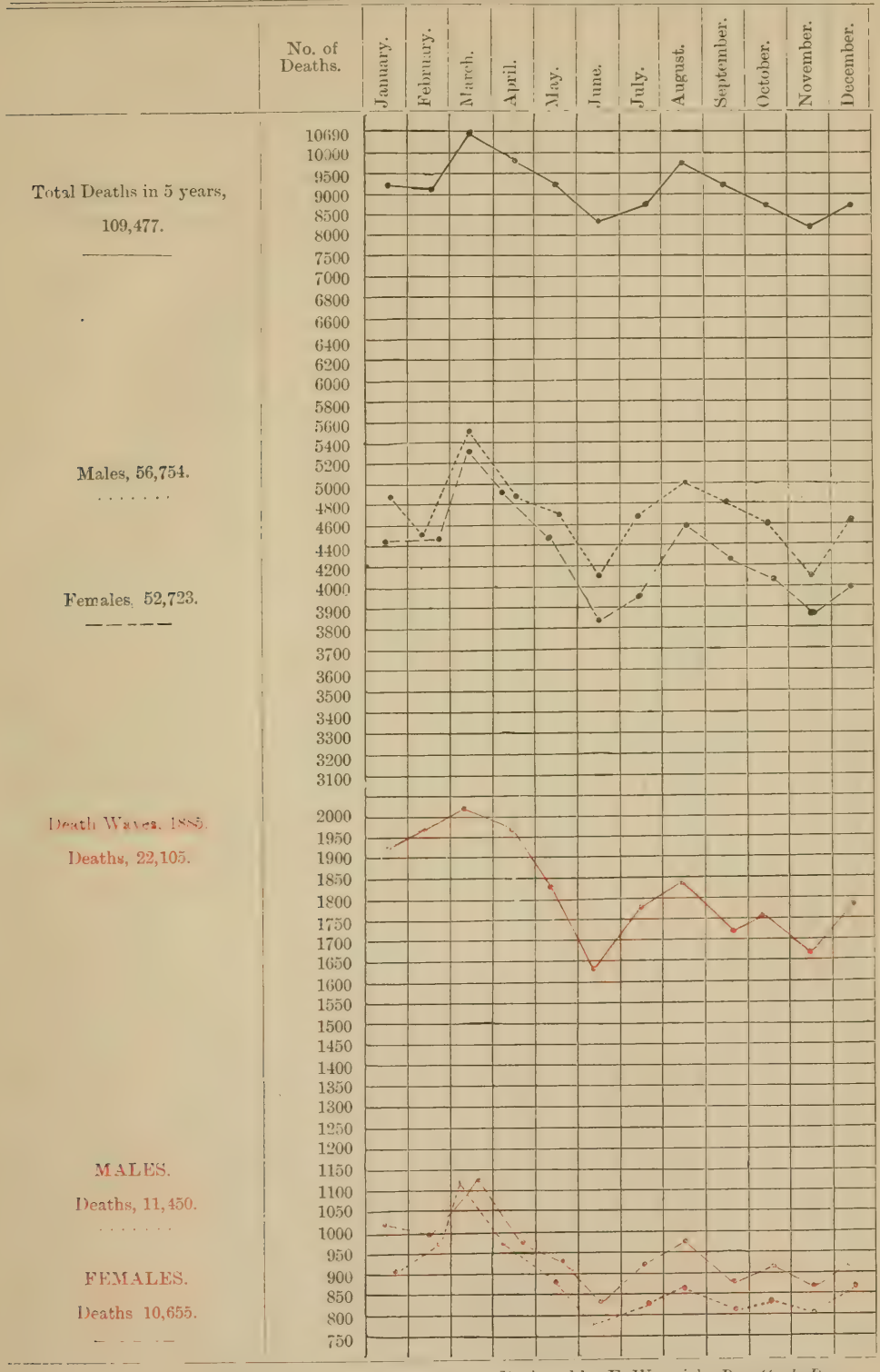
(*Diagrams 2 and 3.*)

The mortality in four of the five classes of diseases in the different months of the year, and also through the different periods of life, is shown in these diagrams.

The continuous black line shows the course of the wave for the total deaths in the Zymotic Class, the dotted line, the Constitutional; the short straight lines, the Local, and the crosses, the Developmental.

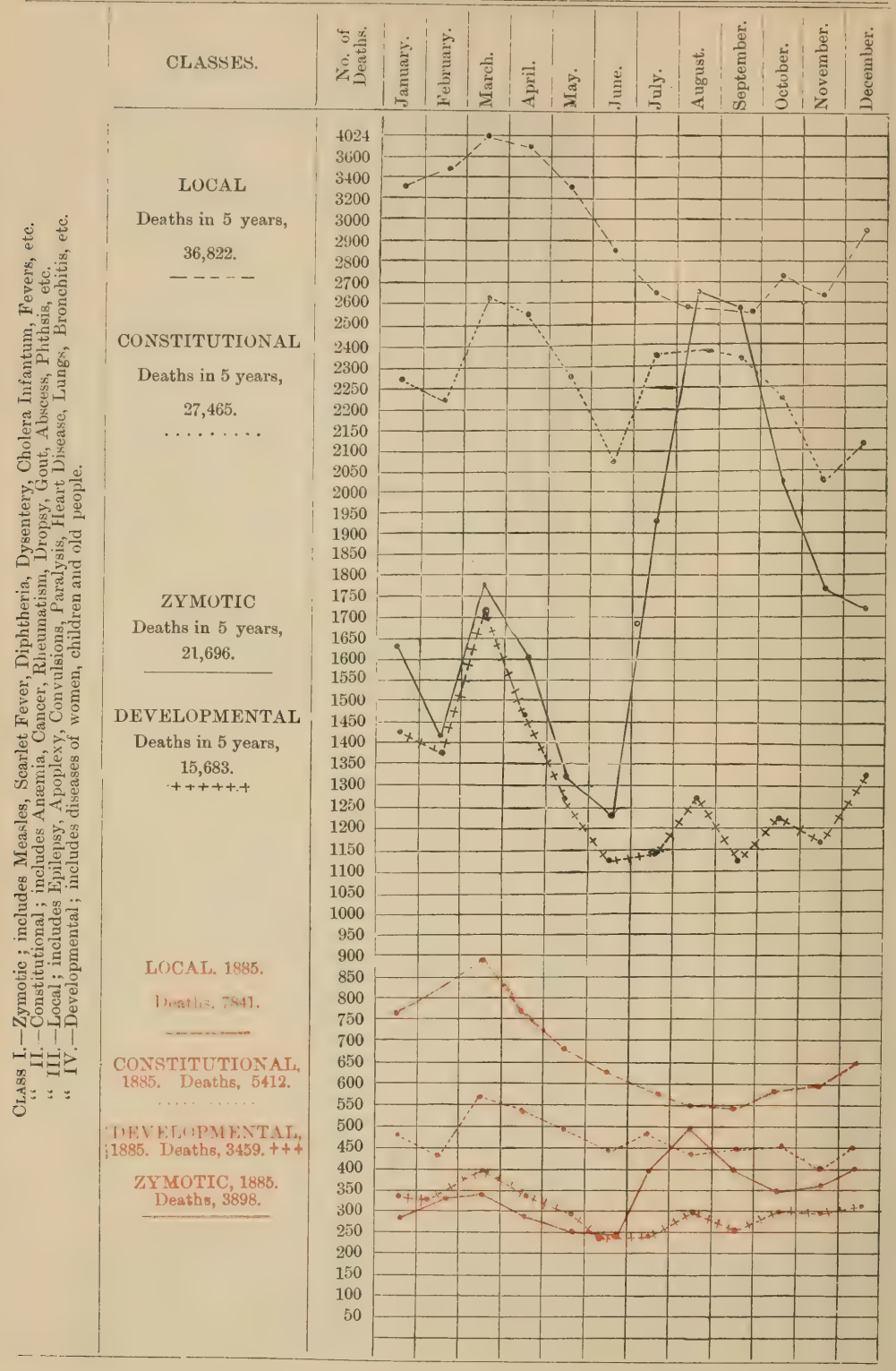
Similar lines in red show the wave of mortality in 1885.

Death Wave for five years from 1881 to 1885 inclusive, also for 1885 separately.



Designed by F. Warwick, *Reg. Gen. Dep.*

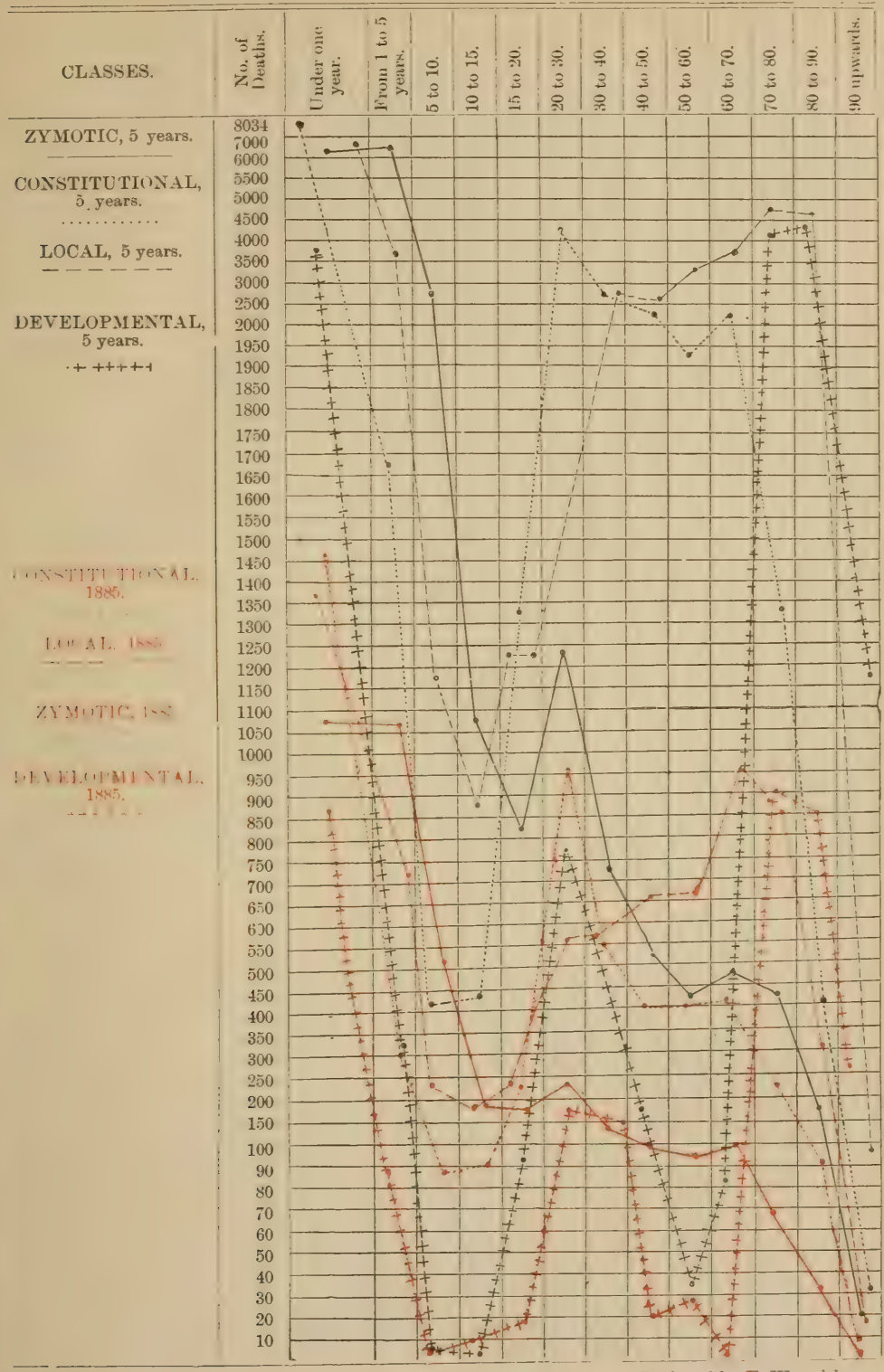
Diagram shewing the Total Mortality in each of the Four Classes of Diseases.



Class I.—Zymotic; includes Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, Fevers, etc.
" II.—Constitutional; includes Anæmia, Cancer, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Abscess, Phthisis, etc.
" III.—Local; includes Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Convulsions, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Lungs, Bronchitis, etc.
" IV.—Developmental; includes diseases of women, children and old people.

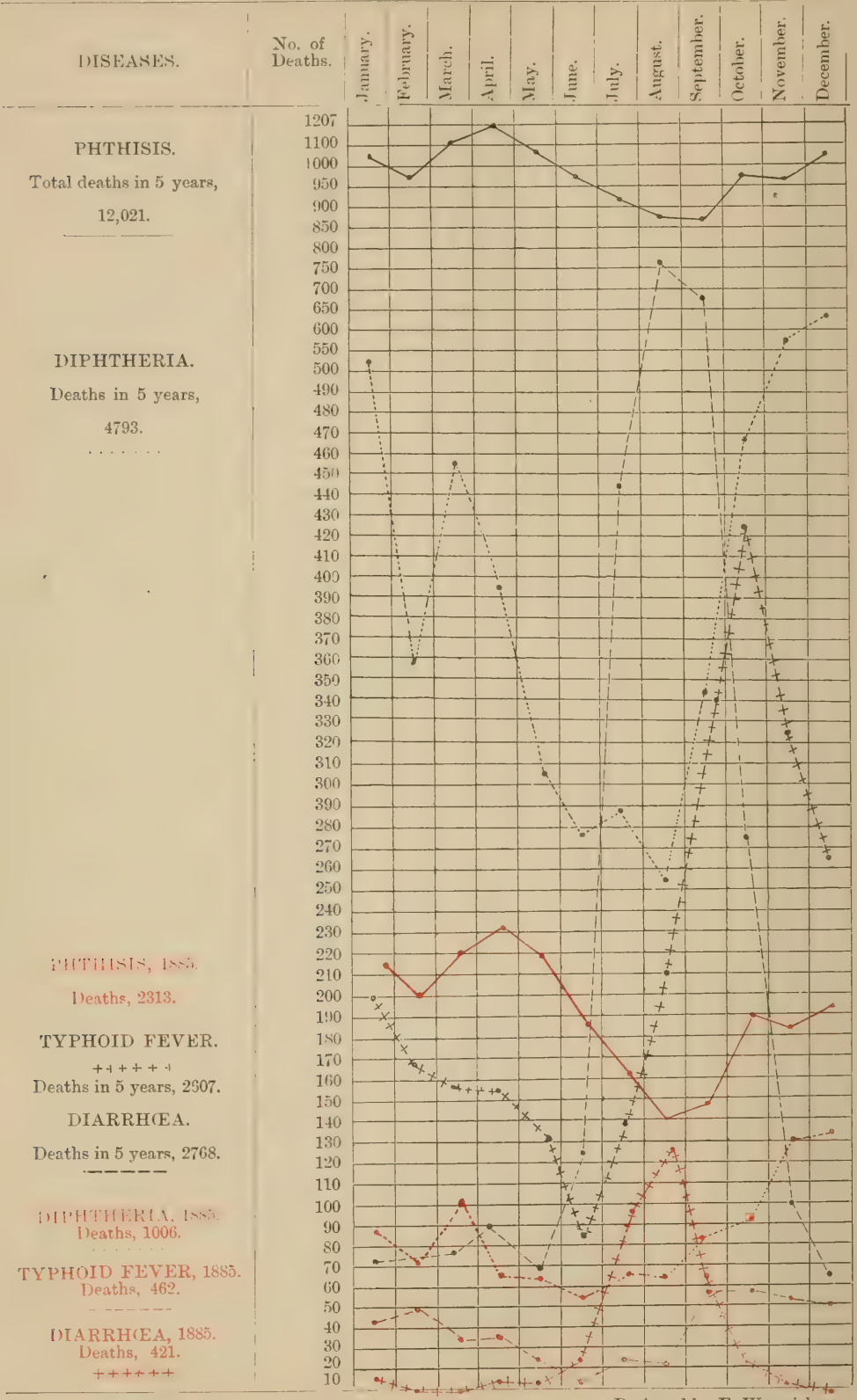
Designed by F. Warwick.

In each month and period of life for five years from 1881 to 1885 inclusive, also for 1885 separately.



Designed by F. Warwick.

Diagrams shewing the Total Mortality from Four Diseases by Months for five years from 1881 to 1885 inclusive, also for 1885 separately.



Designed by F. Warwick

Zymotic Line.

This line ascends very high in July and August, both for the five years, and for 1885 ; but Zymotic diseases include Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, so fatal to children in these months, and this is shown by the height the line ascends to in Diagram No. 3, in the period of deaths under one year, and between one and five years.

The highest points in the line for the year 1885 was also in July and August.

Constitutional Line.

This line of mortality for the five years is not so varied in the different months of the year as the line for the Zymotic Class.

In March, however, it rose to a very high point, caused by the large death rate from Consumption. In Diagram No. 3, showing the ages of those who died in this class, this line is the highest of all in the period under one year, but it fell very rapidly through the next three periods from 1 to 5, and from 5 to 10, but in the following period the line commenced to ascend, and in the period between 20 and 30 years it reached its highest point, marking over 3,000 more deaths than the Zymotic line did in the same period. The line then gradually descends through the remaining periods of the year with the exception of that between 60 and 70 years, where there was a slight ascent. The line for 1885, in this class, does not present any material difference from that for the five years.

Local Line.

This line was the highest of the four lines in every month of the year, except in August and September.

In the different periods of life, as seen in Diagram No. 3, the line for the Local Class rises to the second highest position in the period under one year, but a very rapid descent takes place in the next three decades. In the period between 15 and 20 years the line rises, and continues to do so through the following periods up to that between 70 and 80 years, where it reaches the highest point of any of the four lines in that and the next period.

Developmental Line.

With the exception of the high point in March, the rise and fall in this line of mortality in the months of the year for five years was not very great ; it neither ascends very high nor descends very low ; but in the different periods of life the variations were more marked, as will be seen by reference to Diagram No. 3. In that diagram the highest points in this class were under one year, between 70 and 80 years, and 80 and 90 years, accounted for by the large number of Premature and Still Births registered in this class in the first period, and for the deaths of old people in the latter periods. Between these two periods the line rises and falls several times. The line for 1885 runs nearly parallel to that for the five years.

(Diagram No. 4.)

In this diagram the mortality of four preventable diseases is shown by lines similar to those in Diagram No. 2.

The line of mortality for Phthisis for the five years rises high in March, still higher in April, but descends in May and June. In the remaining months of the year there is not much rise or fall in the line. The same variations are observable in the line for 1885.

The line for Diphtheria for the five years has many changes through the different months of the year. Commencing at a high point in January, it descends in February to rise again in March, but again descends in April, and continues a downward course through the next four months, until it reaches September, when it commences to rise again, and continues rising, until in December it reaches its highest point.

The variations between the highest and lowest point in this line was from 585 deaths in December to 252 in August. The line for 1885 was nearly the same as that for the five years.

The line for Diarrhœa for the five years was low in January, and remained so during the first four months of the year; but in May it began to ascend, and continued so through June, July, and August. In September it descended slightly, but its descent was accelerated as it approached the colder months, until in December it was as low as in January. The high and low points in the line for 1885 were the same as for the five years.

The line for Typhoid Fever, the last of the four diseases in the diagram for the five years, was rather high in January, but it fell during the next five months, especially in June. In July the line had an upward tendency, and continued in that direction through August and September, and arrived at its highest point in October. In 1885 the highest point was in September, and the lowest in June ; in the other months the line was similar to that for the five years.

Deaths by Occupations.

(See Table 23.)

The occupations of 9,918 decedents of 21 years of age and over are given in this Table. Their aggregate ages were 556,975 years. The average age 56.1 years, less by 1.6 years than in 1884.

Deducting those returned as "Farmers' Wives," "Housewives," and "Occupations Unknown," there remain 5,883 legitimate workers. Their average age was 56.4 years, and 3,383 of them, belonging to 18 different occupations, lived to be over the average age. The remaining 2,500, engaged in 50 different occupations, died before reaching that age.

Undertakers lived to the greatest age, 72 years ; but only 3 of them died during the year. Students were the youngest at the time of their death, 23 years.

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION.

(See Ta le 24.)

Class I.—Cultivators of the Soil.

There were 2,673 of these workers of the soil ; 2,644 farmers and 29 gardeners. Their average age was 62.4 years, the highest of any of the classes.

Class II.—Mechanics.

This class includes 33 different mechanical trades, and of these Undertakers lived the longest, but only 3 of them died. There was a slight increase in the number and length of life of the decedents in this class. Grouping the same mechanical trades together as in former reports for comparison, viz., Carpenters, Shoemakers, Blacksmiths, and Tailors, the returns show that combined their deaths numbered 355, or 41 less than in 1884, caused by the decrease in the number of deaths of Carpenters and Tailors. The average age of these four trades was 55.7, not quite equal to the average age of all the classes. Nearly the same number of Weavers died in 1885 as in 1884, but there was a decrease in their average age of 7.8 years. There are more Weavers employed in factories now than formerly, and they are not as long

lived as those who worked at home on their own looms. Painters and Printers are short lived; their occupations are generally considered to be injurious to health.

The Tables of Deaths by Occupations, for the last five years, prove that those mechanics who worked out of doors lived longer than those confined within factories, shops, etc.

Classifying all the out-door workers into one class, and those who worked in doors into another, for the last five years, the returns show that there were 2,031 deaths of the former, at an average of 56 years, and 2,190 deaths of the latter, at an average of 51 years, showing a difference of five years in the length of life in favour of those working out of doors; but there were some notable exceptions to this rule, thus: The following mechanics belonging to the second or in-door class, viz., Weavers, Millers, Coopers and Shoemakers, had a larger average age at death than the average age of those belonging to the first or out door class.

The average age of Undertakers, Brewers, and Distillers, was the highest of any occupations in this class, but as so few of them died it would not be right to conclude that their occupations were the healthiest or most conducive to long life. The returns for the last five years prove that Farmers, Gentlemen, and Clergymen, are the longest lived.

Class III.—Labourers.

There were 905 deaths of the three occupations included under this class; their average age was 51.3 years.

Class IV.—Merchants, Etc.

The number of decedents in this class was nearly 100 more than in 1884, but their length of life was shorter by 1.4 years.

There was an increase in the number of deaths in eight out of the nine occupations composing this class.

The largest increase was in the deaths of Merchants and Book-keepers, numbering 62 more than in 1884, and their average age was nearly five years less. Twelve Bankers died in 1885, at an average age of 52 years, ten years more than the average for 1884.

The deaths of Manufacturers were larger in number, although their average was about the same; there was also an increase in the death of Tavern-keepers; their average age, however, was less by two years. The deaths of 20 Telegraph Operators, at the early average age of 24 years, were reported, nine more than in 1884.

Class V.—Professional Men.

The prominent members of this class are the three professions, Law, Divinity, and Medicine. The total deaths of these professional men numbered 80, eleven less than in 1884. There was a decrease in the deaths of Clergymen of 20, but an increase in the deaths of Lawyers of 6, and of Physicians of 3.

The average age of the three professions was nearly two years less than in 1884. Clergymen, however, lived the longest, their average age was 69.3 years. The deaths of Public Officials numbered 108, and their average age was 58.7 years; amongst them were several superannuated members of the civil service.

Thirty-nine male and twenty-nine female Teachers died in 1885, eleven more than in 1884, three more males and eight more females. The average age of the male teachers was about the same as in 1884, that of females was nearly two years less.

Class VI.—Other Employments.

There was only a difference of one in the number of deaths in this class between 1885 and 1884. Four more deaths were recorded of Hunters and Fishermen; one less of Railroad Employees; five less of Sailors, and three more of Volunteers, Soldiers and

Pensioners. The average age of the whole class was 50 years in 1885. In 1884 it was 53 years. There was an increase in the age of Railroad Employees; in the other three occupations of this class there was a decrease in the average age.

Class VII.—Females at Work.

The deaths of Domestic Servants numbered about the same as in 1884, but their average age was four years less in 1885. Eleven more Milliners and Dressmakers died in 1885 than in 1884, their average age, however, was three years less. There was an increase of five more deaths of Seamstresses at an increased average age of six years. The average age of the whole class was in 1885, 37 years; in 1884, 39 years.

In conclusion I might add that the returns from a majority of the Division Registrars in 1885 show a marked improvement both as regards completeness and legibility. There are still, however, quite a number of Registrars who fail to obtain the full particulars of Deaths, as required by the Act. It would appear that these officers labour under the impression that when they enter the name of a deceased person and cause of death (furnished by the Doctor,) their duty is completed as far as that particular return is concerned, although it has been frequently pointed out in former Reports that it is absolutely necessary in all returns that they should obtain the full information required by the Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

APPENDIX.

BIRTHS.

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1885.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Algoma and Thunder Bay:																	
Males	24	17	20	28	33	29	23	24	23	29	14	23	287	3	.....	3	2
Females	28	20	15	24	26	24	17	17	23	26	15	20	255	1	.....	2	3
Total	52	37	35	52	59	53	40	41	46	55	29	43	542	2 pairs	.....	5	5
Brant:																	
Males	33	28	41	37	35	39	41	33	48	29	33	36	433	4	.....	8	10
Females	25	24	42	31	31	33	26	21	46	28	18	24	349	.....	.....	9	8
Total	58	52	83	68	66	72	67	54	94	57	51	60	782	2 pairs	.....	17	18
Bruce:																	
Males	65	68	62	53	47	50	45	62	65	53	57	62	689	5	.....	2	4
Females	63	60	67	70	57	50	61	57	55	47	37	66	690	3	.....	4	2
Total	128	128	129	123	104	100	106	119	120	100	94	128	1379	4 pairs	.....	6	6
Carleton:																	
Males	123	101	76	112	123	111	105	88	97	101	85	115	1237	15	.....	104	27
Females	83	171	91	77	104	88	113	112	95	86	92	103	1215	11	.....	80	17
Total	206	272	167	189	227	199	218	200	192	187	177	218	2452	13 prs	.....	184	44
Dufferin:																	
Males	21	21	34	27	26	28	27	28	24	24	16	26	302	6	.....	1	2
Females	23	14	25	26	19	12	20	18	22	24	19	24	246	2	.....	3	.....
Total	44	35	59	53	45	40	47	46	46	48	35	50	548	4 pairs	.....	4	2
Elgin:																	
Males	38	35	37	32	42	47	39	26	42	27	28	43	436	3	.....	1	.....
Females	28	31	42	38	32	27	30	39	44	39	30	30	410	5	.....	2	2
Total	66	66	79	70	74	74	69	65	86	66	58	73	846	4 pairs	.....	3	2

Essex:																	
Males	74	57	59	64	52	89	76	77	71	57	55	58	789	11	2	3	7
Females	55	56	57	45	70	46	59	64	74	67	54	65	712	7	1	2	5
Total	129	113	116	109	122	135	135	141	145	124	109	123	1501	9 pairs	1 case.	5	12
Frontenac:																	
Males	29	41	42	40	35	40	34	38	33	37	38	38	445	5	1	.....	4
Females	25	41	40	38	38	36	43	24	57	29	34	37	442	5	2	.....	5
Total	54	82	82	78	73	76	77	62	90	66	72	75	887	5 pairs	1 case.	.....	9
Grey:																	
Males	55	65	85	58	71	45	78	57	67	60	50	66	757	7	.....	6	9
Females	58	60	75	68	71	59	65	56	57	61	44	55	729	9	.....	10	2
Total	113	125	160	126	142	104	143	113	124	121	94	121	1486	8 pairs	.....	16	11
Haldimand:																	
Males	18	22	28	21	27	16	25	20	18	20	16	12	243	.....	.....	1	3
Females	20	14	26	25	15	12	24	26	17	25	18	12	234	.....	.....	2	1
Total	38	36	54	46	42	28	49	46	35	45	34	24	477	.....	.....	3	4
Halton:																	
Males	18	18	24	19	23	22	18	20	21	16	12	16	227	.....	.....	2	5
Females	24	16	26	18	23	24	14	22	19	14	18	16	234	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	42	34	50	37	46	46	32	42	40	30	30	32	461	.....	.....	3	5
Hastings:																	
Males	41	34	62	56	53	43	36	58	45	47	48	38	561	9	.....	5	15
Females	42	46	54	44	53	49	36	35	37	58	43	46	543	3	.....	2	8
Total	83	80	116	100	106	92	72	93	82	105	91	84	1104	6 pairs	.....	7	23
Huron:																	
Males	76	59	66	66	82	50	78	72	87	71	50	69	826	4	.....	2	8
Females	61	54	73	66	58	56	65	67	77	62	64	53	756	2	.....	2	6
Total	137	113	139	132	140	106	143	139	164	133	114	122	1582	3 pairs	.....	4	14
Kent:																	
Males	49	40	37	52	51	39	53	53	62	67	40	40	583	3	.....	3	1
Females	42	38	48	36	51	31	43	43	64	57	31	42	526	3	.....	.....	2
Total	91	78	85	88	102	70	96	96	126	124	71	82	1109	3 pairs	.....	3	3

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Lambton :																	
Males	49	49	49	57	41	45	40	48	50	46	59	55	588	5	2	2	3
Females	34	39	54	51	45	37	38	41	73	38	39	53	542	7	1	.....	1
Total	83	88	103	108	86	82	78	89	123	84	98	108	1130	6 pairs	1 case.	2	4
Lanark :																	
Males	35	50	39	42	38	39	30	44	34	38	40	27	456	4	.....	4	6
Females	30	30	30	34	34	31	21	36	31	30	26	20	353	2	.....	3	2
Total	65	80	69	76	72	70	51	80	65.	68	66	47	809	3 pairs	.....	7	8
Leeds and Grenville :																	
Males	38	41	43	42	54	41	39	51	36	38	42	48	513	5	.....	2	3
Females	36	36	42	44	48	36	44	34	37	33	28	31	449	3	.....	1	3
Total	74	77	85	86	102	77	83	85	73	71	70	79	962	4 pairs	.....	3	6
Lennox and Addington :																	
Males	21	12	13	15	23	13	16	15	28	17	16	17	206	2	.....	2	2
Females	17	19	23	13	20	13	22	15	22	19	16	20	219	2	.....	1	2
Total	38	31	36	28	43	26	38	30	50	36	32	37	425	2 pairs	.....	3	4
Lincoln :																	
Males	38	25	43	25	33	28	33	37	34	26	29	19	370	4	.....	2	2
Females	27	28	38	19	29	24	28	25	30	25	26	28	327	4	.....	1	1
Total	65	53	81	44	62	52	61	62	64	51	55	47	697	4 pairs	.....	3	3
Middlesex :																	
Males	84	75	91	90	95	74	90	91	97	82	95	86	1050	14	.....	8	8
Females	83	62	97	71	82	61	88	85	79	78	82	70	938	10	.....	9	12
Total	167	137	188	161	177	135	178	176	176	160	177	156	1988	12 prs	.....	17	20

Muskoka and Parry Sound:																	
Males	42	51	42	46	49	41	43	43	34	35	42	37	505	1	.....	2	2
Females	30	44	36	31	46	37	45	37	41	25	35	25	432	1	.....	1	4
Total	72	95	78	77	95	78	88	80	75	60	77	62	937	1 pair	.....	3	6
Norfolk:																	
Males	21	32	42	34	34	24	44	37	29	30	27	21	375	2	.....	2	3
Females	10	19	22	27	30	17	30	27	23	19	23	21	268	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	31	51	64	61	64	41	74	64	52	49	50	42	643	1 pair	.....	2	4
Northumberland and Durham:																	
Males	63	58	60	63	52	77	64	57	73	72	50	70	759	4	.....	3	3
Females	52	64	64	59	49	52	55	66	51	55	40	51	658	2	.....	2	1
Total	115	122	124	122	101	129	119	123	124	127	90	121	1417	3 pairs	.....	5	4
Ontario:																	
Males	59	49	48	48	46	44	41	47	43	47	36	43	551	7	2	3	4
Females	41	58	38	36	34	29	47	36	46	49	44	49	507	1	1	5	3
Total	100	107	86	84	80	73	88	83	89	96	80	92	1058	4 pairs	1 case.	8	7
Oxford:																	
Males	58	50	50	55	48	53	52	44	35	51	40	37	573	5	.....	4	4
Females	56	45	55	56	41	46	31	40	48	47	29	44	538	11	.....	3	2
Total	114	95	105	111	89	99	83	84	83	98	69	81	1111	8 pairs	.....	7	6
Peel:																	
Males	28	25	28	25	18	22	23	25	23	24	13	25	279	4	.....	.....	3
Females	20	19	25	16	24	26	22	23	18	16	16	15	240	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	48	44	53	41	42	48	45	48	41	40	29	40	519	2 pairs	.....	.....	3
Perth:																	
Males	47	47	60	49	51	41	51	54	47	51	36	32	566	5	.....	3	5
Females	43	46	45	50	49	34	45	45	61	55	49	40	562	5	.....	2	3
Total	90	93	105	99	100	75	96	99	108	106	85	72	1128	5 pairs	.....	5	8
Peterborough:																	
Males	31	35	41	36	41	35	42	43	39	34	40	36	453	3	.....	2	4
Females	26	39	30	46	32	33	32	41	31	37	36	23	406	7	.....	.....	4
Total	57	74	71	82	73	68	74	84	70	71	76	59	859	5 pairs	.....	2	8

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Prescott and Russell :																	
Males	58	60	81	65	42	48	60	70	57	52	52	65	710	4	.....	4	2
Females	47	61	66	69	51	44	62	77	44	53	47	46	667	2	.....	3	3
Total	105	121	147	134	93	92	122	147	101	105	99	111	1377	3 pairs	.....	7	5
Prince Edward :																	
Males	11	27	14	20	10	18	16	16	18	13	14	14	191	1	.....	1	2
Females	13	9	22	14	19	12	13	17	13	12	15	11	170	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	24	36	36	34	29	30	29	33	31	25	29	25	361	1 pair	.....	1	2
Renfrew :																	
Males	51	60	55	54	78	63	46	49	42	45	44	43	630	14	.....	4	5
Females	47	53	43	48	75	51	40	45	46	36	42	48	574	10	.....	6	4
Total	98	113	98	102	153	114	86	94	88	81	86	91	1204	12 prs	.....	10	9
Simcoe :																	
Males	70	62	62	82	67	76	60	76	75	69	67	78	844	7	.....	3	5
Females	64	86	67	63	63	53	67	73	69	57	57	76	795	7	.....	5	6
Total	134	148	129	145	130	129	127	149	144	126	124	154	1639	7 pairs	.....	8	11
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry :																	
Males	53	46	52	49	46	41	47	47	62	51	48	45	587	7	.....	2	2
Females	44	57	54	41	46	40	38	47	52	49	40	44	552	7	.....	3	2
Total	97	103	106	90	92	81	85	94	114	100	88	89	1139	7 pairs	.....	5	4
Victoria :																	
Males	39	41	34	28	38	35	45	40	40	25	31	28	424	4	.....	3	5
Females	31	34	30	30	29	24	37	32	39	26	26	30	368	4	.....	4	3
Total	70	75	64	58	67	59	82	72	79	51	57	58	792	4 pairs	.....	7	8

Waterloo:																	
Males	57	41	65	65	47	52	48	61	59	60	56	48	659	6	.....	4	4
Females	38	65	50	51	48	39	42	41	48	55	62	44	583	8	.....	3	4
Total	95	106	115	116	95	91	90	102	107	115	118	92	1242	7 pairs	.....	7	8
Welland:																	
Males	31	32	30	26	39	36	32	25	32	33	38	27	381	3	.....	3	2
Females	26	31	24	34	25	20	25	21	30	44	30	28	338	3	.....	2	2
Total	57	63	54	60	64	56	57	46	62	77	68	55	719	3 pairs	.....	5	4
Wellington:																	
Males	59	50	58	61	67	58	56	62	68	60	54	49	702	24	.....	6	11
Females	56	43	67	53	64	49	46	56	57	65	43	56	655	6	.....	5	8
Total	115	93	125	114	131	107	102	118	125	125	97	105	1357	15 prs	.....	11	19
Wentworth:																	
Males	79	72	91	68	77	63	79	76	89	83	89	66	932	18	.....	15	10
Females	62	60	70	77	71	81	77	83	75	71	69	79	875	8	.....	24	11
Total	141	132	161	145	148	144	156	159	164	154	158	145	1807	13 prs	.....	39	21
York:																	
Males	203	217	226	217	233	183	177	209	174	194	205	230	2468	38	5	115	43
Females	206	186	203	219	218	155	192	191	165	179	171	199	2284	48	4	79	37
Total	409	403	429	436	451	338	369	400	339	373	376	429	4752	43 prs	3 cases	194	80
Total Males	1989	1913	2090	2027	2067	1898	1952	2023	2021	1914	1805	1888	23587	266	12	340	240
Total Females	1716	1878	1976	1858	1920	1591	1803	1835	1916	1796	1608	1744	21641	210	9	281	180
Grand Total	3705	3791	4066	3885	3987	3489	3755	3858	3937	3710	3413	3632	45228	238prs	7 cases	621	420

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1885—CITIES.

CITIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Toronto:																	
Males	122	166	153	142	156	126	131	156	120	142	155	161	1730	26	.....	107	13
Females	131	124	130	151	148	95	129	144	120	145	127	150	1594	36	.....	72	15
Total	253	290	283	293	304	221	260	300	240	287	282	311	3324	31 pairs.	.....	179	28
Hamilton:																	
Males	50	42	62	39	47	36	49	40	58	56	57	27	563	10	.....	11	10
Females	33	33	43	45	42	50	46	51	47	42	43	42	517	4	.....	14	7
Total	83	75	105	84	89	86	95	91	105	98	100	69	1080	7 pairs.	.....	25	17
Ottawa:																	
Males	73	62	42	65	89	68	71	62	63	62	42	56	755	8	.....	31	12
Females	58	42	51	49	72	59	79	75	61	59	57	64	726	6	.....	25	6
Total	131	104	93	114	161	127	150	137	124	121	99	120	1481	7 pairs.	.....	56	18
London:																	
Males	16	12	22	18	26	20	29	25	23	24	22	17	254	2	.....	3	4
Females	26	20	17	13	16	20	27	23	23	16	24	18	243	2	.....	5	3
Total	42	32	39	31	42	40	56	48	46	40	46	35	497	2 pairs.	.....	8	7
St. Catharines:																	
Males	6	5	8	7	11	7	8	9	11	8	6	4	90	4	.....	.....	1
Females	13	7	14	5	6	2	9	8	7	4	5	10	90	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	19	12	22	12	17	9	17	17	18	12	11	14	180	3 pairs.	.....	.....	1
Kingston:																	
Males	11	13	22	13	9	16	15	13	11	16	9	12	160	3	.....	.....	1
Females	9	11	16	20	17	19	13	11	27	11	19	17	190	1	.....	.....	1
Total	20	24	38	33	26	35	28	24	38	27	28	29	350	2 pairs.	.....	.....	2

Belleville:																	
Males	15	3	10	10	12	6	8	12	10	12	1	8	107	4	.....	1	4
Females	3	6	7	4	11	18	4	7	7	17	11	7	102	2	.....	1	4
Total	18	9	17	14	23	24	12	19	17	29	12	15	209	3 pairs.	.....	2	8
Brantford:																	
Males	13	11	13	21	18	21	17	9	16	11	11	17	178	4	.....	7	6
Females	11	6	17	15	8	17	11	7	19	10	6	7	134	.....	.....	7	5
Total	24	17	30	36	26	38	28	16	35	21	17	24	312	2 pairs.	.....	14	11
Guelph:																	
Males	11	6	11	11	9	14	10	11	14	9	15	10	131	4	.....	2	2
Females	14	4	17	16	14	2	8	9	12	9	9	13	127	2	.....	1	2
Total	25	10	28	27	23	16	18	20	26	18	24	23	258	3 pairs.	.....	3	4
St. Thomas:																	
Males	11	13	14	9	9	15	14	8	12	9	11	11	136	.....	.....	1	.....
Females	11	10	12	10	8	9	9	12	15	4	10	8	118	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	22	23	26	19	17	24	23	20	27	13	21	19	254	.....	.....	1	2
Stratford:																	
Males	12	7	6	8	4	5	2	6	9	12	10	4	85	3	.....	.....	2
Females	9	7	5	10	3	12	13	10	11	11	15	9	115	1	.....	1	.....
Total	21	14	11	18	7	17	15	16	20	23	25	13	200	2 pairs.	.....	1	2
Total Males	340	340	363	343	390	334	354	351	347	361	339	327	4189	68	.....	163	55
" Females	318	270	329	338	345	303	348	357	349	328	326	345	3956	56	.....	126	45
Grand Total	658	610	692	681	735	637	702	708	696	689	665	672	8145	62 pairs.	.....	289	100

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

MARRIAGES.

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS, 1885.

The following Table shews the number of Marriages returned as having been solemnized during the year 1885, the religious denomination of the parties married, and whether by license or banns.

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.													How Married.					
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Evangelical Association.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	Total.	License.	Banns.	Not Stated.	Total Marriages.	Widowers	Widows.
Algoma and Thunder Bay :																			
Males	49	50	43	65	7	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	45	50	44	68	8	1	17	.....	.....	.....	2	2	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	94	100	87	133	15	4	34	.....	.....	.....	2	5	474	202	35	.....	237	22	19
Brant :																			
Males	22	40	84	12	57	13	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	22	25	104	16	56	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	44	65	188	28	113	24	2	.....	.....	.....	11	1	476	228	7	3	238	21	11
Bruce :																			
Males	22	109	133	24	17	5	16	6	.....	.....	4	.....	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	29	107	129	24	19	3	12	9	.....	2	2	.....	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	51	216	262	48	36	8	28	15	.....	2	6	.....	672	305	31	.....	336	27	12
Carleton :																			
Males	103	80	83	246	10	1	15	.....	.....	.....	3	4	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	100	70	82	258	15	2	13	.....	.....	.....	3	2	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	203	150	165	504	25	3	28	.....	.....	.....	6	6	1090	360	183	2	545	69	37

Dufferin :																			
Males	27	34	58	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	26	41	52	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	53	75	110	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	254	127	.....	.....	127	11	5
Elgin :																			
Males	45	40	140	38	53	3	2	1	.....	3	6	3	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	36	33	138	33	76	1	.....	2	.....	2	10	3	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	81	73	278	71	129	4	2	3	.....	5	16	6	668	299	35	.....	334	38	11
Essex :																			
Males	24	32	118	149	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	22	24	122	155	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	46	56	240	304	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	684	218	124	.....	342	38	13
Frontenac :																			
Males	57	48	172	42	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	67	39	173	44	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	124	87	345	86	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	662	302	29	.....	331	44	17
Grey :																			
Males	66	147	143	15	15	1	25	9	.....	1	6	1	429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	62	152	137	12	21	1	23	9	.....	1	10	1	429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	128	299	280	27	36	2	48	18	.....	2	16	2	858	395	30	4	429	50	24
Haldimand :																			
Males	31	31	79	11	17	.....	2	5	.....	6	3	7	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	31	27	88	13	16	.....	5	4	.....	.....	2	6	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	62	58	167	24	33	.....	7	9	.....	6	5	13	384	183	8	1	192	22	7
Halton :																			
Males	25	27	59	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	20	28	68	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	45	55	127	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	240	120	.....	.....	120	12	3

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS, 1885—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.												Total.	How Married.			Total Marriages.	Widowers.	Widows.
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Evangelical Association.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.		License.	Banns.	Not Stated.			
Hastings:																			
Males	76	52	280	52	5	2	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	5	6	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	70	48	299	49	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	146	100	579	101	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	11	956	437	38	3	478	58	27
Huron:																			
Males	67	172	185	15	6	3	11	13	.... .	2	6	7	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	65	168	197	20	9	1	7	12	.....	.....	5	3	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	132	340	382	35	15	4	18	25	.....	2	11	10	974	470	17	.....	487	50	23
Kent:																			
Males	57	54	156	41	24	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12	4	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	36	55	169	47	22	2	1	.....	.....	.....	14	4	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	93	109	325	88	46	3	2	.....	.....	.....	26	8	700	316	34	.....	350	49	18
Lambton:																			
Males	52	76	120	9	28	3	1	.....	.....	.....	10	2	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	50	80	116	12	28	4	.... .	.....	.....	1	10	.....	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	102	156	236	21	56	7	1	.....	.....	1	20	2	602	294	7	.....	301	30	10

Lanark:																			
Males	71	71	61	42	16	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	63	75	62	43	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	134	146	123	85	33	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534	231	35	1	267	27	9
Leeds and Grenville:																			
Males	108	61	190	38	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	97	64	189	44	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	205	125	379	82	22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	13	840	383	37	.....	420	43	12
Lennox and Addington:																			
Males	32	12	115	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	29	9	124	19	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	61	21	239	39	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	372	163	23	.....	186	25	8
Lincoln:																			
Males	37	27	80	30	13	1	1	3	.....	3	10	1	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	34	26	79	33	20	3	.....	2	.....	2	4	3	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	71	53	159	63	33	4	1	5	.....	5	14	4	412	181	25	.....	206	25	6
Middlesex:																			
Males	117	106	220	49	45	7	6	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	119	105	243	47	37	4	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	236	211	463	96	82	11	7	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	1132	538	28	.....	566	77	29
Muskoka and Parry Sound:																			
Males	38	45	84	19	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	45	47	82	12	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	83	92	166	31	7	.....	2	.....	.....	2	9	.....	392	184	12	.....	196	19	9
Norfolk:																			
Males	20	12	108	1	75	2	2	2	.....	.....	4	10	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	15	15	114	2	75	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	7	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	35	27	222	3	150	3	3	5	.....	.....	7	17	472	234	2	.....	236	36	15

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS, 1885.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.												How Married.					
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Evangelical Association.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	Total.	License.	Banns.	Not Stated.	Total Marriages.	Widowers.	Widows.
Northumberland and Durham:																			
Males	75	86	274	25	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	480	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Females	79	77	282	27	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	154	163	556	52	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	960	462	18	.....	480	52	30
Ontario:																			
Males	42	53	137	28	19	.....	2	.....	2	2	3	2	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	35	64	132	27	23	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	1	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	77	117	269	55	42	.....	4	.....	4	4	5	3	580	267	21	2	290	22	10
Oxford:																			
Males	53	65	122	2	38	8	5	2	.....	2	9	4	310	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	34	60	134	1	56	9	3	1	.....	1	9	2	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	87	125	256	3	94	17	8	3	.....	3	18	6	620	306	3	1	310	30	18
Peel:																			
Males	25	35	73	2	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	23	34	76	2	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	48	69	149	4	23	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	302	150	1	.....	151	16	5

Perth:																			
Males	35	88	98	35	10	2	38	8	.....	11	3	4	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	33	87	104	34	6	3	42	9	.....	10	2	2	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	68	175	202	69	16	5	80	17	.....	21	5	6	664	281	45	6	332	31	13
Peterborough:																			
Males	44	52	115	52	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	39	60	112	51	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	83	112	227	103	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	544	223	48	1	272	31	15
Prescott and Russell:																			
Males	11	27	18	185	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	11	32	18	184	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22	59	36	369	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	77	173	.....	250	35	7
Prince Edward:																			
Males	26	8	107	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	24	6	116	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	50	14	223	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	304	152	.....	.....	152	15	5
Renfrew:																			
Males	44	67	41	125	16	1	9	22	.....	.....	.....	1	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	49	63	45	123	15	.....	11	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	93	130	86	248	31	1	20	42	.....	.....	.....	1	652	196	130	.....	326	32	8
Simcoe:																			
Males	96	87	163	97	22	4	.....	.....	.....	1	9	2	481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	98	93	154	95	23	4	.....	.....	1	1	10	2	481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	194	180	317	192	45	8	.....	.....	1	2	19	4	962	402	79	.....	481	44	20
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:																			
Males	42	106	84	112	6	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	32	96	87	118	13	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	74	202	171	230	19	4	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	724	256	106	.....	362	30	9

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS, 1885.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.												Total.	How Married.			Total Marriages.	Widowers.	Widows.
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Evangelical Association.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.		License.	Banns.	Not Stated.			
Victoria:																			
Males	33	43	88	19	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	37	37	96	19	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	70	80	184	38	7	2	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	388	179	15	.....	194	16	4
Waterloo:																			
Males	16	55	38	42	11	.....	79	18	1	29	18	24	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	12	56	43	43	9	.....	80	19	.....	32	20	17	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	28	111	81	85	20	.....	159	37	1	61	38	41	662	227	104	.....	331	39	11
Welland:																			
Males	38	26	93	13	10	1	9	.....	1	5	14	3	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	40	26	97	15	10	1	9	.....	.....	5	9	1	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	78	52	190	28	20	2	18	.....	1	10	23	4	426	198	15	.....	213	23	11
Wellington:																			
Males	45	131	153	49	17	8	4	.....	.....	.....	10	1	418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	39	138	148	46	23	8	4	.....	.....	1	10	1	418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	84	269	301	95	40	16	8	.....	.....	1	20	2	836	378	40	.....	418	47	17

Wentworth:																			
Males	172	139	186	83	26	5	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	148	133	193	99	38	2	7	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	320	272	379	182	64	7	16	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1258	582	47	.....	629	83	41
York:																			
Males	446	285	439	246	57	26	4	.....	.....	5	36	6	1560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	452	238	466	261	69	27	8	.....	.....	6	30	3	1560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	898	523	905	507	126	53	12	.....	.....	11	66	9	3120	1437	123	.....	1560	175	79
Total Males	2389	2679	5940	2033	696	128	273	90	7	70	249	111	13675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Females	2268	2588	5114	2099	786	109	261	91	4	68	212	75	13675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	4657	5267	10054	4132	1482	237	534	181	11	138	461	186	27350	11943	1708	24	13675	1514	628

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE C.

MARRIAGES BY MONTHS.

TABLE C.—MARRIAGES BY MONTHS, 1885.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No date given.	Total number of Couples Married.
Algoma and Thunder Bay	14	14	12	23	12	33	19	21	33	26	11	17	2	237
Brant	19	28	15	22	10	12	11	9	27	32	23	27	.....	238
Bruce	45	34	46	24	28	16	19	19	29	30	20	46	.....	356
Carleton	39	45	23	56	35	64	54	43	62	46	50	24	4	545
Dufferin	16	13	23	7	7	8	7	4	5	10	14	23	.....	137
Elgin	21	28	30	29	22	22	21	19	34	23	33	52	.....	334
Essex	36	32	12	34	32	36	20	14	25	28	43	29	1	342
Frontenac	40	23	20	20	17	27	21	17	39	26	32	45	4	331
Grey	57	38	42	34	16	33	33	18	26	37	36	49	.....	419
Haldimand	17	24	9	12	9	15	13	13	15	18	19	28	.....	192
Halton	13	9	14	5	6	14	9	5	12	7	5	21	.....	120
Hastings	55	34	43	30	18	33	40	36	47	34	48	70	.....	488
Huron	38	32	58	29	29	36	25	22	46	51	32	77	2	477
Kent	41	27	42	33	28	32	18	16	21	33	37	38	4	370
Lambton	25	13	25	25	14	23	16	13	26	35	30	56	.....	301
Lanark	23	21	14	31	22	16	26	17	30	12	15	40	.....	267
Leeds and Grenville	36	29	47	29	32	33	27	13	39	35	46	54	.....	420

Lennox and Addington	15	15	13	14	10	19	12	10	12	25	13	27	1	186
Lincoln	18	10	6	17	9	17	14	10	22	27	27	28	1	206
Middlesex	61	44	52	48	25	45	33	26	39	69	52	91	1	586
Muskoka and Parry Sound	10	14	16	18	17	12	16	9	16	17	17	32	2	196
Norfolk	18	20	22	12	18	12	9	16	15	24	26	44	.....	236
Northumberland and Durham	54	49	56	24	17	29	26	17	32	39	44	82	1	470
Ontario	20	36	33	29	10	13	14	9	24	23	25	54	.....	290
Oxford	22	23	32	27	20	20	15	8	21	39	35	47	1	310
Peel	20	11	19	15	8	8	10	4	11	12	13	19	1	151
Perth	22	48	30	26	14	21	17	13	32	34	32	43	.....	332
Peterboro'	25	13	17	19	14	22	26	24	33	28	25	26	.....	272
Prescott and Russell	20	26	9	17	10	34	26	26	31	30	15	6	.....	250
Prince Edward	10	8	18	10	5	5	8	4	10	14	20	30	.....	142
Renfrew	19	21	19	30	17	35	28	25	36	34	28	22	2	316
Simcoe	61	40	37	28	21	27	35	25	48	57	47	52	3	481
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	39	42	30	22	17	30	17	21	50	40	46	28	.....	382
Victoria	19	18	31	13	8	14	12	16	18	19	13	13	.....	194
Waterloo	34	30	25	22	22	27	24	14	29	42	24	38	.....	331
Welland	15	18	12	11	16	20	22	11	20	20	18	30	.....	213
Wellington	40	29	41	23	31	26	26	17	31	44	45	51	1	408
Wentworth	37	38	34	50	42	43	45	34	64	63	68	91	.....	609
York	132	108	87	125	80	133	124	108	187	147	125	183	1	1540
Total	1246	1105	1114	1043	768	1065	941	746	1297	1330	1252	1736	32	13675

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE D.—MARRIAGES BY AGES, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Ages not given.	Total.
Algoma and Thunder Bay:																
Males	2	95	89	24	11	5	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	237
Females	67	108	36	11	4	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	237
Total	69	203	125	35	15	6	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	474
Brant:																
Males	5	87	84	32	12	7	2	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238
Females	51	123	42	10	4	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238
Total	56	210	126	42	16	12	3	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	476
Bruce:																
Males	2	137	124	55	18	9	5	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	356
Females	57	204	66	19	3	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	356
Total	59	341	190	74	21	10	6	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	712
Carleton:																
Males	12	176	177	83	30	28	13	3	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	16	545
Females	79	253	118	47	16	11	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	545
Total	91	429	295	130	46	39	16	5	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	29	1090
Dufferin:																
Males	1	50	57	12	5	3	3	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Females	28	80	19	4	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Total	29	130	76	16	8	3	4	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	274
Elgin:																
Males	4	129	118	29	27	13	6	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	2	334
Females	82	160	55	13	11	3	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	334
Total	86	289	173	42	38	16	12	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	.....	4	668

Essex :																
Males	8	159	96	39	16	9	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	342
Females	90	172	48	14	9	2	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
Total	98	331	144	53	25	11	13	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	684
Frontenac :																
Males	2	130	108	47	16	7	6	6	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	3	331
Females	73	155	69	17	6	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	331
Total	75	285	177	64	22	11	9	6	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	5	662
Grey :																
Males	1	137	159	61	33	15	4	2	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	419
Females	69	217	95	16	8	9	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419
Total	70	354	254	77	41	24	5	2	5	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	838
Haldimand :																
Males	3	69	66	25	11	10	.....	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	192
Females	44	92	36	11	3	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192
Total	47	161	102	36	14	14	1	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	384
Halton :																
Males	.....	39	47	17	7	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120
Females	14	60	28	12	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120
Total	14	99	75	29	10	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	240
Hastings :																
Males	19	193	165	50	27	12	13	3	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	488
Females	141	191	105	20	17	6	3	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	488
Total	160	384	270	70	44	18	16	5	2	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	976
Huron :																
Males	1	158	192	53	34	10	7	8	3	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	477
Females	66	257	99	24	9	6	11	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	477
Total	67	415	291	77	43	16	18	10	4	10	1	1	.....	.....	1	954
Kent :																
Males	7	127	145	48	20	12	3	3	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	370
Females	70	182	81	19	12	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370
Total	77	309	226	67	32	15	4	3	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	740

TABLE D.—MARRIAGES BY AGES, 1885.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Ages not given.	Total.
Lambton:																
Males	3	101	121	46	16	7	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	301
Females	56	165	51	15	6	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	301
Total	59	266	172	61	22	10	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	602
Lanark:																
Males	3	87	95	33	15	10	5	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10	267
Females	35	125	69	11	4	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	267
Total	38	212	164	44	19	19	7	7	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	20	534
Leeds and Grenville:																
Males	4	149	156	54	16	21	9	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	420
Females	73	214	79	28	16	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	420
Total	77	363	235	82	32	26	10	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	840
Lennox and Addington:																
Males	1	62	69	23	18	5	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
Females	42	85	39	8	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	186
Total	43	147	108	31	21	8	4	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	372
Lincoln:																
Males	4	70	55	35	8	7	2	2	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	14	206
Females	36	94	34	14	3	5	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	206
Total	40	164	89	49	11	12	4	6	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	28	412
Middlesex:																
Males	4	186	206	90	38	21	14	10	9	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	586
Females	67	286	132	55	22	13	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	586
Total	71	472	338	145	60	34	17	17	10	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1172

Muskoka and Parry Sound:																
Males	3	67	79	28	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	196
Females	73	82	23	7	5	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	196
Total	76	149	102	35	11	6	3	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	392
Norfolk:																
Males	3	103	65	19	16	10	6	1	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	236
Females	59	102	45	16	2	1	1	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
Total	62	205	110	35	18	11	7	7	10	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	472
Northumberland and Durham:																
Males	3	162	194	54	24	12	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	.....	1	470
Females	72	251	95	27	6	8	6	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	470
Total	75	413	289	81	30	20	13	6	4	3	1	1	1	.....	3	940
Ontario:																
Males	2	103	102	52	12	4	5	1	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Females	47	150	61	13	9	2	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Total	49	253	163	65	21	6	8	5	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	580
Oxford:																
Males	4	119	111	42	9	11	4	5	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	310
Females	60	159	58	12	9	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310
Total	64	278	169	54	18	17	8	7	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	620
Peel:																
Males	.....	42	62	25	7	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	151
Females	13	77	37	11	6	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151
Total	13	119	99	36	13	5	5	2	3	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	302
Perth:																
Males	.....	115	129	48	19	7	4	5	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	332
Females	34	175	85	25	5	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332
Total	34	290	214	73	24	9	7	6	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	664
Peterborough:																
Males	2	105	91	30	17	8	3	4	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	272
Females	50	135	56	10	8	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	272
Total	52	240	147	40	25	10	7	7	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	544

TABLE D.—MARRIAGES BY AGES, 1885.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Ages not given.	Total.
Prescott and Russell:																
Males	8	118	64	18	16	13	3	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	250
Females	76	118	26	15	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	250
Total	84	236	90	33	25	16	3	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	500
Prince Edward:																
Males	2	64	44	12	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	2	142
Females	34	68	23	6	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	142
Total	36	132	67	18	13	5	3	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	284
Renfrew:																
Males	2	106	123	44	24	5	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	316
Females	59	157	67	17	8	4	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	316
Total	61	263	190	61	32	9	6	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	632
Simcoe:																
Males	2	186	168	71	28	11	6	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	481
Females	121	222	100	21	9	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481
Total	123	408	268	92	37	16	8	9	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	962
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:																
Males	2	140	127	53	24	9	5	3	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	9	382
Females	66	185	84	17	4	8	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	382
Total	68	325	211	70	28	17	9	5	8	2	1	.....	1	.....	19	764
Victoria:																
Males	.....	60	85	20	13	2	6	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194
Females	43	92	40	10	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194
Total	43	152	125	30	19	4	7	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388

Waterloo :																
Males	6	140	115	38	10	6	3	6	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	331
Females	54	189	58	16	6	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	331
Total	60	329	173	54	16	10	4	7	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	662
Welland :																
Males	1	80	73	28	12	9	3	1	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	213
Females	54	95	37	16	6	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213
Total	55	175	110	44	18	10	3	2	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	426
Wellington :																
Males	.....	124	171	47	29	15	10	1	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	408
Females	56	224	86	22	9	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	408
Total	56	348	257	69	38	21	10	1	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	5	816
Wentworth :																
Males	9	238	202	79	38	10	9	6	7	4	4	1	2	.....	.....	609
Females	97	288	149	33	20	6	10	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	609
Total	106	526	351	112	58	16	19	8	8	5	6	1	2	.....	.....	1218
York :																
Males	9	594	528	188	99	51	32	21	11	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1540
Females	234	789	334	84	59	19	13	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1540
Total	243	1383	862	272	158	70	45	26	13	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3080
Total Males	144	5007	4862	1752	788	410	229	149	114	70	45	14	8	1	82	13675
" Females	2542	6781	2765	746	354	178	106	58	40	19	4	2	.....	.....	80	13675
Grand Total	2686	11788	7627	2498	1142	588	335	207	154	89	49	16	8	1	162	27350

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

DEATHS.

TABLE E.—

Distinguishing by Months, by Ages, by Sex and by Diseases, the Registered Number

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, *Zymotici.*														
ORDER I. MIASMATIC DISEASES, *Miasmatici.*														
Anthrax (Carbuncle)	M	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4
" "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4
Cholera Infantum	M	3	2	3	6	10	10	31	69	34	14	5	3	190
" "	F	1	4	3	4	2	5	38	54	21	9	1	2	144
Total		4	6	6	10	12	15	69	123	55	23	6	5	334
Cholera Morbus	M	1	....	....	....	1	1	7	8	2	1	....	1	22
" "	F	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	2	1	....	....	13
Total		1	....	....	....	1	4	11	11	4	2	....	1	35
Cynanche Trachealis (Membranous Croup)	M	14	23	16	10	11	5	1	3	11	9	19	23	145
" " " "	F	11	17	14	10	9	7	4	6	12	10	14	17	131
Total		25	40	30	20	20	12	5	9	23	19	33	40	276
Diarrhœa Acuta (Acute Diarrhœa)	M	6	1	6	8	6	7	47	68	31	11	10	7	208
" " "	F	3	3	3	4	7	16	48	53	29	8	2	1	177
Total		9	4	9	12	13	23	95	121	60	19	12	8	385
Diarrhœa Chronica (Chronic Diarrhœa)	M	3	2	....	....	1	....	1	4	6	1	3	1	22
" " "	F	3	2	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	3	1	....	14
Total		6	4	1	2	1	....	2	4	7	4	4	1	36
Dysentery	M	3	1	3	2	5	5	6	9	6	8	6	4	58
"	F	3	2	2	....	3	1	3	13	7	4	6	6	50
Total		6	3	5	2	8	6	9	22	13	12	12	10	108
Diphtheria	M	43	31	55	37	34	35	40	38	38	55	70	75	551
"	F	41	39	46	27	29	19	26	27	44	38	60	59	455
Total		84	70	101	64	63	54	66	65	82	93	130	134	1006
Erysipelas	M	8	9	11	5	6	4	4	3	1	4	2	10	67
"	F	1	9	6	9	9	5	6	2	1	5	1	6	60
Total		9	18	17	14	15	9	10	5	2	9	3	16	127

DEATHS.

of Deaths from various specified Causes (arranged in Classes) during the year 1885.

SEX.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	4
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	4
Males	161	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	190
Females	121	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	144
Total	282	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	334
Males	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	3	6	5	1	....	....	....	22
Females	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	2	2	1	....	....	1	13
Total	1	2	....	....	....	5	5	4	8	7	2	....	....	1	35
Males	38	74	30	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	145
Females	40	63	23	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	131
Total	78	137	53	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	276
Males	158	30	3	2	1	....	2	....	2	1	3	4	1	1	208
Females	123	33	4	....	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	....	....	4	177
Total	281	63	7	2	2	2	4	2	3	5	4	4	1	5	385
Males	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	7	9	1	....	....	22
Females	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	3	2	....	2	14
Total	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	8	12	3	....	2	36
Males	21	16	3	....	1	6	4	2	....	2	2	1	....	....	58
Females	20	6	1	....	....	1	4	3	1	5	3	3	....	3	50
Total	41	22	4	....	1	7	8	5	1	7	5	4	....	3	108
Males	47	249	157	48	36	7	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	3	551
Females	39	181	137	59	21	7	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	6	455
Total	86	430	294	107	57	14	1	2	4	1	1	....	....	9	1006
Males	8	2	2	2	....	4	5	5	5	13	13	4	....	4	67
Females	14	7	2	1	2	1	4	7	4	6	7	4	....	1	60
Total	22	9	4	3	2	5	9	12	9	19	20	8	....	5	127

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Entero-Colitis	M	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	5
"	F	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	8
Total		3	1	....	1	....	....	3	2	....	3	....	....	13
Febris Biliosa (Bilious Fever)	M	2	....	2	4	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	....	22
" "	F	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	21
Total		6	4	5	5	3	3	2	2	4	5	3	1	43
Febris Cerebro-Spinalis (Spinal Fever)	M	9	10	6	13	6	6	7	3	5	4	3	2	74
" " "	F	4	4	5	7	6	5	8	7	6	4	5	3	64
Total		13	14	11	20	12	11	15	10	11	8	8	5	138
Febris Congestiva (Congestive Fever)	M	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3
" " "	F	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Total		1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	5
Febris Intermittens (Intermittent Fever)	M	1	....	1	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	7
" " "	F	4	....	2	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	12
Total		5	....	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	....	1	....	19
Febris Remittens (Remittent Fever)	M	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	6
" " "	F	....	1	1	3	2	....	2	1	1	....	2	....	13
Total		....	1	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	19
Febris Typhoides (Typhoid Fever)	M	27	24	18	17	14	5	13	10	31	34	31	32	256
" " "	F	15	26	14	16	8	7	12	14	28	25	22	19	206
Total		42	50	32	33	22	12	25	24	59	59	53	51	462
Influenza	M	4	....	4	2	1	....	2	1	....	3	3	3	23
"	F	....	4	4	....	....	3	1	1	2	1	....	1	17
Total		4	4	8	2	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	40
Morbilli (Measles)	M	2	5	4	3	5	6	....	....	....	2	3	2	32
" "	F	....	4	9	10	8	7	1	1	....	1	2	3	46
Total		2	9	13	13	13	13	1	1	....	3	5	5	78

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Females	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Total	9	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Males	....	3	4	....	....	3	1	....	5	2	1	1	....	2	22
Females	2	1	....	1	1	4	2	2	3	4	1	....	....	....	21
Total	2	4	4	1	1	7	3	2	8	6	2	1	....	2	43
Males	18	19	12	7	4	6	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	74
Females	17	18	7	....	6	5	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	3	64
Total	35	37	19	7	10	11	9	4	1	1	....	....	....	4	138
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	5
Males	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	7
Females	....	....	1	....	....	4	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	12
Total	1	1	1	....	....	4	7	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	19
Males	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
Females	3	4	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	13
Total	3	6	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	19
Males	1	8	16	13	29	72	45	19	13	14	7	3	....	16	256
Females	7	10	8	22	23	60	29	12	13	9	3	2	....	8	206
Total	8	18	24	35	52	132	74	31	26	23	10	5	....	24	462
Males	7	3	1	1	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	2	....	....	23
Females	7	3	2	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	17
Total	14	6	3	2	....	3	1	2	4	3	....	2	....	....	40
Males	9	11	6	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Females	11	20	5	2	2	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	46
Total	20	31	11	3	4	6	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	78

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Parotitis (Mumps)	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	M	5	7	5	1	4	10	11	13	19	10	9	7	101
" " "	F	5	9	7	9	6	5	7	10	6	11	7	9	91
Total		10	16	12	10	10	15	18	23	25	21	16	16	192
Pyæmia	M	7	5	10	6	7	3	6	6	2	4	4	3	63
"	F	3	3	6	5	3	6	4	3	4	2	3	3	45
Total		10	8	16	11	10	9	10	9	6	6	7	6	108
Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever)	M	12	17	14	15	15	11	11	9	10	14	12	19	159
" " "	F	4	20	17	15	9	9	12	12	7	14	15	21	155
Total		16	37	31	30	24	20	23	21	17	28	27	40	314
Tonsilitis (Quinsy)	M	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	5
" "	F	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total		....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	7
Variola (Small-Pox)	M	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	5	16
" "	F	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	6	3	14
Total		1	1	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	6	9	8	30
ORDER 2. ENTHETIC DISEASES. *Enthetici.*														
Syphilis	M	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	6
"	F	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total		1	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	8
ORDER 3. DIETIC DISEASES. *Dietici.*														
Alcoholism	M	8	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	5	3	....	3	37
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total		8	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	5	3	....	3	38

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males	67	31	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	101
Females	59	24	6	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	91
Total	126	55	9	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	192
Males	4	5	3	....	6	2	1	13	9	9	4	2	2	3	63
Females	2	2	2	....	2	13	6	6	4	4	1	....	....	3	45
Total	6	7	5	....	8	15	7	19	13	13	5	2	2	6	108
Males	14	85	37	12	6	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	159
Females	11	77	32	12	5	9	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	5	155
Total	25	162	69	24	11	10	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	8	314
Males	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Total	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	7
Males	....	5	1	2	2	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	16
Females	1	2	2	3	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Total	1	7	3	5	5	5	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	30
Males	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Total	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	8
Males	....	....	....	....	....	4	8	8	6	3	3	....	....	5	37
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	....	....	....	....	....	5	8	8	6	3	3	....	....	5	38

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Bronchocele (Goitre)	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" "	F	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total		....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Purpura	M	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3
"	F	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	7
Total		1	2	1	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	10
Rachitis (Rickets)	M	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
" "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Total		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3
Scorbutis (Scurvy)	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	4
Total		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	4
ORDER 4. PARASITIC DISEASES. *Paracitici.*														
Apthæ (Thrush)	M	....	2	1	....	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	18
" "	F	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	20
Total		1	3	3	1	2	4	4	7	5	2	3	3	38
Vermes (Worms)	M	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	1	1	8
" "	F	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	7
Total		....	2	1	....	1	1	1	2	3	....	1	3	15
Total Zymotic Diseases	M	164	146	166	137	134	118	197	255	210	190	190	206	2113
" " "	F	105	156	147	126	107	104	189	222	178	143	150	158	1785
Total		269	302	313	263	241	222	386	477	388	333	340	364	3898

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.														
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Over 90.	Unknown.	Total.
Males															
Females								1	1						2
Total								1	1						2
Males	3														3
Females	5	2													7
Total	8	2													10
Males	1	1													2
Females		1													1
Total	1	2													3
Males															
Females	1	1	1	1											4
Total	1	1	1	1											4
Males	17	1													18
Females	18	2													20
Total	35	3													38
Males		6	1	1											8
Females		5	2												7
Total		11	3	1											15
Males	582	587	280	92	87	116	85	56	55	62	47	19	3	42	2113
Females	511	489	236	106	68	120	62	43	37	37	22	11		43	1785
Total	1093	1076	516	198	155	236	147	99	92	99	69	30	3	85	3898

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. *Cachectici.*														
ORDER 1. DIATHETIC DISEASES. *Diathetici.*														
Anæmia	M	81	66	81	71	79	62	86	84	88	64	46	54	862
"	F	50	48	82	58	66	49	72	71	79	55	50	55	735
Total		131	114	163	129	145	111	158	155	167	119	96	109	1597
Anasarca (General Dropsy)	M	11	14	24	25	13	20	14	21	11	12	6	13	184
" "	F	29	18	23	23	18	19	19	18	11	21	14	20	233
Total		40	32	47	48	31	39	33	39	22	33	20	33	417
Asthma	M	3	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	2	36
"	F	1	4	2	5	....	4	3	1	5	4	2	1	32
Total		4	10	6	7	2	6	5	3	7	8	7	3	68
Carcinoma (Cancer)	M	22	12	15	13	21	13	16	14	21	15	17	18	197
" "	F	22	18	27	25	21	18	23	24	20	22	23	23	266
Total		44	30	42	38	42	31	39	38	41	37	40	41	463
Leucocythæmia	M	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	6
"	F	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	8
Total		....	2	2	1	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	2	14
Mortification	M	3	....	3	4	1	2	1	1	3	....	2	2	22
"	F	....	....	1	1	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	7
Total		3	....	4	5	2	2	4	1	3	1	2	2	29
Noma (Canker)	M	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	6
" "	F	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	6
Total		....	1	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	2	3	....	12
Tabes Mesenterica	M	2	....	1	2	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	10
" "	F	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Total		2	....	1	3	3	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	13
Rheumatism	M	5	6	8	11	9	9	10	2	5	3	5	4	77
"	F	7	9	11	5	7	2	6	5	7	4	7	6	76
Total		12	15	19	16	16	11	16	7	12	7	12	10	153

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.														
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	680	85	16	9	4	11	10	8	10	28	....	....	....	1	862
Females	553	77	7	8	5	24	16	7	10	22	....	....	....	6	735
Total	1233	162	23	17	9	35	26	15	20	50	....	....	....	7	1597
Males	8	4	6	5	4	9	5	11	28	46	34	15	4	5	184
Females	3	5	5	3	6	13	16	26	40	45	39	22	3	7	233
Total	11	9	11	8	10	22	21	37	68	91	73	37	7	12	417
Males	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	8	8	10	4	....	....	36
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	9	5	3	....	3	32
Total	....	....	....	....	2	....	6	6	12	17	15	7	....	3	68
Males	1	....	1	....	1	10	12	21	34	58	38	14	....	7	197
Females	....	1	1	1	....	7	20	48	70	60	33	11	....	14	266
Total	1	1	2	1	1	17	32	69	104	118	71	25	....	21	463
Males	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	6
Females	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	8
Total	....	....	1	....	1	5	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	14
Males	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	2	7	5	1	2	22
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	7
Total	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	5	3	8	6	1	3	29
Males	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Females	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6
Total	10	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	12
Males	5	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Females	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Total	5	3	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Males	....	....	5	7	5	11	6	8	10	12	8	2	1	2	77
Females	1	....	2	6	14	12	7	7	6	11	7	2	....	1	76
Total	1	....	7	13	19	23	13	15	16	23	15	4	1	3	153

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
ORDER 2. TUBERCULAR DISEASES. *Phthisici.*														
Hydrocephalus	M	6	3	14	8	4	5	7	8	5	12	2	5	79
"	F	5	6	10	6	10	7	11	6	5	5	4	6	81
Total		11	9	24	14	14	12	18	14	10	17	6	11	160
Tubercular Meningitis	M	4	8	8	6	4	7	5	7	3	5	1	4	62
" "	F	6	8	5	7	6	8	8	5	3	7	2	4	69
Total		10	16	13	13	10	15	13	12	6	12	3	8	131
Scrofula	M	....	2	5	2	2	2	2	....	2	2	....	2	21
"	F	1	....	4	3	2	....	5	1	....	1	....	4	21
Total		1	2	9	5	4	2	7	1	2	3	....	6	42
Phthisis	M	92	75	96	103	111	80	80	60	66	77	65	80	985
"	F	120	126	125	132	109	110	89	188	88	112	115	114	1328
Total		212	201	221	235	220	190	169	248	154	189	180	194	2313
Total Constitutional Diseases	M	229	192	260	247	248	205	225	200	209	197	151	184	2547
" " "	F	241	240	292	267	243	217	240	219	219	233	219	235	2865
Total		470	432	552	514	491	422	465	419	428	430	370	419	5412
CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES. *Monorganici.*														
ORDER 1. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. *Cephalici.*														
Apoplexia (Apoplexy)	M	15	24	25	15	15	19	22	9	14	18	14	10	200
" "	F	18	16	12	15	9	16	6	6	10	10	10	13	141
Total		33	40	37	30	24	35	28	15	24	28	24	23	341
Atropia Musculorum (Progressive Locomotor Ataxia)	M	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	6
" "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	6
Chorea (St. Vitus' Dance)	M	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
" " "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2
Total		....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	4

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	56	20	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	79
Females	59	16	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	81
Total	115	36	3	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	160
Males	23	17	8	3	3	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	62
Females	20	21	7	....	4	4	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	5	69
Total	43	38	15	3	7	8	2	3	5	....	....	....	....	7	131
Males	16	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Females	13	3	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	21
Total	29	3	2	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	42
Males	12	18	8	8	64	333	198	115	86	72	29	6	....	36	985
Females	8	30	13	34	128	512	254	140	90	59	36	3	....	21	1328
Total	20	48	21	42	192	845	452	255	176	131	65	9	....	57	2313
Males	806	147	48	35	85	383	234	167	180	227	126	47	6	56	2547
Females	662	153	38	54	160	580	319	236	227	209	122	43	3	59	2865
Total	1468	300	86	89	245	963	553	403	407	436	248	90	9	115	5412
Males	....	....	2	....	2	4	15	16	27	50	55	22	1	6	200
Females	....	....	....	1	1	7	7	12	18	37	38	14	1	5	141
Total	....	....	2	1	3	11	22	28	45	87	93	36	2	11	341
Males	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	6
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	6
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Convulsions	M	27	26	36	42	23	36	31	31	17	15	23	16	323
"	F	17	27	27	20	20	22	22	18	15	11	13	14	226
Total		44	53	63	62	43	58	53	49	32	26	36	30	549
Encephalitis (Inflammation of the Brain)	M	14	10	19	20	15	20	14	19	14	18	10	18	191
" " "	F	11	21	20	19	20	16	18	15	17	13	6	13	189
Total		25	31	39	39	35	36	32	34	31	31	16	31	380
Epilepsy	M	4	4	5	6	3	3	2	....	1	2	3	3	36
"	F	5	3	6	7	1	7	3	2	6	1	3	5	49
Total		9	7	11	13	4	10	5	2	7	3	6	8	85
Hemiplegia	M	....	1	....	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	1	1	11
"	F	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3
Total		....	1	....	2	2	1	2	....	2	1	2	1	14
Hysteria	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	F	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Total		1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Insanity	M	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	22
"	F	2	3	....	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	24
Total		4	5	2	3	2	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	46
Meningitis	M	4	5	6	10	8	7	8	11	9	10	3	5	86
"	F	10	10	10	11	7	5	6	5	8	7	7	3	89
Total		14	15	16	21	15	12	14	16	17	17	10	8	175
Insolatio (Sunstroke)	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	6
" "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	6
Myelitis (Inflammation of Spinal Cord)	M	2	....	1	1	4	....	1	2	....	1	2	3	17
" " " "	F	....	2	....	3	3	2	....	1	2	1	1	1	16
Total		2	2	1	4	7	2	1	3	2	2	3	4	33
Necrencephalus (Softening of Brain)	M	3	4	2	....	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	31
" " "	F	....	2	2	3	....	4	7	2	4	3	3	7	37
Total		3	6	4	3	3	6	10	4	7	6	6	10	68

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	249	65	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	323
Females	167	54	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	226
Total	416	119	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	549
Males	67	56	10	8	9	12	5	6	3	6	4	....	....	5	191
Females	50	51	15	9	9	16	12	6	7	4	4	1	....	5	189
Total	117	107	25	17	18	28	17	12	10	10	8	1	....	10	380
Males	....	....	....	....	2	9	5	4	6	3	4	2	....	1	36
Females	....	....	....	1	7	12	13	5	4	4	1	....	....	2	49
Total	....	....	....	1	9	21	18	9	10	7	5	2	....	3	85
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	6	....	....	1	11
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3
Total	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	3	6	1	....	1	14
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	5
Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	5
Males	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	4	5	1	....	....	4	22
Females	....	....	....	....	1	6	1	3	5	3	4	....	....	1	24
Total	....	....	....	....	1	7	4	7	9	8	5	....	....	5	46
Males	31	19	4	5	2	3	2	5	6	1	1	....	....	7	86
Females	19	23	13	4	3	6	6	2	1	7	1	2	....	2	89
Total	50	42	17	9	5	9	8	7	7	8	2	2	....	9	175
Males	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	6
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	6
Males	....	4	....	....	....	3	3	2	3	1	....	1	....	....	17
Females	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	16
Total	1	7	1	1	1	5	6	4	3	2	1	1	....	....	33
Males	2	....	....	....	1	3	....	5	3	4	7	4	....	2	31
Females	1	3	1	....	....	2	4	1	1	13	9	....	1	1	37
Total	3	3	1	....	1	5	4	6	4	17	16	4	1	3	68

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Paralysis	M	31	27	34	28	24	19	21	14	22	21	28	22	291
"	F	23	24	28	27	29	16	20	18	18	19	20	14	256
Total		54	51	62	55	53	35	41	32	40	40	48	36	547
Tetanus (Lockjaw)	M	....	2	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	8
" "	F	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	4
Total		....	2	....	1	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	12
Neuralgia	M	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
"	F	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	6
Total		1	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	9
ORDER 2. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—*Cardiaci.*														
Angina Pectoris (Breast Pang)	M	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	8
" "	F	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3
Total		....	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	3	1	1	....	11
Atrophia Cordis (Atrophy of Heart)	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " "	F	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total		....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Carditis (Inflammation of Heart)	M	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
" " "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Degeneratio Cardis — (Fatty Degeneration of Heart)	M	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	7
" " "	F	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	8
Total		3	....	2	2	2	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	15
Endocarditis (Inflammation of Membrane lining Heart)	M	1	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	7
" "	F	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Total		1	....	2	1	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	10

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.														
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	....	3	1	2	1	2	7	26	37	75	83	48	1	5	291
Females	....	6	3	1	4	7	9	25	30	64	64	35	4	4	256
Total	....	9	4	3	5	9	16	51	67	139	147	83	5	9	547
Males	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	8
Females	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4
Total	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	12
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	6
Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	9
Males	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	8
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
Total	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	11
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Total	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	4	....	....	....	7
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	1	....	....	....	8
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	4	3	5	....	....	....	15
Males	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	7
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
Total	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	10

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hydrops Pericardii (Dropsy of Heart)	M	1	1	1	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	2	....	10
" " " "	F	2	1	2	1	....	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	18
Total		3	2	3	2	....	1	5	3	3	1	3	2	28
Hypertrophia Cordis (Enlarge't of Heart)	M	....	2	2	2	2	....	2	4	2	....	....	....	16
" " " "	F	2	1	....	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	10
Total		2	3	2	3	3	....	4	5	3	....	1	....	26
Morbus Valvularum Cordis (Valvular Disease of Heart)	M	35	43	51	38	43	47	25	38	32	35	45	50	482
" "	F	44	39	42	43	40	41	32	33	33	36	45	42	470
Total		79	82	93	81	83	88	57	71	65	71	90	92	952
Pericarditis	M	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	3
"	F	....	3	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	8
Total		....	3	1	....	1	2	1	2	....	....	1	....	11
Syncope (Fainting)	M	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3
" "	F	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4
Total		1	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	7
ORDER 3. DISEASE OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.—*Pneumonici.*														
Apoplexia Pulmonalis (Congest'n of Lungs)	M	28	22	31	24	11	8	5	15	10	7	13	21	195
" " " "	F	21	23	31	15	21	17	10	14	12	13	10	12	199
Total		49	45	62	39	32	25	15	29	22	20	23	33	394
Bronchitis	M	32	51	37	29	20	14	9	9	12	9	15	13	250
"	F	36	36	33	23	26	13	11	17	7	17	17	15	251
Total		68	87	70	52	46	27	20	26	19	26	32	28	501
Empyema	M	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	7
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	3
Total		....	....	1	....	....	2	3	1	....	1	2	....	10

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.														
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	1	3	....	....	10
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	4	5	4	1	....	....	18
Total	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	7	6	5	4	....	....	28
Males	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	8	1	1	....	....	16
Females	....	....	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	10
Total	....	....	1	3	1	1	1	3	6	8	1	1	....	....	26
Males	12	7	6	12	10	31	33	38	65	112	106	36	....	14	482
Females	7	8	13	10	25	50	47	52	58	102	69	15	1	13	470
Total	19	15	19	22	35	81	80	90	123	214	175	51	1	27	952
Males	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Females	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	8
Total	....	....	2	....	3	1	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	11
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Females	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
Total	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	7
Males	49	37	7	3	2	6	18	16	16	16	16	5	....	4	195
Females	56	42	14	7	1	6	11	10	7	18	16	7	2	2	199
Total	105	79	21	10	3	12	29	26	23	34	32	12	2	6	394
Males	97	44	5	2	1	1	7	13	12	15	31	12	....	10	250
Females	78	36	5	7	3	10	4	15	9	23	29	14	3	15	251
Total	175	80	10	9	4	11	11	28	21	38	60	26	3	25	501
Males	1	1	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Total	1	1	....	....	1	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	10

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Laryngitis	M	....	2	1	6	3	1	1	1	....	3	2	4	24
"	F	1	5	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	22
Total		1	7	2	8	5	2	3	2	2	5	4	5	46
Pleurisy	M	5	3	2	3	3	1	....	2	3	3	1	3	29
"	F	1	3	2	3	....	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	23
Total		6	6	4	6	3	4	1	3	5	5	3	6	52
Ascites	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	1	....	1	7
Total		....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	2	....	2	9
Pneumonia	M	106	110	100	74	76	41	30	26	33	45	42	57	740
"	F	73	76	102	69	63	39	19	22	20	35	37	53	608
Total		179	186	202	143	139	80	49	48	53	80	79	110	1348
ORDER 4. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—*Enterici.*														
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	1	2	1	[illegible]	3	....	1	....	3	3	....	18
" "	F	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	9
Total		2	2	2	1	4	5	....	3	1	3	4	....	27
Colica	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2
Total		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	3
Dyspepsia	M	2	3	4	4	2	2	....	8	3	2	5	2	37
"	F	2	2	4	1	3	1	3	5	1	3	2	1	28
Total		4	5	8	5	5	3	3	13	4	5	7	3	65
Enteritis (Inflammation of the Bowels)	M	33	24	24	20	23	23	24	23	21	18	23	13	269
" " "	F	16	18	25	22	18	18	19	19	17	16	19	9	216
Total		49	42	49	42	41	41	43	42	38	34	42	22	485

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.														
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	3	7	4	....	....	....	1	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	24
Females	2	8	4	1	....	1	1	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	22
Total	5	15	8	1	....	1	2	5	3	3	2	1	....	....	46
Males	....	2	1	....	....	3	3	6	2	7	1	2	....	2	29
Females	....	3	....	1	2	3	2	4	1	2	4	1	....	....	23
Total	....	5	1	1	2	6	5	10	3	9	5	3	....	2	52
Males	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	7
Total	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	9
Males	185	86	25	13	18	59	42	61	66	79	65	17	....	24	740
Females	117	75	25	12	22	68	55	56	44	49	40	16	....	29	608
Total	302	161	50	25	40	127	97	117	110	128	105	33	....	53	1348
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	7	6	....	....	....	....	18
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	9
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	11	8	....	....	....	....	27
Males	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Total	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3
Males	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	3	8	9	10	2	....	....	37
Females	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	4	1	10	3	2	....	1	28
Total	....	....	....	....	3	4	5	7	9	19	13	4	....	1	65
Males	64	27	13	15	24	30	23	13	16	14	16	7	....	7	269
Females	45	23	11	16	9	25	15	17	10	23	12	3	1	6	216
Total	109	50	24	31	33	55	38	30	26	37	28	10	1	13	485

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Gastritis (Inflammation of Stomach)	M	3	6	9	8	5	7	6	5	4	4	4	10	71
" " "	F	5	5	4	6	3	3	5	9	8	3	2	6	59
Total		8	11	13	14	8	10	11	14	12	7	6	16	130
Hæmatemesis	M	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	....	1	1	....	4	18
"	F	4	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	11
Total		7	3	2	1	2	1	4	....	2	1	....	6	29
Hepatitis	M	10	10	10	8	4	5	11	8	4	6	5	7	88
"	F	8	3	15	6	12	11	8	7	3	6	3	4	86
Total		18	13	25	14	16	16	19	15	7	12	8	11	174
Hernia (Rupture)	M	1	1	5	2	3	3	3	....	2	4	1	5	30
" "	F	1	3	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	1	14
Total		2	4	6	3	5	5	3	....	2	4	4	6	44
Icterus (Jaundice)	M	1	4	1	1	4	2	5	3	2	1	2	2	28
" "	F	1	4	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	2	4	5	33
Total		2	8	2	4	8	3	8	6	4	3	6	7	61
Intus-susceptio	M	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2
Total		....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	5
Obstipatio (Constipation)	M	2	1	1	....	2	1	3	....	1	1	1	1	14
" "	F	2	1	1	4	....	....	1	4	....	1	1	3	18
Total		4	2	2	4	2	1	4	4	1	2	2	4	32
Peritonitis	M	12	3	7	3	5	6	9	8	4	5	5	2	69
"	F	6	8	13	8	10	5	10	9	9	8	9	2	97
Total		18	11	20	11	15	11	19	17	13	13	14	4	166
Splenitis (Inflammation of Spleen)	M	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	4
" " "	F	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Total		....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	6

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	5	5	3	1	3	7	1	10	8	10	10	5	....	3	71
Females	5	4	1	1	2	4	4	9	7	10	7	3	....	2	59
Total	10	9	4	2	5	11	5	19	15	20	17	8	....	5	130
Males	1	....	....	....	2	2	3	5	1	....	4	....	....	....	18
Females	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	11
Total	2	....	....	....	3	6	3	7	1	2	5	....	....	....	29
Males	3	....	2	1	2	3	7	14	13	23	15	5	....	....	88
Females	2	....	3	2	2	6	10	15	18	15	9	2	....	2	86
Total	5	....	5	3	4	9	17	29	31	38	24	7	....	2	174
Males	1	....	1	....	....	3	2	5	4	8	5	1	....	....	30
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	....	....	14
Total	1	....	1	....	....	4	4	8	6	10	6	4	....	....	44
Males	10	2	1	1	....	....	3	....	5	3	2	....	....	1	28
Females	5	1	1	1	....	2	1	3	7	3	3	3	....	3	33
Total	15	3	2	2	....	2	4	3	12	6	5	3	....	4	61
Males	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	5
Males	4	....	1	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	14
Females	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	2	1	3	....	1	18
Total	7	2	1	....	....	4	3	6	....	2	2	3	....	2	32
Males	2	2	3	4	7	15	8	11	1	5	6	....	....	5	69
Females	4	2	3	7	9	23	18	10	5	4	3	....	....	9	97
Total	6	4	6	11	16	38	26	21	6	9	9	....	....	14	166
Males	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	4
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	6

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Stomatitis (Inflammation of Mouth)	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	6
" " "	F	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3
Total		....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	9
Strictura Intestini	M	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	....	....	3	1	11
" "	F	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	9
Total		1	....	4	1	1	1	3	2	2	....	4	1	20
Ulceration of Intestines	M	....	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	1	3	2	....	21
" "	F	5	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	5	2	1	2	19
Total		5	2	3	3	3	2	4	2	6	5	3	2	40
Ulcer of Stomach	M	1	1	2	1	3	2	....	1	3	3	....	1	18
" "	F	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	2	1	1	3	13
Total		2	2	2	1	5	3	....	2	5	4	1	4	31
ORDER 5. DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.—*Nephritici.*														
Calculus (Stone)	M	....	1	4	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	10
" "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	M	....	1	4	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	10
Cystitis (Inflammation of Bladder)	M	2	2	1	3	5	3	3	....	5	11	4	2	41
" " "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3
Total		2	2	1	3	5	3	3	....	6	11	5	3	44
Diabetes	M	4	8	....	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	47
"	F	2	4	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	4	32
Total		6	12	1	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	79
Ischuria (Retention of Urine)	M	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	3
" " "	F	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	4
Total		....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	7

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	6
Females	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
Total	3	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9
Males	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	1	1	....	....	11
Females	1	....	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	9
Total	1	1	....	2	1	....	2	1	3	6	2	1	....	....	20
Males	1	....	3	....	1	1	2	1	2	5	2	1	....	2	21
Females	5	....	....	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	19
Total	6	....	3	1	3	5	4	2	4	6	3	1	....	2	40
Males	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	6	2	....	....	....	18
Females	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	13
Total	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	5	6	8	3	....	....	....	31
Males	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	10
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	10
Males	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	1	3	11	16	2	....	2	41
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3
Total	....	....	....	1	....	2	4	1	5	11	16	2	....	2	44
Males	....	1	2	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	2	1	....	....	47
Females	....	3	2	6	2	5	3	3	4	1	1	....	....	2	32
Total	....	4	4	10	6	11	9	10	11	8	3	1	....	2	79
Males	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3
Females	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Total	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	7

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Lithiasis (Gravel)	M	....	3	4	3	....	1	3	1	....	1	2	2	20
" "	F	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3
Total		1	3	4	3	....	1	3	1	....	1	3	3	23
Morbus prostaticus	M	2	2	....	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	....	1	19
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		2	2	....	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	....	1	19
Nephria (Bright's Disease)	M	8	13	11	12	6	8	9	11	4	10	7	8	107
" "	F	4	8	6	1	8	7	6	4	8	5	3	3	63
Total		12	21	17	13	14	15	15	15	12	15	10	11	170
Nephritis (Inflammation of Kidneys)	M	6	11	10	15	7	9	10	11	9	7	11	14	120
" " "	F	5	5	7	3	6	4	7	4	8	4	4	5	62
Total		11	16	17	18	13	13	17	15	17	11	15	19	182
ORDER 6. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.—*Genetici.*														
Hydrops Ovarii (Ovarian Dropsy)	F	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	2	....	9
Metritis (Inflammation of Womb)	F	2	2	3	6	4	1	1	....	2	6	2	6	35
Morbus Uteri (Uterine Disease)	F	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	2	3	12
Tumor Ovarii (Ovarian Tumor)	F	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	6
Tumor Uteri Uterine Tumor)	F	2	2	4	3	6	5	1	5	7	10	3	4	52
ORDER 7. DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.—*Myostici.*														
Arthritis (Inflammation of Joints)	M	....	....	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	2	10
" " "	F	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	8
Total		1	1	3	1	1	3	1	....	....	3	2	2	18

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	6	6	1	....	20
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
Total	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	5	6	6	1	....	23
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	5	5	4	....	1	19
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	5	5	4	....	1	19
Males	....	2	1	1	3	8	11	14	7	29	16	6	....	9	107
Females	....	1	....	1	6	5	12	12	8	6	7	5	....	....	63
Total	....	3	1	2	9	13	23	26	15	35	23	11	....	9	170
Males	2	6	4	3	1	9	11	12	11	21	27	10	....	3	120
Females	1	5	1	2	2	6	15	7	6	12	1	2	....	2	62
Total	3	11	5	5	3	15	26	19	17	33	28	12	....	5	182
Females	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	9
Females	....	....	....	....	1	7	11	8	2	....	2	....	....	4	35
Females	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	12
Females	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	6
Females	....	....	....	1	....	4	11	8	11	9	4	1	....	3	52
Males	....	....	....	3	1	1	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	10
Females	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	8
Total	....	1	....	4	3	2	2	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	18

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Caries	M	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	3
Total		....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	5
Necrosis	M	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	5
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	5
Synovitis	M	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
"	F	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total		1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	3
ORDER 8. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.—*Chrotici.*														
Abscess	M	3	4	3	6	4	9	5	7	6	7	7	4	65
"	F	4	3	4	7	7	6	5	5	4	3	5	6	59
Total		7	7	7	13	11	15	10	12	10	10	12	10	124
Phlegmon	M	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	6
"	F	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total		1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	7
Total Local Diseases	M	409	446	471	406	346	328	300	292	266	298	304	315	4181
" " "	F	345	370	417	348	343	284	254	245	259	259	259	277	3660
Total		754	816	888	754	689	612	554	537	525	557	563	592	7841
CLASS IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.—*Metamorphici.*														
ORDER 1. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—*Paidici.*														
Anus Imperforatus	M	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.														
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	..	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Total	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Males	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	5
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	5
Males	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Males	3	5	3	2	1	8	16	7	8	8	3	1	....	....	65
Females	2	2	3	1	3	10	14	8	6	7	2	....	....	1	59
Total	5	7	6	3	4	18	30	15	14	15	5	1	...	1	124
Males	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	1	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Males	797	386	116	84	110	252	267	337	382	578	540	207	3	122	4181
Females	576	357	128	102	133	328	317	340	304	460	348	136	13	118	3660
Total	1373	743	244	186	243	580	584	677	686	1038	888	343	16	240	7841
Males	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Atelectasis Pulmonum	M	1	1	2	3	5	2	3	3	1	13	10	2	46
" "	F	....	....	3	1	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	....	33
Total		1	1	5	4	7	4	8	8	6	18	15	2	79
Cyanosis	M	1	5	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	25
"	F	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	7
Total		1	5	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	2	5	1	32
Teething	M	2	4	9	3	5	6	7	9	10	12	5	5	77
"	F	3	4	3	3	6	4	8	12	10	11	3	5	72
Total		5	8	12	6	11	10	15	21	20	23	8	10	149
Hæmorrhagia Umbilicalis	M	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	6
" "	F	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	2	7
Total		....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	4	3	13
Still Birth	M	27	16	28	22	28	15	28	23	24	16	27	25	279
"	F	12	14	11	12	8	10	12	13	13	16	16	21	158
Total		39	30	39	34	36	25	40	36	37	32	43	46	437
Premature Birth	M	15	9	16	9	13	11	15	18	6	17	9	8	146
"	F	11	8	7	10	14	8	10	13	5	10	13	4	113
Total		26	17	23	19	27	19	25	31	11	27	22	12	259
Spina Bifida	M	1	2	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	9
"	F	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	7
Total		3	2	....	2	....	2	....	1	4	2	....	....	16
ORDER 2. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF WOMEN.														
Abortion and Miscarriage	F	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	10
Climacteria (Turn of Life)	F	....	1	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	7

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.														
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	44	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
Females	25	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Total	69	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	79
Males	23	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Females	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Total	29	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Males	42	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77
Females	32	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72
Total	74	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	149
Males	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Females	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Total	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Males	279	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	279
Females	158	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	158
Total	437	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	437
Males	146	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	146
Females	113	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	113
Total	259	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	259
Males	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Females	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Total	14	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Females	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	1	7

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Eclampsia Parturi	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2
Puerperal Fever	F	11	10	22	11	14	5	1	2	3	4	7	6	96
Post Partum (Flooding)	F	....	2	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	...	9
Puerperal Mania	F	3	3	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	17
Partus (Childbirth)	F	20	23	33	34	32	25	13	18	10	19	11	19	257
Milk Leg	F	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
ORDER 3. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF OLD PEOPLE.—*Geratici.*														
Senectus (Old Age)	M	107	116	114	99	77	63	75	72	74	70	79	86	1032
" "	F	117	93	139	99	74	75	54	70	73	79	73	95	1041
Total		224	209	253	198	151	138	129	142	147	149	152	181	2073
Total Developmental Diseases	M	154	153	173	139	133	101	129	127	117	131	137	128	1622
" " "	F	180	160	224	178	154	132	110	135	124	149	133	158	1837
Total		334	313	397	317	287	233	239	262	241	280	270	286	3459
CLASS V. VIOLENCE TENDING TO SUDDEN DEATH.—*Thanatici*														
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.														
Ambusta (Burns and Scalds)	M	3	2	2	5	3	5	1	5	5	2	2	5	40
" " "	F	2	3	4	3	3	5	2	....	1	2	1	6	32
Total		5	5	6	8	6	10	3	5	6	4	3	11	72
Amputation	M	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
"	F	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total		....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Females						1	1								2
Females					5	42	31	10						8	96
Females						3	5	1							9
Females						9	8								17
Females				1	10	112	101		23					10	257
Females						1									1
Males											447	455	130		1032
Females											478	434	129		1041
Total											925	889	259		2073
Males	551	39									447	455	130		1622
Females	346	50		2	15	170	150	19	25		478	434	129	19	1837
Total	887	89		2	15	170	150	19	25		925	889	259	19	3459
Males	4	25	2		1	2	2	1	1	2					40
Females	3	12	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	1		1		1	32
Total	7	37	5	3	2	4	3	2	4	3		1		1	72
Males							1								1
Females						1									1
Total						1	1								2

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Concussion of Brain	M	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	3	1	1	1	2	12
" "	F	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	7
Total		1	....	1	2	1	....	3	3	1	3	1	3	19
Killed in Battle	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
" "	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Explosion	M	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	8
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		1	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	8
Frozen	M	3	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	18
"	F	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	9
Total		5	9	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	27
Lightning	M	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	1	1	....	....	7
"	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2
Total		....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	2	1	....	....	9
Suffocation	M	1	....	2	....	....	....	4	1	2	....	....	2	12
"	F	....	1	....	....	3	2	....	2	1	4	1	1	15
Total		1	1	2	....	3	2	4	3	3	4	1	3	27
Drowning	M	5	1	2	7	19	34	26	27	10	9	5	15	160
"	F	....	....	1	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	2	35
Total		5	1	3	9	22	38	30	31	15	14	10	17	195
Poison	M	3	3	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	4	16
"	F	1	....	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	....	17
Total		4	3	3	3	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	4	33
Wounds	M	22	14	13	15	19	17	25	27	25	25	14	23	239
"	F	2	3	6	3	3	2	7	4	4	4	6	6	50
Total		24	17	19	18	22	19	32	31	29	29	20	29	289

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	4	1	....	....	....	12
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	7
Total	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	4	3	....	....	2	19
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Males	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	8
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	8
Males	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	2	8	3	....	....	1	18
Females	....	....	2	....	1	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	9
Total	....	....	4	....	1	3	2	1	3	9	3	....	....	1	27
Males	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	9
Males	3	2	....	1	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	12
Females	3	5	3	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	15
Total	6	7	3	2	....	1	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	27
Males	1	14	28	20	24	33	9	7	5	2	5	1	....	11	160
Females	....	7	9	5	3	4	1	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	35
Total	1	21	37	25	27	37	10	10	8	2	5	1	....	11	195
Males	1	1	....	....	....	4	2	2	2	3	1	....	....	....	16
Females	2	1	....	1	1	4	2	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	17
Total	3	2	....	1	1	8	4	6	2	4	2	....	....	....	33
Males	1	9	17	12	12	55	32	23	22	24	16	6	....	10	239
Females	....	....	9	3	5	6	5	4	3	5	2	3	....	5	50
Total	1	9	26	15	17	61	37	27	25	29	18	9	....	15	289

TABLE E.—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		MONTHS.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Killed by Cars	M	5	3	2	2	3	6	6	4	7	9	4	1	52
" "	F	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	7
Total		6	3	2	2	4	6	6	7	7	9	5	2	59
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.														
Murder and Manslaughter	M	....	1	....	....	3	3	3	2	1	....	2	2	17
" "	F	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Total		....	1	....	1	3	3	3	2	2	....	2	2	19
ORDER 3. SUICIDE. *Autophonici.*														
Submersis (Drowning)	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3
" "	F	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Total		....	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	7
Suspendium (Hanging)	M	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	7	....	26
" "	F	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Total		2	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	7	....	29
Venenatio (Poison)	M	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	4
" "	F	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3
Total		1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	7
Vulnera (Wounds)	M	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	6
" "	F	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total		....	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	1	8
Total Violent Deaths	M	45	35	31	31	50	69	76	82	56	53	39	56	623
" " "	F	10	10	14	17	17	16	18	15	17	21	16	18	189
Total		55	45	45	48	67	85	94	97	73	74	55	74	812
Other Diseases and Cause not Specified	M	24	29	34	22	25	26	38	30	30	40	33	33	364
" " " "	F	25	23	35	36	25	27	30	20	20	34	24	20	319
Total		49	52	69	58	50	53	68	50	50	74	57	53	683

DEATHS —*Continued.*

SEX.	AGES.														
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	1			1	2	11	5	10	3	7	5	1		6	52
Females			1	2		1	2				1				7
Total	1		1	3	2	12	7	10	3	7	6	1		6	59
Males	1				1	6	4	1	2	1	1				17
Females								1			1				2
Total	1				1	6	4	2	2	1	2				19
Males						1			1		1				3
Females	1					1	2								4
Total	1					2	2		1		1				7
Males					1	4	5	1	7	3	2	3			26
Females							1				1			1	3
Total					1	4	6	1	7	3	3	3		1	29
Males							1	1	1	1					4
Females								1		2					3
Total							1	2	1	3					7
Males					1	1		2	1	1					6
Females					2										2
Total					3	1		2	1	1					8
Males	13	51	50	34	43	125	67	51	52	58	35	11		33	623
Females	10	26	27	15	13	21	18	15	12	10	8	4		10	189
Total	23	77	77	49	56	146	85	66	64	68	43	15		43	812
Males	1	12	18	22	26	50	41	55	42	43	2	3		49	364
Females		2	10	21	29	58	45	56	42	17	1	1		37	319
Total	1	14	28	43	55	108	86	111	84	60	3	4		86	683

TABLE E.—DEATHS BY

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MONTHS.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
CLASS I.													
Total Zymotic Diseases—Males	164	146	166	137	134	118	197	255	210	190	190	206	2113
Females	105	156	147	126	107	104	189	222	178	143	150	158	1785
Total	269	302	313	263	241	222	386	477	388	333	340	364	3898
CLASS II.													
Total Constitutional Diseases—Males	229	192	260	247	248	205	225	200	209	197	151	184	2547
Females	241	240	292	267	243	217	240	219	219	233	219	235	2865
Total	470	432	552	514	491	422	465	419	428	430	370	419	5412
CLASS III.													
Total Local Diseases—Males	409	446	471	406	346	328	300	292	266	298	304	315	4181
Females	345	370	417	348	343	284	254	245	259	259	259	277	3660
Total	754	816	888	754	689	612	554	537	525	557	563	592	7841
CLASS IV.													
Total Developmental Diseases—Males	154	153	173	139	133	101	129	127	117	131	137	128	1622
Females	180	160	224	178	154	132	110	135	124	149	133	158	1837
Total	334	313	397	317	287	233	239	262	241	280	270	286	3459
CLASS V.													
Total Violent Deaths—Males	45	35	31	31	50	69	76	82	56	53	39	56	623
Females	10	10	14	17	17	16	18	15	17	21	16	18	189
Total	55	45	45	48	67	85	94	97	73	74	55	74	812
Total Deaths from other Causes and Causes not specified—Males	24	29	34	22	25	26	38	30	30	40	33	33	364
Females	25	23	35	36	25	27	30	20	20	34	24	20	319
Total	49	52	69	58	50	53	68	50	50	74	57	53	683
Total—Males	1025	1001	1135	982	936	847	965	986	888	909	854	922	11450
Females	906	959	1129	972	889	780	841	856	817	839	801	866	10656
Grand Total	1931	1960	2264	1954	1825	1627	1806	1842	1705	1748	1655	1788	22105

CLASSES.—RECAPITULATION.

SEX.	AGES.														
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Total.
Males	582	587	280	92	87	116	85	56	55	62	47	19	3	42	2113
Females	511	489	236	106	68	120	62	43	37	37	22	11	...	43	1785
Total	1093	1076	516	198	155	236	147	99	92	99	69	30	3	85	3898
Males	806	147	48	35	85	383	234	167	180	227	126	47	6	56	2547
Females	662	153	38	54	160	580	319	236	227	209	122	43	3	59	2865
Total	1468	300	86	89	245	963	553	403	407	436	248	90	9	115	5412
Males	797	386	116	84	110	252	267	337	382	578	540	207	3	122	4181
Females	576	357	128	102	133	328	317	340	304	460	348	136	13	118	3660
Total	1373	743	244	186	243	580	584	677	686	1038	888	343	16	240	7841
Males	551	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	447	455	130	....	1622
Females	346	50	....	2	15	170	150	19	25	....	478	434	129	19	1837
Total	897	89	....	2	15	170	150	19	25	....	925	889	259	19	3459
Males	13	51	50	34	43	125	67	51	52	58	35	11	....	33	623
Females	10	26	27	15	13	21	18	15	12	10	8	4	....	10	189
Total	23	77	77	49	56	146	85	66	64	68	43	15	....	43	812
Males	1	12	18	22	26	50	41	55	42	43	2	3	....	49	364
Females	....	2	10	21	29	58	45	56	42	17	1	1	....	37	319
Total	1	14	28	43	55	108	86	111	84	60	3	4	....	86	683
Males	2750	1222	512	267	351	926	694	666	711	968	1197	742	142	302	11450
Females	2105	1077	439	300	418	1277	911	709	647	733	979	629	145	286	10655
Total	4855	2299	951	567	769	2203	1605	1375	1358	1701	2176	1371	287	588	22105

H. S. CREWE,

Inspector.

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.—

COUNTIES.	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC								
	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Cynanche Trachealis (Membranous Croup).	Diarrhœa Acuta (Acute Diarrhœa).	Dysenteria Acuta (Acute Dysentery).	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Febris Typhoides (Typhoid Fever).	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever).
Algoma:									
Males	4	.....	3	4	9	11	3	9	.....
Females	3	.....	3	2	.....	14	.....	1	.....
Total	7	.....	6	6	9	25	3	10	.....
Brant:									
Males	6	1	2	3	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Females	4	.....	.....	3	3	3	2	9	6
Total	10	1	2	6	3	9	2	11	6
Bruce:									
Males	2	1	3	4	.....	2	2	2	1
Females	1	1	2	2	.....	1	1	6	.....
Total	3	2	5	6	.....	3	3	8	1
Carleton:									
Males	15	.....	9	39	5	15	.....	3	4
Females	10	.....	5	33	1	29	4	3	6
Total	25	.....	14	72	6	44	4	6	10
Dufferin:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1
Females	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
Total	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	1
Elgin:									
Males	3	.....	3	3	1	7	.....	9	.....
Females	4	.....	5	5	3	8	2	2	.....
Total	7	.....	8	8	4	15	2	11	.....
Essex:									
Males	5	2	6	3	1	52	.....	18	1
Females	3	.....	3	4	1	42	1	8	.....
Total	8	2	9	7	2	94	1	26	1
Frontenac:									
Males	1	.....	9	3	1	10	2	3	28
Females	3	.....	6	1	2	3	.....	2	24
Total	4	.....	15	4	3	13	2	5	52
Grey:									
Males	1	.....	4	5	11	.....	4	9	1
Females	2	.....	.....	1	10	.....	3	5	2
Total	3	.....	4	6	21	.....	7	14	3

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.

DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
Other Fevers.	Influenza.	Morbilli (Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Pyæmia.	Variola (Small Pox).	Syphillis.	Alcoholism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Anæmia.	Anasarca (General Dropsy).	Asthma.	Carcinoma (Cancer).	Rheumatism.
7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	54	23	1	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9	.....	1	.....	.....
8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	79	32	1	1	.....	2
1	.....	1	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	12	4	.....	3	1
2	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	43	12	3	.....	4	4
3	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	4	76	24	7	.....	7	5
1	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	2	29	41	3	2	2	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	28	8	.....	7	3
2	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	6	48	69	11	2	9	5
2	1	.....	5	1	5	3	1	3	111	98	4	3	11	6
1	.....	1	16	.....	6	.....	.....	3	118	90	7	.....	9	4
3	1	1	21	1	11	3	1	6	229	188	11	3	20	10
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	12	.....	.....	1	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	4	1	5	.....
4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	19	4	1	6	1
1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	34	11	6	.....	2	.....
6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	39	8	9	.....	3	1
7	2	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	73	19	15	.....	5	1
3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	100	32	3	2	3	2
10	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	32	4	1	3	3
13	1	.....	6	2	.....	.....	1	3	176	64	7	3	6	5
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	60	17	6	.....	11	1
.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	48	22	8	1	8	1
.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	3	108	39	14	1	19	2
.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	1	46	25	8	3	3	4
.....	3	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	37	19	5	.....	5	2
.....	4	1	11	6	.....	.....	1	2	83	44	13	3	8	6

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	CLASS II.—*Continued.*					CLASS III.—			
	Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis (Consumption).	Scrofula.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Total Constitutional Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Encephalitis (Inflammation of Brain).	Epilepsy.
Algoma :									
Males	....	6	....	....	32	7	7	3	2
Females	....	12	....	4	26	....	2	1	....
Total	....	18	....	4	58	7	9	4	2
Brant :									
Males	....	16	1	3	40	8	11	....	....
Females	....	28	....	4	55	3	1	1	2
Total	....	44	1	7	95	11	12	1	2
Bruce :									
Males	1	17	....	2	70	3	13	7	2
Females	1	25	....	1	73	2	7	5	....
Total	2	42	....	3	143	5	20	12	2
Carleton :									
Males	13	43	12	2	192	5	11	7	....
Females	19	60	8	1	198	1	9	15	....
Total	32	103	20	3	390	6	20	22	....
Dufferin :									
Males	1	4	....	1	20	1	1	5	....
Females	1	8	....	....	26	1	3	4	....
Total	2	12	....	1	46	2	4	9	....
Elgin :									
Males	1	20	....	3	43	2	7	....	2
Females	....	16	....	....	37	2	6	2	2
Total	1	36	....	3	80	4	13	2	4
Essex :									
Males	1	24	1	1	69	5	15	9	....
Females	2	25	....	3	73	2	9	8	1
Total	3	49	1	4	142	7	24	17	1
Frontenac :									
Males	1	16	....	....	52	4	4	4	2
Females	2	41	....	3	86	2	3	2	1
Total	3	57	....	3	138	6	7	6	3
Grey									
Males	2	25	....	3	73	5	5	2	2
Females	1	25	....	1	58	1	6	4	....
Total	3	50	....	4	131	6	11	6	2

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

LOCAL DISEASES.

Insanity.	Meningitis.	Necrencephalus (Softening of Brain).	Paralysis (Palsy).	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Apoplexia Pulmonalis (Congestion of Lungs).	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis (Inflammation of Bowels).	Gastritis (Inflammation of Stomach).	Hepatitis (Inflammation of Liver.	Peritonitis (Inflammation of Abdomen).
.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	6	.....	.....	8	1	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	8	1	.....	13	1	9	.....	1	1
.....	4	.....	6	11	4	6	.....	.....	10	.....	4	1	2	.....
.....	3	.....	3	12	5	4	.....	1	16	.....	8	2	1	.....
.....	7	.....	9	23	9	10	.....	1	26	.....	12	3	3	.....
.....	1	1	5	6	2	8	2	.....	22	.....	4	4	3	2
.....	1	2	2	8	4	3	.....	.....	24	1	4	.....	2	.....
.....	2	3	7	14	6	11	2	.....	46	1	8	4	5	2
.....	5	1	18	27	13	23	2	3	31	.....	13	1	3	.....
.....	1	2	16	22	3	21	.....	1	25	2	12	3	6	3
.....	6	3	34	49	16	44	2	4	56	2	25	4	9	3
.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	2	1	3	6	7	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	2	1
.....	1	1	3	10	6	1	.....	.....	12	.....	8	.....	2	3
1	.....	1	7	7	5	2	.....	.....	14	1	4	.....	2	5
1	1	2	10	17	11	3	.....	.....	26	1	12	.....	4	8
2	2	1	10	6	3	3	.....	2	24	2	9	3	1	1
2	1	1	6	8	3	3	3	.....	25	.....	5	.....	1	3
4	3	2	16	14	6	6	3	2	49	2	14	3	2	4
5	2	.....	12	17	3	8	.....	2	12	1	6	2	5	.....
1	.....	.....	11	18	6	7	1	.....	11	.....	4	.....	4	.....
6	2	.....	23	35	9	15	1	2	23	1	10	2	9	.....
.....	3	2	6	16	5	6	1	2	16	.....	4	.....	2	3
.....	2	.....	7	17	5	10	.....	.....	14	2	4	.....	1	.....
.....	5	2	13	33	10	16	1	2	30	2	8	.....	3	3

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	CLASS III.—*Continued.*							CLASS IV.	
	Cystitis (Inflammation of Bladder).	Diabetes.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Nephritis (Kidney Disease).	Abscess.	Other Local Diseases.	Total Local Diseases.	Dentitio (Teething).	Partus Emortus (Still Birth).
Algoma :									
Males	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	50	3	1
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	22	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	72	3	1
Brant :									
Males	1	2	2	1	3	8	84	.....	1
Females	.....	.....	3	1	2	10	78	.....	.....
Total	1	2	5	2	5	18	162	.....	1
Bruce :									
Males	.....	1	2	4	.....	15	107	2	2
Females	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	72	.....	2
Total	.....	2	2	4	.....	21	179	2	4
Carleton :									
Males	3	1	1	2	3	21	194	24	20
Females	.....	.....	1	2	.....	20	165	18	5
Total	3	1	2	4	3	41	359	42	25
Dufferin :									
Males	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	26	.....	3
Females	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	34	.....	2
Total	1	.....	1	1	3	1	60	.....	5
Elgin :									
Males	1	.....	1	3	.....	8	71	.....	2
Females	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	68	.....	2
Total	1	.....	1	5	2	11	139	.....	4
Essex :									
Males	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	105	2	10
Females	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	90	6	7
Total	.....	.....	2	2	1	11	195	8	17
Frontenac :									
Males	.....	3	3	4	1	9	109	2	3
Females	.....	1	1	3	.....	3	79	1	5
Totol	.....	4	4	7	1	12	188	3	8
Grey :									
Males	1	.....	1	3	3	18	106	.....	8
Females	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	86	3	3
Total	1	2	1	3	3	29	192	3	11

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.								
Partus Intempestivus (Premature Birth).	Diseases incidental to Child-Birth.	Senectus (Old Age).	Other Developmental Diseases.	Total Developmental Diseases.	Vulnera (Wounds).	Killed by Cars.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Suicide.	Execution (Hanging).	Other Violent Deaths.	Total Violent Deaths.	Cause not Specified.	Total Number of Deaths.
2	.....	5	1	12	24	3	1	1	.....	13	42	7	197
.....	4	....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	6	5	88
2	4	5	1	16	26	3	1	2	.....	16	48	12	285
2	.....	24	3	30	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	4	197
2	12	30	.....	44	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	5	229
4	12	54	3	74	4	1	1	1	.....	3	10	9	426
1	.....	32	.....	37	4	1	...	1	.....	8	14	7	264
1	13	25	5	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	13	225
2	13	57	5	83	4	1	.....	1	.....	10	16	20	489
7	.....	42	4	97	13	2	1	.....	.....	10	26	28	648
17	22	34	2	98	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	25	608
24	22	76	6	195	14	5	1	.....	.....	10	30	53	1256
.....	.....	17	4	24	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	86
.....	8	9	4	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
.....	8	26	8	47	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	177
.....	.....	14	5	21	8	4	.....	.....	.....	3	15	2	186
.....	3	23	10	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	185
.....	3	37	15	59	9	4	.....	.....	.....	5	18	2	371
10	.....	28	5	55	3	1	2	1	.....	6	13	8	350
8	8	19	.....	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	12	304
18	8	47	5	103	4	1	2	1	.....	10	18	20	654
4	.....	27	.....	36	7	.....	2	2	.....	13	24	7	288
2	7	27	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	12	271
6	7	54	.....	78	7	.....	2	2	.....	17	28	19	559
1	.....	30	1	40	7	2	....	1	.....	3	13	8	286
2	19	30	1	58	3	.....	.....	1	.....	5	9	9	257
3	19	60	2	98	10	2	.....	2	.....	8	22	17	543

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.—

COUNTIES.	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC								
	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Cynanche Trachealis (Membranous Croup).	Diarrhœa Acuta (Acute Diarrhœa).	Dysenteria Acuta (Acute Dysentery).	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Febris Typhoides (Typhoid Fever).	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever).
Haldimand:									
Males	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	6
Females	1	.....	4	1	.....	5	.....	2	6
Total	1	1	4	3	.....	8	.....	3	12
Halton:									
Males	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	7	1
Females	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	2	4	2
Total	2	.....	1	6	.....	3	3	11	3
Hastings:									
Males	1	2	7	7	1	16	2	8	18
Females	.....	.....	6	8	1	21	.....	4	12
Total	1	2	13	15	2	37	2	12	30
Huron:									
Males	3	.....	4	3	1	1	4	6	3
Females	4	.....	5	3	3	3	1	5	3
Total	7	.....	9	6	4	4	5	11	6
Kent:									
Males	4	1	6	3	.....	17	4	7	7
Females	4	.....	5	4	2	12	2	9	10
Total	8	1	11	7	2	29	6	16	17
Lambton:									
Males	8	.....	.....	1	2	12	2	9	1
Females	7	1	3	.....	.....	6	1	17	2
Total	15	1	3	1	2	18	3	26	3
Lanark:									
Males	1	1	6	2	1	4	.....	6	.....
Females	1	.....	2	3	.....	4	.....	2	1
Total	2	1	8	5	1	8	.....	8	1
Leeds and Grenville:									
Males	9	.....	4	4	1	43	.....	11	10
Females	2	.....	3	3	.....	16	.....	7	7
Total	11	.....	7	7	1	59	.....	18	17
Lennox and Addington:									
Males	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	2	1	10
Females	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	3	12
Total	.....	.....	3	1	1	7	2	4	22

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
Other Fevers.	Influenza.	Morbilli (Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Pyæmia.	Variola (Small Pox).	Syphillis.	Alcoholism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Anæmia.	Anasarca (General Dropsy).	Asthma.	Carcinoma (Cancer).	Rheumatism.
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	7	2	.....	4	1
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	5	5	.....	8	3
8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	48	12	7	.....	12	4
2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	2	1	2	.....
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6	4	.....	5	1
3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	8	6	1	7	1
2	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	1	74	15	12	1	3	3
6	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	65	9	5	.....	6	1
8	5	.....	6	1	2	.....	2	1	139	24	17	1	9	4
4	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	2	41	11	4	2	5	2
3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	37	7	6	1	11	1
7	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	2	4	78	18	10	3	16	3
2	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	18	4	1	7	3
1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	54	11	3	.....	7	3
3	2	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	111	29	7	1	14	6
9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	48	12	4	1	10	1
11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	53	13	7	.....	3	.....
20	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	101	25	11	1	13	1
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	8	2	.....	6	1
1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	11	3	1	3	2
2	.....	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	45	19	5	1	9	3
4	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	95	24	13	.....	7	1
4	1	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	53	14	4	.....	8	2
8	2	13	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	148	38	17	.....	15	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	25	5	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	23	4	2	.....	2	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	48	9	4	.....	2	2

TABLE F.—DEATH BY COUNTIES—

COUNTIES.	CLASS II.—*Continued.*					CLASS III.—			
	Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis (Consumption).	Scrofula.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Total Constitutional Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Encephalitis (Inflammation of Brain).	Epilepsy.
Haldimand:									
Males	.....	11	....	1	26	1	4	3	.....
Females	.....	19	1	.....	41	1	4	1	.....
Total	.....	30	1	1	67	2	8	4	.....
Halton:									
Males	.....	5	.....	.....	12	1	5	3	.....
Females	.....	13	.....	.....	29	3	1	2	.....
Total	.....	18	.....	.....	41	4	6	5	.....
Hastings:									
Males	4	35	.....	2	75	3	7	5	1
Females	3	58	.....	.....	82	10	8	8	5
Total	7	93	.....	2	157	13	15	13	6
Huron:									
Males	2	27	.....	3	56	3	5	1	.....
Females	4	42	2	.....	74	5	4	3	.....
Total	6	69	2	3	130	8	9	4	.....
Kent:									
Males	4	32	.....	4	73	3	4	4	.....
Females	2	31	.....	1	58	1	2	4	1
Total	6	63	.....	5	131	4	6	8	1
Lambton:									
Males	1	22	.....	7	58	4	9	8	.....
Females	.....	38	.....	4	65	3	3	3	.....
Total	1	60	.....	11	123	7	12	11	.....
Lanark:									
Males	5	12	.....	1	35	.....	.....	3	.....
Females	3	25	.....	1	49	1	.....	3	.....
Total	8	37	.....	2	84	1	...	6	.....
Leeds and Grenville:									
Males	3	43	.....	7	98	6	3	4	.....
Females	2	57	.....	2	89	4	4	15	2
Total	5	100	.....	9	187	10	7	19	2
Lennox and Addington:									
Males	2	15	.....	3	29	2	1	.....	.....
Females	.....	16	.....	.....	24	1	1	.....	1
Total	2	31	.....	3	53	3	2	.....	1

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1885—*Continued.*

LOCAL DISEASES.

Insanity.	Meningitis.	Necrencephalus (Softening of Brain).	Paralysis (Palsy).	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Apoplexia Pulmonalis (Congestion of Lungs).	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis (Inflammation of Bowels).	Gastritis (Inflammation of Stomach).	Hepatitis (Inflammation of Liver).	Peritonitis (Inflammation of Abdomen).
. ....	1	1	3	5	1	5	.....	.....	10	2	2	2	2	1
.....	.....	1	3	3	3	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	2	6	8	4	7	.....	.....	16	2	2	2	2	3
.. ....	1	.....	4	6	6	.....	.....	2	7	.....	3	1	1	1
.....	4	.....	5	7	2	7	.....	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	9	13	8	7	.....	2	22	.....	4	1	1	1
1	1	1	2	11	8	8	3	.....	13	.....	8	2	2	2
.....	3	1	8	10	10	4	.....	.....	11	2	11	1	1	2
1	4	2	10	21	18	12	3	....	24	2	19	3	3	4
.....	2	2	12	18	4	7	.....	3	32	1	11	2	4	3
.....	.....	1	20	19	4	7	.....	2	20	1	5	2	5	7
.....	2	3	32	37	8	14	.....	5	52	2	16	4	9	10
.....	2	.....	1	16	3	11	.....	.....	20	1	6	2	1	1
.....	2	2	4	15	2	6	1	1	19	.....	7	1	1	3
.. ...	4	2	5	31	5	17	1	1	39	1	13	3	2	4
.....	.....	.....	13	13	2	2	.....	.....	14	4	7	4	1	4
.....	1	.....	2	11	2	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	8	2	1	1
.....	1	.....	15	24	4	2	.....	.....	32	4	15	6	2	5
.....	.....	.....	2	11	3	6	1	1	16	2	3	.....	1	1
.....	....	1	3	10	3	3	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	2	1
.....	.....	1	5	21	6	9	1	1	26	2	6	.....	3	2
.....	4	.....	9	19	12	3	.....	2	24	1	7	1	1	.....
.....	.....	2	8	14	11	.....	.....	1	17	2	4	1	2	3
.....	4	2	17	33	23	3	.....	3	41	3	11	2	3	3
.....	4	.....	4	5	1	1	1	.....	5	1	2	2	2	1
.....	2	.....	5	1	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	9	6	3	3	1	.....	8	1	4	3	2	1

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.—

COUNTIES.	CLASS III.—*Continued.*							CLASS IV.	
	Cystitis (Inflammation of Bladder).	Diabetes.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Nephritis (Kidney Disease).	Abscess.	Other Local Diseases.	Total Local Diseases.	Dentitio (Teething).	Partus enortus (Still Birth).
Haldimand:									
Males	1	1	1	1	.....	4	51	.....	1
Females	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	32	.....	.....
Total	1	1	1	3	.....	8	83	.....	1
Halton:									
Males	1	1	.....	2	1	10	56	.....	2
Females	.....	.....	3	1	1	5	57	.....	.....
Total	1	1	3	3	2	15	113	.....	2
Hastings:									
Males	2	2	2	.....	2	7	93	1	6
Females	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	103	4	6
Total	2	3	2	.....	3	13	196	5	12
Huron:									
Males	2	2	2	4	1	10	131	.....	5
Females	.....	.....	1	2	2	12	122	1	2
Total	2	2	3	6	3	22	253	1	7
Kent:									
Males	1	....	1	6	1	8	92	2	3
Females	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	77	3	4
Total	1	.....	3	6	2	10	169	5	7
Lambton:									
Males	2	.....	1	1	1	11	101	1	6
Females	.....	.....	2	2	2	5	66	1	.....
Total	2	.....	3	3	3	16	167	2	6
Lanark:									
Males	.....	1	2	5	.....	4	62	1	3
Females	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	48	1	.....
Total	.....	3	2	7	1	7	110	2	3
Leeds and Grenville:									
Males	2	1	4	5	3	14	125	.....	3
Females	.....	1	4	1	3	9	108	1	2
Total	2	2	8	6	6	23	233	1	5
Lennox and Addington:									
Males	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	38	.....	.....
Females	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	28	.....	.....
Total	.....	4	1	3	1	4	66	.....	.....

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.								
Partus Intempestivus (Premature Birth).	Diseases incidental to Childbirth.	Senectus (Old Age).	Other Developmental Diseases.	Total Developmental Diseases.	Vulnera (Wounds).	Killed by Cars.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Suicide.	Execution (Hanging).	Other Violent Deaths.	Total Violent Deaths.	Cause not specified.	Total Number of Deaths.
.....	.....	14	.....	15	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	118
.....	4	10	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	118
.....	4	24	.....	29	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	8	1	236
1	.....	9	.....	12	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7	4	111
.....	4	11	...	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	2	127
1	4	20	.....	27	6	3	.....	.....	.....	4	13	6	238
6	.....	31	.....	44	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13	9	308
2	15	27	.....	54	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	6	318
8	15	58	.....	98	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	21	15	626
4	.....	33	1	43	3	3	.....	1	.....	3	10	16	297
4	17	37	.....	61	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	7	13	314
8	17	70	1	104	6	3	.....	2	.....	6	17	29	611
3	.....	21	2	31	9	2	.....	2	.....	12	25	11	289
.....	11	20	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	8	242
3	11	41	4	71	9	2	.....	2	.....	17	30	19	531
1	.....	20	4	32	5	.....	.....	1	.....	4	10	7	256
.....	15	14	2	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	223
1	15	34	6	64	6	...	.....	1	.....	5	12	12	479
.....	.....	18	.....	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	8	156
.....	5	24	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	150
.....	5	42	.....	52	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	11	306
.....	.....	35	.....	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	18	349
1	8	39	.....	51	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	8	13	322
1	8	74	.....	89	4	.....	1	.....	.....	8	13	31	701
.....	.....	15	.....	15	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	7	4	118
.....	5	21	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	107
.....	5	36	1	42	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	8	8	225

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.—

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC

COUNTIES.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Cynanche Trachealis (Membranous Croup).	Diarrhœa Acuta (Acute Diarrhœa).	Dysenteria Acuta (Acute Dysentery).	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Febris Typhoides (Typhoid Fever).	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever).
Lincoln:									
Males	2	.....	4	1	4	4	1	1	1
Females	4	.....	1	3	1	2	2	6	1
Total	6	.....	5	4	5	6	3	7	2
Middlesex:									
Males	17	.....	1	20	.....	7	2	9	4
Females	8	.....	7	13	.....	17	3	9	2
Total	25	.....	8	33	.....	24	5	18	6
Muskoka and Parry Sound:									
Males	2	.....	3	4	2	3	2	6	4
Females	1	.....	6	2	....	9	.....	2	4
Total	3	.....	9	6	2	12	2	8	8
Norfolk:									
Males	5	.....	3	4	3	4	4	3	2
Females	1	.....	1	2	1	2	1	5	2
Total	6	.....	4	6	4	6	5	8	4
Northumberland and Durham:									
Males	3	.....	2	2	.....	8	4	10	2
Females	2	1	2	9	3	4	4	3	2
Total	5	1	4	11	3	12	8	13	4
Ontario:									
Males	8	1	1	1	.....	6	....	9	3
Females	2	.....	4	.....	1	5	2	6	1
Total	10	1	5	1	1	11	2	15	4
Oxford:									
Males	1	.....	.....	1	.....	14	4	3	....
Females	.....	2	1	1	1	10	1	1	3
Total	1	2	1	2	1	24	5	4	3
Peel:									
Males	4	6	.....	3	.....	6	1	5	2
Females	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1
Total	6	6	.....	3	.....	8	1	7	3
Perth:									
Males	4	.....	1	2	2	5	1	6	3
Females	4	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	2	.....
Total	8	.....	1	2	3	9	2	8	3

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
Other Fevers.	Influenza.	Morbilli (Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Pyæmia.	Variola (Small Pox).	Syphilis.	Alcoholism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Anæmia.	Anasarca (General Dropsy).	Asthma.	Carcinoma (Cancer).	Rheumatism.
1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	13	2	.....	1	2
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	27	7	5	1	7	1
1	.....	3	5	.....	.....	1	.....	3	51	20	7	1	8	3
5	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	1	2	75	27	9	.....	9	9
3	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	69	26	17	4	11	1
8	.....	.....	4	7	.....	1	1	4	144	53	26	4	20	10
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	31	14	2	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	31	18	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	4	62	32	5	.....	2	.....
5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	7	7	.....	5	1
5	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	5	.....	3	6
10	1	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	9	12	.....	8	7
4	1	.....	6	3	.....	.....	2	.....	47	24	12	2	7	3
6	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	40	9	14	3	12	2
10	1	.....	6	6	1	.....	2	.....	87	33	26	5	19	5
8	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	44	16	5	3	3	3
7	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	15	6	.....	8	2
15	1	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	3	76	31	11	3	11	5
3	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	34	9	5	.....	8	2
.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	7	.....	7	3
3	3	1	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	58	12	12	.....	15	5
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6	4	.....	4	1
1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	1	1	4	2
1	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	9	5	1	8	3
.....	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	33	12	1	.....	4	1
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	20	9	2	3	3
4	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	49	32	10	2	7	4

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES—

COUNTIES.	CLASS II.—*Continued.*					CLASS III.—			
	Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis (Consumption).	Scrofula.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Total Constitutional Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Encephalitis (Inflammation of Brain).	Epilepsy.
Lincoln :									
Males	.....	12	.....	5	35	6	2	2	.....
Females	.....	22	.....	4	47	6	6	1	1
Total	.....	34	.....	9	82	12	8	3	1
Middlesex :									
Males	3	48	.....	1	106	16	18	11	6
Females	4	86	.....	6	155	5	7	12	6
Total	7	134	.....	7	261	21	25	23	12
Muskoka and Parry Sound :									
Males	1	12	.....	.....	31	1	15	4	.....
Females	.....	7	.....	.....	28	1	6	1	2
Total	1	19	.....	.....	59	2	21	5	2
Norfolk :									
Males	.....	15	.....	.....	35	1	4	5	.....
Females	.....	20	.....	.....	36	6	1	2	1
Total	.....	35	.....	.....	71	7	5	7	1
Northumberland and Durham :									
Males	3	52	.....	2	105	11	8	11	2
Females	2	84	.....	1	127	7	10	10	2
Total	5	136	.....	3	232	18	18	21	4
Ontario :									
Males	.....	25	1	2	58	9	6	6	1
Females	1	31	.....	1	64	4	3	4	1
Total	1	56	1	3	122	13	9	10	2
Oxford :									
Males	1	17	.....	2	44	3	9	6	.....
Females	1	25	.....	3	49	1	7	6	3
Total	2	42	.....	5	93	4	16	12	3
Peel :									
Males	.....	10	.....	1	26	5	3	2	1
Females	.....	16	.....	1	28	4	2	3	1
Total	.....	26	.....	2	54	9	5	5	2
Perth :									
Males	2	20	.....	1	41	10	7	3	1
Females	1	28	.....	2	68	4	5	3	1
Total	3	48	.....	3	109	14	12	6	2

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1885.—*Continued.*

LOCAL DISEASES.

Insanity.	Meningitis.	Necrencephalus (Softening of Brain).	Paralysis (Palsy).	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Apoplexia Pulmonalis (Congestion of Lungs).	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis (Inflammation of Bowels.)	Gastritis (Inflammation of Stomach).	Hepatitis (Inflammation of Liver.)	Peritonitis (Inflammation of Abdomen).
.....	1	.....	7	4	2	7	.....	.....	16	1	4	2	4	2
.....	2	1	3	7	5	13	.....	.....	17	.....	3	2	.....	3
.....	3	1	10	11	7	20	.....	.....	33	1	7	4	4	5
5	2	3	16	30	11	15	.....	1	33	.....	18	4	11	2
4	3	.....	13	24	17	12	1	1	36	2	18	4	9	5
9	5	3	29	54	28	27	1	2	69	2	36	8	20	7
.....	.....	.....	3	3	4	3	.....	.....	10	.....	7	3	1	1
.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	4	.....	.....	6	2	3	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	11	4	7	.....	.....	16	2	10	4	3	1
.....	....	2	5	4	4	.....	.....	....	15	.....	2	1	4	.....
.....	.....	3	9	6	3	1	.....	....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	5	14	10	7	1	.....	.....	26	.....	2	1	5	.....
.....	7	2	12	21	4	2	1	5	26	4	10	3	2	2
2	6	4	7	10	8	10	.....	2	16	.....	11	3	5	5
2	13	6	19	31	12	12	1	7	42	4	21	6	7	7
1	2	.....	2	13	3	3	.....	.....	26	.....	10	2	1	4
.....	4	.....	11	10	4	5	2	.....	22	.....	3	2	1	3
1	6	.....	13	23	7	8	2	.....	48	.....	13	4	2	7
.....	2	2	10	9	4	5	.....	.....	26	1	9	2	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	3	11	2	4	.....	1	32	.....	5	5	1	2
.....	3	2	13	20	6	9	.....	1	58	1	14	7	1	2
.....	.....	1	4	4	1	5	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
.....	.....	1	8	8	1	10	.....	1	8	.....	2	.....	1	5
.....	.....	1	5	4	9	7	2	1	18	2	9	3	1	3
.....	3	2	3	14	5	12	1	.....	15	1	6	1	3	4
.....	3	3	8	18	14	19	3	1	33	3	15	4	4	7

TABLE F. DEATHS BY COUNTIES—

COUNTIES.	CLASS III.—*Continued.*							CLASS IV.	
	Cystitis (Inflammation of Bladder).	Diabetes.	Nephritis (Bright's Disease).	Nephritis (Kidney Disease).	Abscess.	Other Local Diseases.	Total Local Diseases.	Dentitio (Teething).	Partus Enortus (Still-Birth).
Lincoln:									
Males	.....	.....	6	1	3	16	86	2	8
Females	.....	1	1	1	2	6	81	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	7	2	5	22	167	2	8
Middlesex:									
Males	3	1	7	9	6	13	241	1	12
Females	.....	1	4	3	11	8	206	.....	3
Total	3	2	11	12	17	21	447	1	15
Muskoka and Parry Sound:									
Males	1	1	4	4	.....	6	71	5	6
Females	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	44	3	4
Total	1	2	4	4	.....	10	115	8	10
Norfolk:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	51	1	.....
Females	.....	1	1	1	1	7	55	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	1	1	1	11	106	1	.....
Northumberland and Durham:									
Males	.....	1	4	4	.....	17	159	1	6
Females	....	2	6	2	3	24	155	2	4
Total	.....	3	10	6	3	41	314	3	10
Ontario:									
Males	.....	1	5	3	.....	4	102	.....	2
Females	.....	.....	.....	3	1	10	93	....	2
Total	.....	1	5	6	1	14	195	.....	4
Oxford:									
Males	.....	2	2	8	1	8	109	2	2
Females	....	1	2	2	1	10	100	2	6
Total	.....	3	4	10	2	18	209	4	8
Peel:									
Males	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	45	.....	4
Females	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	35	.....	1
Total	2	2	1	2	.....	7	80	.....	5
Perth:									
Males	2	.....	2	.....	3	4	97	1	4
Females	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	91	.....	3
Total	2	1	3	.....	3	10	188	1	7

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885—*Continued.*

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.								
Partus Intempestivus (Premature Birth).	Diseases incidental to Childbirth.	Senectus (Old Age).	Other Developmental Diseases.	Total Developmental Diseases.	Vulnera (Wounds).	Killed by Cars.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Suicide.	Execution (Hanging).	Other Violent Deaths.	Total Violent Deaths.	Cause not Specified.	Total No. of Deaths.
5	.....	17	1	33	6	2	.....	.....	.....	10	18	9	205
5	4	22	2	33	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	7	11	266
10	4	39	3	66	8	2	.....	1	.....	14	25	20	411
4	.....	53	3	73	12	5	.....	1	.....	12	30	26	551
.....	18	59	3	83	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	12	534
4	18	112	6	156	15	5	.....	1	.....	18	39	38	1085
3	.....	12	.....	26	4	.....	.....	4	.....	13	21	7	187
.....	8	10	2	27	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	2	6	138
3	8	22	2	53	4	.....	.....	5	.....	14	23	13	325
.....	.....	20	3	24	5	.....	.....	1	.....	3	9	1	158
.....	4	14	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	139
.....	4	34	3	42	5	.....	....	1	.....	5	11	4	297
1	.....	59	2	69	10	.....	1	5	.....	14	30	14	424
2	18	59	2	87	3	.....	.....	2	.....	4	9	14	432
3	18	118	4	156	13	.....	1	7	.....	18	39	28	856
3	.....	26	.....	31	2	.....	2	2	.....	11	17	10	262
3	9	28	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	5	240
6	9	54	.....	73	2	.....	2	2	.....	15	21	15	502
4	.....	24	4	36	2	1	.....	2	.....	7	12	7	242
3	7	29	.....	47	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	7	230
7	7	53	4	83	2	2	.....	2	.....	9	15	14	472
.....	.....	17	.....	21	6	1	.....	.....	.....	5	12	7	141
.....	2	20	.....	23	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5	12	114
.....	2	37	.....	44	8	1	.....	1	.....	7	17	19	255
1	.....	21	.....	27	4	2	2	.....	.....	1	9	6	213
.....	12	24	3	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	7	227
1	12	45	3	69	5	2	2	.....	.....	3	12	13	440

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.—

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC

COUNTIES.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Cynanche Trachealis (Membranous Croup).	Diarrhœa Acuta (Acute Diarrhœa)	Dysenteria Acuta (Acute Dysentery)	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Febris Typhoides (Typhoid Fever).	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever).
Peterborough:									
Males	1	.....	4	6	.....	4	1	4	4
Females	1	.....	2	3	1	3	3	4	1
Total	2	.....	6	9	1	7	4	8	5
Prescott and Russell:									
Males	6	2	17	1	3	69	1	3	3
Females	1	.....	16	1	1	65	.....	7	4
Total	7	2	33	2	4	134	1	10	7
Prince Edward:									
Males	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	3	2	5
Females	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	3	3	4
Total	.....	.....	3	1	1	6	6	5	9
Renfrew:									
Males	4	.....	5	8	.....	12	.....	4	4
Females	7	.....	3	2	.....	11	1	.....	4
Total	11	.....	8	10	.....	23	1	4	8
Simcoe:									
Males	.....	.....	2	6	2	29	.....	10	4
Females	1	3	3	2	.....	22	4	5	2
Total	1	3	5	8	2	51	4	15	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:									
Males	3	.....	6	4	1	27	.....	1	3
Females	6	.....	3	3	.....	22	5	3	5
Total	9	.....	9	7	1	49	5	4	8
Victoria:									
Males	3	.....	1	1	1	11	.....	6	...
Females	3	.....	3	.....	.....	5	2	1	....
Total	6	.....	4	1	1	16	2	7	...
Waterloo:									
Males	11	2	2	4	1	3	3	3	1
Females	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	7	....
Total	14	3	3	7	3	4	7	10	1
Welland:									
Males	7	.....	2	2	.....	6	.....	.....	8
Females	4	1	2	3	.....	4	1	6	4
Total	11	1	4	5	.....	10	1	6	12

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued*

DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
Other Fevers.	Influenza.	Morbilli (Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Pyæmia.	Variola (Small Pox.)	Syphilis.	Alcoholism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Anæmia.	Anasarca (General Dropsy).	Asthma.	Carcinoma (Cancer).	Rheumatism.
3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	15	4	3	1	1
4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10	4	1	6	2
7	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	25	8	4	7	3
5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	113	67	3	.....	3	1
.....	.....	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	104	63	6	.....	4	1
5	.....	5	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	217	130	9	.....	7	2
4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	23	8	2	.....	4	1
2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	5	4	.....	5	.....
6	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	45	13	6	.....	9	1
4	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	47	28	4	1	.....	3
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	36	20	1	.....	3	4
4	8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	83	48	5	1	3	7
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	56	21	4	.....	5	3
3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	50	26	12	.....	6	1
3	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	106	47	16	.....	11	4
4	1	9	2	2	.....	.....	1	4	68	16	.....	.....	3	2
2	1	8	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	65	15	10	2	7	1
6	2	17	3	2	3	.....	1	7	133	31	10	2	10	3
4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	7	2	1	3	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	9	1	1	2	1
8	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	16	3	2	5	1
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	35	13	6	3	3	1
3	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8	8	.....	3	2
5	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	65	21	14	3	6	3
2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	31	3	8	1	4	1
.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	5	7	.....	6	2
2	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	61	8	15	1	10	3

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.—

COUNTIES.	CLASS II.—*Continued.*					CLASS III.—			
	Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis (Consumption).	Scrofula.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Total Constitutional Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Encephalitis (Inflamation of Brain).	Epilepsy.
Peterborough :									
Males	.....	17	.....	2	43	3	7	10	.....
Females	1	24	.....	.....	48	1	3	8	.....
Total	1	41	.....	2	91	4	10	18	.....
Prescott and Russell :									
Males	.....	22	2	1	99	3	3	9	.....
Females	1	34	.....	.....	109	.....	3	2	2
Total	1	56	2	1	208	3	6	11	2
Prince Edward :									
Males	.....	13	.....	2	30	.....	2	3	1
Females	.....	26	1	1	42	3	1	2	.....
Total	.....	39	1	3	72	3	3	5	1
Renfrew :									
Males	1	15	1	1	54	3	4	1	1
Females	1	16	1	.....	46	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	2	31	2	1	100	3	4	2	1
Simcoe :									
Males	.....	28	.....	1	62	6	22	2	.....
Females	3	33	.....	1	82	2	12	5	2
Total	3	61	.....	2	144	8	34	7	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry :									
Males	2	35	.....	3	61	5	4	2	1
Females	3	62	.....	2	102	2	5	3	2
Total	5	97	.....	5	163	7	9	5	3
Victoria :									
Males	1	16	.....	...	30	2	1	6	.....
Females	4	24	2	1	45	1	2	1	.....
Total	5	40	2	1	75	3	3	7	.....
Waterloo :									
Males	1	18	1	1	47	6	7	6	.....
Females	.....	26	.....	2	49	2	10	7	5
Total	1	44	1	3	96	8	17	13	5
Welland :									
Males	1	23	.....	1	42	4	9	2	1
Females	1	18	2	2	43	3	5	3	.....
Total	2	41	2	3	85	7	14	5	1

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1885.—*Continued.*

LOCAL DISEASES.

Insanity.	Meningitis.	Necrencephalus (Softening of Brain).	Paralysis (Palsy).	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Apoplexia Pulmonalis (Congestion of Lungs).	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis (Inflammation of Bowels).	Gastritis (Inflammation of Stomach.)	Hepatitis (Inflammation of Liver.)	Peritonitis (Inflammation of Abdomen).
.....	.....	1	5	8	5	4	.....	.....	11	2	4	.....	6	.....
.....	2	.....	3	11	3	4	1	.....	4	.....	10	1	1	4
.....	2	1	8	19	8	8	1	.....	15	2	14	1	7	4
.....	.....	.....	3	6	1	5	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	2	3	2	6	1	4	7	1	4	2	.....	1
.....	1	1	5	9	3	11	2	4	14	1	6	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	5	6	1	1	.....	.....	11	1	4	.....	.....	2
1	1	.....	3	7	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	1	1	1
1	1	.....	8	13	3	1	.....	.....	15	2	7	1	1	3
.....	2	1	3	8	1	5	1	1	9	2	5	1	2	.....
.....	2	.....	5	7	.....	3	.....	1	7	1	3	1	2	.....
.....	4	1	8	15	1	8	1	2	16	3	8	2	4	.....
3	.....	1	4	13	2	8	1	1	16	3	8	2	2	1
1	.....	.....	3	20	9	11	2	1	8	2	2	3	1	2
4	.....	1	7	33	11	19	3	2	24	5	10	5	3	3
.....	.....	.....	6	10	3	8	2	.....	12	3	5	3	3	2
1	2	1	8	12	5	11	1	1	8	4	3	1	1	2
1	2	1	14	22	8	19	3	1	20	7	8	4	4	4
.....	1	.....	6	12	2	1	.....	.....	13	.....	11	3	.....	3
1	.....	1	3	5	.....	7	.....	.....	6	1	4	2	.....	1
1	1	1	9	17	2	8	.....	.....	19	1	15	5	.....	4
1	3	.....	8	11	2	5	.....	.....	20	1	5	3	.....	1
.....	3	1	11	11	1	6	.....	.....	12	1	5	3	3	2
1	6	1	19	22	3	11	.....	.....	32	2	10	6	3	3
.....	.....	1	9	8	4	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	4	.....
.....	4	.....	14	6	8	3	.....	.....	8	.....	5	.....	1	1
.....	4	1	23	14	12	4	.....	.....	19	.....	5	1	5	1

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.—

COUNTIES.	CLASS III.—*Continued.*							CLASS IV.	
	Cystitis (Inflammation of Bladder).	Diabetes.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Nephritis (Kidney Disease).	Abscess.	Other Local Diseases.	Total Local Diseases.	Dentitio (Teething).	Partus Emortus (Still Birth).
Peterborough:									
Males	3	1	3	3	1	4	81	3	2
Females	1	.....	1	4	1	7	70	.....	2
Total	4	1	4	7	2	11	151	3	4
Prescott and Russell:									
Males	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	46	3	11
Females	.....	.....	1	2	.....	6	51	5	4
Total	.....	1	1	3	1	9	97	8	15
Prince Edward:									
Males	1	.....	1	2	.....	6	47	.....	1
Females	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	38	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	2	2	.....	12	85	.....	1
Renfrew:									
Males	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	56	2	1
Females	.....	1	.....	2	1	8	45	1	1
Total	.....	2	.....	3	1	12	101	3	2
Simcoe:									
Males	1	2	5	1	3	8	115	1	3
Females	1	.....	1	3	1	10	102	1	2
Total	2	2	6	4	4	18	217	2	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:									
Males	.....	2	3	3	1	15	93	3	3
Females	.....	.....	2	3	.....	8	86	2	.....
Total	.....	2	5	6	1	23	179	5	3
Victoria:									
Males	2	.....	2	2	6	.....	73	.....	5
Females	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	41	1	2
Total	2	.....	2	4	10	.....	114	1	7
Waterloo:									
Males	1	1	2	3	.....	9	95	2	2
Females	.....	1	4	3	.....	16	107	2	3
Total	1	2	6	6	.....	25	202	4	5
Welland:									
Males	1	2	5	1	.....	9	73	.....	3
Females	.....	3	2	.....	1	9	76	.....	3
Total	1	5	7	1	1	18	149	.....	6

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1885.—*Continued.*

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.								
Partus Intempestivus (Premature Birth).	Diseases incidental to Child-Birth).	Senectus (Old Age).	Other Developmental Diseases.	Total Developmental Diseases.	Vulnera (Wounds).	Killed by Cars.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Suicide.	Execution (Hanging).	Other Violent Deaths.	Total Violent Deaths.	Cause not specified.	Total No. of Deaths.
3	.....	18	.....	26	3	.....	1	.....	.....	9	13	8	200
1	8	21	1	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	181
4	8	39	1	59	4	.....	1	.....	.....	11	16	12	381
....	.....	19	.....	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	13	309
.....	10	23	2	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	327
.....	10	42	2	77	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	32	636
1	.....	21	1	24	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	5	132
1	10	21	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	139
2	10	42	3	58	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	8	271
5	.....	21	1	30	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6	12	13	212
1	9	10	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	4	161
6	9	31	1	52	5	.....	.....	1	.....	14	20	17	373
4	.....	30	.....	38	8	.....	.....	1	.....	10	19	9	299
6	12	27	1	49	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	11	8	302
10	12	57	1	87	10	.....	.....	1	.....	19	30	17	601
1	....	37	....	44	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10	282
1	8	46	1	58	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	14	328
2	8	83	1	102	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	24	610
1	.....	18	.....	24	4	.....	.....	1	.....	3	8	6	171
2	5	8	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	125
3	5	26	.....	42	4	.....	.....	1	.....	3	8	9	296
7	.....	21	3	35	3	.....	1	2	.....	4	10	7	229
3	4	27	3	42	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	6	240
10	4	48	6	77	6	.....	1	3	.....	6	16	13	469
2	.....	18	.....	23	3	3	.....	.....	.....	8	14	4	187
.....	6	19	.....	28	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	9	4	190
2	6	37	.....	51	5	5	.....	.....	.....	13	23	8	377

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.—

COUNTIES.	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC								
	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Cynanche Trachealis (Membranous Croup).	Diarrhœa Acuta (Acute Diarrhœa).	Dysenteria Acuta (Acute Dysentery).	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Febris Typhoides (Typhoid Fever).	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever).
Wellington :									
Males	2	.....	3	7	3	14	3	8	.....
Females	1	1	3	3	2	8	.....	4	2
Total	3	1	6	10	5	22	3	12	2
Wentworth :									
Males	4	.....	9	16	.....	50	3	8	1
Females	3	.....	7	13	.....	39	1	9	3
Total	7	.....	16	29	.....	89	4	17	4
York :									
Males	38	2	11	47	2	59	6	43	13
Females	41	1	9	51	7	47	2	30	17
Total	79	3	20	98	9	106	8	73	30
Total Males	190	22	145	230	58	551	67	256	159
Total Females	144	13	131	191	50	455	60	206	155
Grand Total	334	35	276	421	108	1006	127	462	314

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
Other Fevers.	Influenza.	Morbilli (Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Pyæmia.	Variola (Small Pox).	Syphilis.	Alcoholism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Anæmia.	Anasarca (General Dropsy).	Asthma.	Carcinoma (Cancer).	Rheumatism.
.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	24	.....	.....	6	1
4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	30	20	13	2	14	4
4	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	74	44	13	2	20	5
.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	4	1	104	34	4	1	12	4
2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	3	84	30	3	1	21	4
2	.....	.....	2	5	4	.....	5	4	188	64	7	2	33	8
13	.....	5	24	12	2	2	12	9	300	125	20	5	30	4
6	.....	3	27	3	.....	.....	.....	8	252	114	10	8	37	3
19	.....	8	51	15	2	2	12	17	552	239	30	13	67	7
112	23	33	101	63	16	6	37	44	2113	862	184	36	197	77
112	17	47	91	45	14	2	1	51	1785	735	233	32	266	76
224	40	80	192	108	30	8	38	95	3898	1597	417	68	463	153

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.—

COUNTIES.	CLASS II.—*Continued.*					CLASS III.—			
	Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis (Consumption).	Scrofula.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Total Constitutional Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Encephalitis (Inflammation of Brain.	Epilepsy.
Wellington:									
Males	.....	29	.....	3	63	6	7	8	2
Females	5	34	.....	2	94	8	8	8	2
Total	5	63	.....	5	157	14	15	16	4
Wentworth:									
Males	7	64	.....	11	137	8	17	6	2
Females	.....	47	1	14	121	11	13	10	.....
Total	7	111	1	25	258	19	30	16	2
York:									
Males	15	121	2	23	345	29	56	18	6
Females	13	126	3	25	339	27	44	16	3
Total	28	247	5	48	684	56	100	34	9
Total Males	79	985	21	106	2547	200	323	191	36
Total Females	81	1328	21	93	2865	141	226	189	49
Grand Total	160	2313	42	199	5412	341	549	380	85

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

LOCAL DISEASES.

Insanity.	Meningitis.	Necrencephalus (Softening of Brain).	Paralysis (Palsy).	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Apoplexia Pulmonalis (Congestion of Lungs).	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis (Inflammation of Bowels).	Gastritis (Inflammation of Stomach).	Hepatitis (Inflammation of Liver).	Peritonitis (Inflammation of Abdomen).
.....	2	.....	12	15	7	5	.....	.....	21	1	14	1	.....	1
.....	2	3	5	12	12	4	1	4	18	.....	9	1	5	2
.....	4	3	17	27	19	9	1	4	39	1	23	2	5	3
3	5	3	11	28	12	14	1	1	28	.....	15	2	4	2
5	5	2	9	36	10	10	.....	.....	30	.....	8	3	9	8
8	10	5	20	64	22	24	1	1	58	.....	23	5	13	10
1	26	2	44	63	31	42	5	2	119	.....	24	7	10	18
5	26	4	21	59	29	37	6	1	81	1	24	10	7	19
6	52	6	65	122	60	79	11	3	200	1	48	17	17	37
22	86	31	291	482	195	250	24	29	740	37	269	71	88	69
24	89	37	256	470	199	251	22	23	608	28	216	59	86	100
46	175	68	547	952	394	501	46	52	1348	65	485	130	174	169

TABLE F.—DEATHS BY COUNTIES.—

COUNTIES.	CLASS III.—*Continued.*							CLASS IV.	
	Cystitis (Inflammation of Bladder).	Diabetes.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Nephritis (Kidney Disease).	Abscess.	Other Local Diseases.	Total Local Diseases.	Dentitio (Teething).	Partus Emortus (Still Birth).
Wellington:									
Males	1	2	4	7	4	9	129	2	9
Females	.....	2	3	5	2	12	128	4	7
Total	1	4	7	12	6	21	257	6	16
Wentworth:									
Males	1	3	2	4	1	12	185	.....	33
Females	.....	2	2	2	3	29	207	2	20
Total	1	5	4	6	4	41	392	2	53
York:									
Males	4	7	24	15	14	59	626	10	83
Females	1	5	11	4	9	64	514	8	51
Total	5	12	35	19	23	123	1140	18	134
Total Males	41	47	107	120	65	367	4181	77	279
" Females	3	32	63	62	59	368	3660	72	158
Grand Total	44	79	170	182	124	735	7841	149	437

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Concluded.*

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.								
Partus Intempestivus (Premature Birth).	Diseases incidental to Child-Birth.	Senectus (Old Age).	Other Developmental Diseases.	Total Developmental Diseases.	Vulnera (Wounds).	Killed by Cars.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Suicide.	Execution (Hanging).	Other Violent Deaths.	Total Violent Deaths.	Cause not Specified.	Total Number of Deaths.
3	.....	49	.....	63	11	.....	2	.....	.....	3	16	12	327
1	5	34	3	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	318
4	5	83	3	117	11	.....	2	.....	.....	9	22	18	645
14	.....	40	2	89	13	6	.....	6	.....	9	34	14	563
15	12	50	6	105	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	6	11	534
29	12	90	8	194	14	6	....	7	.....	13	40	25	1097
42	.....	76	38	249	26	5	2	2	.....	44	79	23	1622
30	28	90	16	223	7	1	.....	1	.....	10	19	24	1371
72	28	166	54	472	33	6	2	3	.....	54	98	47	2993
146	.....	1032	88	1622	239	52	17	39	.....	276	623	364	11450
113	379	1041	74	1837	50	7	2	12	.....	118	189	319	10655
259	379	2073	162	3459	289	59	19	51	.....	394	812	683	22105

H. S. CREWE,

Inspector.

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC								
	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Cynanche Trachealis (Membranous Croup).	Diarrhœa Acuta (Acute Diarrhœa).	Dysenteria Acuta (Acute Dysentery).	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Febris Typhoides (Typhoid Fever).	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever).
Brantford:									
Males	5	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Females	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	4	2
Total	6	.....	.....	7	1	4	1	5	2
Walkerton:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa:									
Males	10	.....	8	33	2	13	.....	2	3
Females	6	.....	5	26	1	21	3	2	6
Total	16	.....	13	59	3	34	3	4	9
St. Thomas:									
Males	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Females	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	4
Total	4	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	4	4
Windsor:									
Males	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	1
Females	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Total	3	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	6	1
Kingston:									
Males	1	.....	3	2	.....	3	2	2	24
Females	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	2	18
Total	2	.....	5	3	1	4	2	4	42
Owen Sound:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Females	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Belleville:									
Males	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	8
Females	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	4
Total	1	.....	3	4	.....	3	.....	4	12
Goderich:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2

TOWNS.—CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.

DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
Other Fevers.	Influenza.	Morbilli (Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Pyæmia.	Variola (Small Pox).	Syphilis.	Alcoholism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Anæmia.	Anasarca (General Dropsy).	Asthma.	Carcinoma (Cancer).	Rheumatism.
.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	18	12	1	....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	20	7	1	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	....	2	38	19	2	1	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	2	1	5	1	1	3	86	86	4	1	6	5
1	.....	.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	1	87	71	6	.....	7	3
3	.....	.....	11	1	11	1	1	4	173	157	10	1	13	8
1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	16	6	2	....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	16	2	1	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	32	8	3	.....	3	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	10	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	15	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	8	6	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	8	4	.....	7	1
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	16	10	.....	12	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	5	3	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	3	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	10	6	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	9	2	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS II.—*Continued.*					CLASS III.—			
	Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis (Consumption).	Scrofula.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Total Constitutional Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Encephalitis (Inflammation of Brain).	Epilepsy.
Brantford:									
Males	.....	6	1	.....	21	5	7	.....	.....
Females	.....	12	.....	.....	23	1	....	.....	.....
Total	.....	18	1	.....	44	6	7	.....	.....
Walkerton:									
Males	.....	2	.....	...	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....
Ottawa:									
Males	13	29	12	1	157	4	10	6	.....
Females	17	37	8	.....	149	.....	7	10	.....
Total	30	66	20	1	306	4	17	16	.....
St. Thomas:									
Males	.....	3	.....	.....	13	.....	3	.....	.....
Females	.....	4	.....	.....	8	1	3	2	.....
Total	.....	7	.....	.....	21	1	6	2	.....
Windsor:									
Males	.....	5	1	1	18	1	1	2	.....
Females	.....	1	.....	1	8	1	1	1	.....
Total	.....	6	1	2	26	2	2	3	.....
Kingston:									
Males	1	11	.....	.....	31	3	3	3	1
Females	1	18	.....	1	40	.....	2	2	.....
Total	2	29	.....	1	71	3	5	5	1
Owen Sound:									
Males	2	3	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....
Females	2	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	6	.....	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....
Belleville:									
Males	4	14	.....	2	28	.....	3	2	1
Females	1	16	.....	.....	27	4	2	3	1
Total	5	30	.....	2	55	4	5	5	2
Goderich:									
Males	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Females	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....
Total	1	4	.....	.....	9	1	.....	2	.....

TOWNS.—CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885—*Continued.*

LOCAL DISEASES.

Insanity.	Meningitis.	Necrencephalus (Softening of Brain).	Paralysis (Palsy).	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Apoplexia Pulmonalis (Congestion of Lungs).	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis (Inflammation of Bowels).	Gastritis (Inflammation of Stomach).	Hepatitis (Inflammation of Liver).	Peritonitis (Inflammation of Abdomen).
.....	1	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	.....	1	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	2	7	4	2	.....	.....	7	.....	6	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	4	1	15	19	10	16	2	2	20	.....	10	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	2	13	18	2	13	.....	1	18	1	6	2	3	.....
.....	4	3	28	37	12	29	2	3	38	1	16	2	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	8	1	3	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	11	1	5	.....	1	5
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	7	6	1	4	.....	.....	6	1	4	2	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	10	4	6	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	11	16	5	10	.....	.....	11	1	7	2	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	8	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	6	5	3	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....
.....	3	.....	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
1	3	.....	2	9	7	4	.....	.....	5	.....	5	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS III. —*Continued.*							CLASS IV.	
	Cystitis (Inflammation of Bladder).	Diabetes.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Nephritis (Kidney Disease).	Abscess	Other Local Diseases.	Total Local Diseases.	Dentitio (Teething).	Partus Emortus (Still Birth).
Brantford:									
Males	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	30	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	26	.....	.....
Total	.....	2	2	.....	2	3	56	.....	.....
Walkerton:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....
Ottawa:									
Males	2	.....	1	1	2	15	143	24	18
Females	.....	.....	1	2	.....	14	113	17	5
Total	2	.....	2	3	2	29	256	41	23
St. Thomas:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15	.....	1
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	29	.....	2
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	44	.....	3
Windsor:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	1
Females	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	17	1	3
Total	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	27	1	4
Kingston:									
Males	.....	1	1	3	1	3	53	2	1
Females	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	39	1	2
Total	.....	1	2	4	1	3	92	3	3
Owen Sound:									
Males	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	21	.....	.....
Belleville:									
Males	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	31	.....	4
Females	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	30	.....	4
Total	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	61	.....	8
Goderich									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	1
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16	.....	1

TOWNS.—CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885—*Continued.*

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.									
Partus Intempestivus (Premature Birth).	Diseases incidental to Child Birth.	Senectus (Old Age).	Other Developmental Diseases.	Total Developmental Diseases.	Vulnera (Wounds).	Killed by Cars.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Suicide.	Execution (Hanging).	Other Violent Deaths.	Killed in Battle.	Total Violent Deaths.	Cause not Specified.	Total No. of Deaths.
1	.....	7	.....	8	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	81
1	3	13	.....	17	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	4	94
2	3	20	.....	25	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	8	4	175
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
5	.....	23	2	72	5	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	12	20	490
9	15	24	2	72	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	437
14	15	47	4	144	5	4	1	.....	.....	2	2	14	34	927
.....	.....	2	1	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	54
.....	1	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	61
.....	1	3	3	10	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	115
1	.....	8	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	54
3	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	48
4	1	8	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	102
3	.....	7	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	9	4	147
2	2	5	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	125
5	2	12	.....	25	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	12	6	272
.....	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	30
1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25
1	.....	4	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	55
2	.....	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	91
2	2	9	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	93
4	2	12	.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	4	184
.....	.....	6	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	27
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	18
.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	45

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC								
	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Cynanche Trachealis (Membranous Croup).	Diarrhœa Acuta (Acute Diarrhœa).	Dysenteria Acuta (Acute Dysentery).	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Febris Typhoides (Typhoid Fever).	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever).
Chatham:									
Males	.....	....	1	1	.....	8	1	2	3
Females	1	.....	1	2	....	6	.....	4	2
Total	1	.....	2	3	.....	14	1	6	5
Sarnia:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	...	3	.....
Perth:									
Males	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	4	1
Brockville:									
Males	1	.....	3	2	1	13	.....	2	.....
Females	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....
Total	1	....	5	4	1	17	.....	5	.....
Napanee:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Total	....	.....	....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	8
St. Catharines:									
Males	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Females	1	.....	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
London:									
Males	11	.....	1	12	.....	3	1	4	2
Females	5	.....	2	5	.....	8	.....	3	1
Total	16	.....	3	17	.....	11	1	7	3
Cobourg:									
Males	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Females	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	.....	2	....	1	2	1	.....
Whitby:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
Other Fevers.	Influenza.	Morbilli (Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Pyæmia.	Variola (Small Pox)	Syphilis.	Alcoholism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Anæmia.	Anasarca (General Dropsy).	Asthma.	Carcinoma (Cancer).	Rheumatism.
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	1	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1	1	.....	5	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	1
2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	27	8	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....	3	.....
3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	39	10	2	.....	3	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	8	1	.....	3	.....
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	38	9	3	.....	3	4
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	28	10	4	3	5	.....
2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	66	19	7	3	8	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	2	1

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS II.—*Continued.*					CLASS III.—			
	Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis (Consumption).	Scrofula.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Total Constitutional Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Encephalitis (Inflammation of Brain).	Epilepsy.
Chatham:									
Males	.....	7	.....	.....	8	.....	1	2	.....
Females	.....	7	.....	.....	13	.....	2	1	.....
Total	.....	14	.....	.....	21	.....	3	3	.....
Sarnia:									
Males	.....	3	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....
Females	.....	2	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	5	.....	2	12	1	1	.....	.....
Perth:									
Males	3	3	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	5	.....	1	10	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	3	8	.....	2	18	.....	.....	1	.....
Brockville:									
Males	.....	11	.....	2	23	.....	1	2	.....
Females	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	1
Total	.....	16	.....	2	33	.....	1	6	1
Napanee:									
Males	1	4	.....	1	7	1	1	.....	.....
Females	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	10	.....	1	15	1	1	.....	.....
St. Catharines:									
Males	1	4	.....	2	13	.....	1	.....	.....
Females	.....	8	.....	.....	14	3	4	.....	1
Total	1	12	.....	2	27	3	5	.....	1
London:									
Males	2	17	.....	.....	38	5	8	1	.....
Females	3	35	.....	4	64	4	7	5	1
Total	5	52	.....	4	102	9	15	6	1
Cobourg:									
Males	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	2	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	5	.....	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....
Whitby:									
Males	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....
Females	.....	4	.....	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	7	.....	.....	18	1	.....	2	.....

TOWNS.—CAUSES OF DEATHS.—*Continued.*

LOCAL DISEASES

Insanity.	Meningitis.	Necrencephalus (Softening of Brain).	Paralysis (Palsy).	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Apoplexia Pulmonalis (Congestion of Lungs).	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis. (Inflammation of Bowels).	Gastritis (Inflammation of Stomach).	Hepatitis (Inflammation of Liver).	Peritonitis (Inflammation of Abdomen).
.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	4	...	.....	6	.....	....	2	1	.....
.....	.....	1	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	4	6	1	5	.....	.....	7	.....	2	3	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	5	....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	5	....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	6	10	2	.....	.....	1	10	.....	2	1	.....	1
....	1	....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	2	2
.....	1	.....	1	3	1	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	2
.....	1	.....	6	4	2	9	.....	.....	12	.....	1	2	2	4
.....	1	1	6	8	6	10	.....	.....	12	.....	5	2	5	1
1	1	.....	7	8	3	6	1	.....	12	.....	2	1	3	1
1	2	1	13	16	9	16	1	.....	24	.....	7	3	8	2
.....	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS III.—*Continued.*							CLASS IV.	
	Cystitis (Inflammation of Bladder).	Diabetes.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Nephritis (Kidney Disease).	Abscess.	Other Local Diseases.	Total Local Diseases.	Dentitio (Teething).	Partus Emortus (Still Birth).
Chatham:									
Males	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	20	.....	1
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	1	1
Sarnia:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
Perth:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	1	1
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	25	1	1
Brockville:									
Males	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	21	.....	2
Females	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	25	.....	1
Total	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	46	.....	3
Napanee:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....
St. Catharines:									
Males	.....	.....	3	.....	1	7	33	1	7
Females	.....	1	1	1	1	3	37	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	4	1	2	10	70	1	7
London:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	3	6	3	83	.....	8
Females	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8	75	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	5	8	11	158	.....	9
Cobourg:									
Males	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	15	.....	.....
Whitby:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	.....	.....

TOWNS.—CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885—*Continued.*

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.									
Partus Intempestivus (Premature Birth).	Diseases incidental to Child Birth.	Senectus (Old Age).	Other Developmental Diseases.	Total Developmental Diseases.	Vulnera (Wounds).	Killed by Cars.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Suicide.	Execution (Hanging).	Other Violent Deaths.	Killed in Battle.	Total Violent Deaths.	Cause not Specified.	Total No. of Deaths.
1	.....	5	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	1	60
.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	53
1	.....	9	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	1	113
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	29
.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	46
.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	28
.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	5	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	62
.....	.....	4	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	79
.....	1	7	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	64
.....	1	11	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	7	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	4	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33
.....	4	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56
3	.....	5	.....	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	4	81
3	1	9	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	6	75
6	1	14	.....	29	1	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	10	10	156
2	.....	14	1	25	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	8	2	194
.....	3	13	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5	192
2	3	27	2	43	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	10	7	386
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	2	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38
.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22
.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	142

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PROVINCIAL

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC								
	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Cynanche Trachealis (Membranous Croup).	Diarrhœa Acuta (Acute Diarrhœa).	Dysenteria Acuta (Acute Dysentery).	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Febris Typhoides (Typhoid Fever).	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever).
Woodstock:									
Males	1					2		1	
Females				1	1	1		1	
Total	1			1	1	3		2	
Brampton:									
Males	2			1					
Females	1							1	
Total	3			1				1	
Stratford;									
Males					1	1		1	
Females					1	1			
Total					2	2		1	
Peterborough:									
Males			1	4				3	
Females			1	1			1	3	
Total			2	5			1	6	
Picton:									
Males				1			1		
Females					1	1	2		
Total				1	1	1	3		
Pembroke:									
Males				4		2		1	1
Females	2					1			
Total	2			4		3		1	1
Barrie:									
Males				3		1		2	
Females				1		3		1	1
Total				4		4		3	1
Cornwall:									
Males			3		1	2		1	1
Females			1	1		2		2	2
Total			4	1	1	4		3	3
Lindsay:									
Males				1	1			1	
Females	1		1						
Total	1		1	1	1			1	

TOWNS.—CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
Other Fevers.	Influenza.	Morbilli (Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Pyæmia.	Variola (Small Pox).	Syphilis.	Alcoholism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Anæmia.	Anasarca (General Dropsy).	Asthma.	Carcinoma (Cancer).	Rheumatism.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	1	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	2	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	10	19	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	.....	1	.....	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	1	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	3	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	4	1

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS II.—*Continued.*					CLASS III.—			
	Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis (Consumption).	Scrofula.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Total Constitutional Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Encephalitis (Inflammation of Brain).	Epilepsy.
Woodstock :									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Females	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Brampton :									
Males	.....	3	.....	.....	7	1	1	2	.....
Females	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	.....	6	.....	.....	14	1	3	2	.....
Stratford :									
Males	1	3	.....	1	15	2	.....	2	.....
Females	.....	3	.....	.....	16	.....	1	3	.....
Total	1	6	.....	1	31	2	1	5	.....
Peterboro' :									
Males	.....	8	.....	.....	10	.....	3	3	.....
Females	.....	8	.....	.....	12	.....	2	3	.....
Total	.....	16	.....	.....	22	.....	5	6	.....
Picton :									
Males	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....
Females	.....	6	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	8	.....	.....	14	1	1	1	.....
Pembroke :									
Males	.....	3	1	.....	5	1	2	1	.....
Females	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	4	1	.....	8	1	2	1	.....
Barrie :									
Males	.....	2	.....	.....	7	1	3	.....	.....
Females	.....	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	6	.....	.....	15	1	3	1	.....
Cornwall :									
Males	1	.....	.....	1	5	2	1	.....	1
Females	.....	11	.....	1	13	1	2	.....	.....
Total	1	11	.....	2	18	3	3	.....	1
Lindsay :									
Males	1	4	.....	.....	11	2	.....	2	.....
Females	3	6	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	10	.....	.....	23	2	.....	2	.....

TOWNS.—CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885—*Continued.*

LOCAL DISEASES.

Insanity.	Meningitis.	Nverencepha'us (Softening of Brain).	Paralysis (Palsy).	Valvular Disease of the Heart.	Apoplexia Pulmonalis (Congestion of Lungs).	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis (Inflammation of Bowels).	Gastritis (Inflammation of Stomach).	Hepatitis (Inflammation of Liver).	Peritonitis (Inflammation of Abdomen).
.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	1	4	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	2	7	.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	1	3	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS III.—*Continued.*							CLASS IV.	
	Cystitis (Inflammation of Bladder).	Diabetes.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Nephritis (Kidney Disease).	Abscess.	Other Local Diseases.	Total Local Diseases.	Dentitio (Teething).	Partus Emortus (Still Birth).
Woodstock:									
Males						1	10	1	
Females				1	1	1	12		1
Total				1	1	2	22	1	1
Brampton:									
Males	1						17		1
Females							10		
Total	1						27		1
Stratford:									
Males							13		2
Females							13		2
Total							26		4
Peterboro':									
Males			1	3	1	3	26		
Females	1		1	2		3	27		
Total	1		2	5	1	6	53		
Picton:									
Males						3	12		
Females							6		
Total						3	18		
Pembroke:									
Males							15		
Females							6		
Total							21		
Barrie:									
Males			1				12		
Females						1	7		
Total			1			1	19		
Cornwall:									
Males		1	1			3	18	2	
Females			1	1		2	11	1	
Total		1	2	1		5	29	3	
Lindsay:									
Males				1		5	17		
Females				1		2	10	1	1
Total				2		7	27	1	1

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.									
Partus Intempestivus (Premature Birth).	Diseases Incidental to Child-Birth.	Senectus (Old Age).	Other Developmental Diseases.	Total Developmental Diseases.	Vulnera (Wounds.)	Killed by Cars.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Suicide.	Execution (Hanging).	Other violent Deaths.	Killed in Battle.	Total Violent Deaths.	Cause not specified.	Total No. of Deaths.
.....	....	4	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	23
1	3	5	.....	10	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	1	35
1	3	9	.....	15	3	.....	....	1	.....	2	.....	6	1	58
.....	.....	4	.....	5	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	38
.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	28
.....	.....	8	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	7	66
1	.....	4	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	46
.....	4	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	43
1	4	7	.....	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	89
.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	51
.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	51
....	2	5	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	102
1	.....	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	25
1	1	5	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	32
2	1	8	2	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	57
1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	46
1	....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	31
2	1	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	28
3	1	3	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	59
.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	39
.....	1	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	1	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	79
.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	38
1	1	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34
1	1	4	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	72

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC								
	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Cynanche Trachealis (Membranous Croup).	Diarrhœa Acuta (Acute Diarrhœa).	Dysenteria Acuta (Acute Dysentery).	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Febris Typhoides (Typhoid Fever).	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever).
Berlin :									
Males	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Females	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Guelph :									
Males	1	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Females	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Total	2	.....	3	2	.....	8	.....	4	.....
Hamilton :									
Males	3	.....	5	13	.....	37	1	5	.....
Females	3	.....	6	10	.....	22	1	3	1
Total	6	.....	11	23	.....	59	2	8	1
Toronto :									
Males	37	2	10	40	2	51	6	35	5
Females	35	1	7	46	7	35	2	24	14
Total	72	3	17	86	9	86	8	59	19
Total :									
Males	79	2	42	130	9	166	15	85	50
Females	63	2	36	108	13	123	12	64	65
Grand Total	142	4	78	238	22	289	27	149	115

TOWNS.—CAUSES OF DEATHS.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.										CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
Other Fevers.	Influenza.	Morbilli (Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Pyæmia.	Variola (Small Pox).	Syphilis.	Alcoholism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Anæmia.	Anasarca (General Dropsy).	Asthma.	Carcinoma (Cancer).	Rheumatism.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	.....	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	5	2	1	4	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	15	2	1	6	2
.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	2	1	74	25	4	.....	7	3
1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	52	24	2	1	19	.....
1	.....	.....	2	4	4	.....	3	2	126	49	6	1	26	3
.....	.....	4	19	8	2	2	12	9	252	99	8	5	22	4
6	.....	3	20	3	.....	.....	.....	6	209	89	8	6	27	3
14	.....	7	39	11	2	2	12	15	461	188	16	11	49	7
22	1	7	34	23	10	4	19	19	717	324	35	6	61	21
17	1	4	39	10	7	1	1	14	580	263	40	15	98	17
39	2	11	73	33	17	5	20	33	1297	587	75	21	159	38

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS II.—*Continued.*					CLASS III.—			
	Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis (Consumption).	Scrofula.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Total Constitutional Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Encephalitis (Inflammation of Brain).	Epilepsy.
Berlin:									
Males	.....	1	1	1	9	.....	....	2	.....
Females	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	3	1	1	12	.....	.....	2	.....
Guelph:									
Males	.....	7	.....	2	21	4	2	.....	.....
Females	1	7	.....	.....	22	3	.....	3	1
Total	1	14	.....	2	43	7	2	3	1
Hamilton:									
Males	5	39	.....	11	94	5	12	3	....
Females	.....	17	.....	12	75	7	8	5	.....
Total	5	56	.....	23	169	12	20	8	.....
Toronto:									
Males	14	95	2	23	272	20	41	17	5
Females	11	98	3	21	266	23	36	12	3
Total	25	193	5	44	538	43	77	29	8
Total:									
Males	49	298	18	49	861	59	109	53	8
Females	40	333	11	43	860	52	80	59	8
Grand Total	89	631	29	92	1721	111	189	112	16

TOWNS.—CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

LOCAL DISEASES.

Insanity.	Meningitis.	Necrencephalus (Softening of Brain).	Paralysis (Palsy).	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Apoplexia Pulmonalis (Congestion of Lungs).	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis (Inflammation of Bowels).	Gastritis (Inflammation of Stomach).	Hepatitis (Inflammation of Liver.	Peritonitis (Inflammation of Abdomen).
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	3	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	1
.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	1	2	3	6	1	1	.....	1	7	.....	4	2	1	2
1	3	.....	4	18	5	9	1	1	19	....	6	2	3	1
1	4	1	3	18	6	10	.....	....	16	.....	3	1	6	4
2	7	1	7	36	11	19	1	1	35	.....	9	3	9	5
1	25	2	28	56	19	37	5	2	97	.....	11	5	2	16
5	24	3	18	42	20	33	5	1	65	1	14	9	7	15
6	49	5	46	98	39	70	10	3	162	1	25	14	9	31
4	42	6	89	160	59	102	10	7	213	4	57	18	26	29
7	43	9	73	145	54	94	9	4	179	3	51	20	23	30
11	85	15	162	305	113	196	19	11	392	7	108	38	49	59

TABLE G.—DEATHS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL

CITIES AND TOWNS.	CLASS III.—*Continued.*							CLASS IV.	
	Cystitis (Inflammation of Bladder).	Diabetes.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Nephritis (Kidney Disease).	Abscess.	Other Local Diseases.	Total Local Diseases.	Dentitio (Teething).	Partus Enortus (Still Birth).
Berlin:									
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	6	2	.....
Total	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	12	2	.....
Guelph:									
Males	1	1	2	1	1	2	32	1	5
Females	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	24	2	6
Total	1	1	3	2	2	3	56	3	11
Hamilton:									
Males	.....	3	2	3	.....	8	109	.....	31
Females	.....	1	1	2	2	24	123	1	18
Total	.....	4	3	5	2	32	232	1	49
Toronto:									
Males	3	4	15	10	10	51	482	10	82
Females	.....	4	10	4	8	51	413	6	49
Total	3	8	25	14	18	102	895	16	131
Total:									
Males	9	12	31	27	25	118	1277	42	166
Females	1	8	21	19	15	128	1135	34	95
Grand Total	10	20	52	46	40	246	2412	76	261

TOWNS.—CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1885.—*Continued.*

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.									
Partus Intempestivus (Premature Birth).	Diseases incidental to Child-Birth.	Senectus (Old Age).	Other Developmental Diseases.	Total Developmental Diseases.	Vulnera (Wounds).	Killed by Cars.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Suicide.	Execution (Hanging).	Other Violent Deaths.	Killed in Battle.	Total Violent Deaths.	Cause not Specified.	Total Number of Deaths.
.....	.....	10	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	32
.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21
.....	.....	14	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	53
1	.....	9	.....	16	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	6	2	88
.....	.....	5	.....	13	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	71
1	.....	14	.....	29	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	7	3	159
11	.....	14	2	58	8	5	.....	6	.....	1	.....	20	4	359
10	4	28	4	65	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	6	325
21	4	42	6	123	9	5	.....	6	.....	4	.....	24	10	684
42	.....	48	38	220	20	4	1	1	.....	40	.....	66	19	1311
28	14	55	16	168	3	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....	14	12	1082
70	14	103	54	388	23	5	1	2	.....	49	.....	80	31	2393
76	.....	200	45	529	55	26	3	8	.....	85	2	179	74	3637
64	67	224	28	512	8	3	1	4	.....	32	.....	48	83	3218
140	67	424	73	1041	63	29	4	12	.....	117	2	227	157	6855

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	Under one year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Algoma:											
Males	33	14	7	1	7	2	...	...	...	1	2
Females	15	8	6	3	1	...	3	...	1	2	4
Total	48	22	13	4	8	2	3	...	1	3	6
Brant:											
Males	49	10	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	.
Females	29	8	2	1	5	2	1	2	...	...	...
Total	78	18	6	3	6	3	2	3	3	1	...
Bruce:											
Males	77	10	5	10	7	...	2	2	1	...	1
Females	45	10	3	2	1	..	3	5	...	...	...
Total	122	20	8	12	8	...	5	7	1	....	1
Carleton:											
Males	245	28	15	10	10	6	5	3	4	5	6
Females	219	29	15	13	4	8	10	4	4	6	3
Total	464	57	30	23	14	14	15	7	8	11	9
Dufferin:											
Males	25	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Females	15	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	1
Total	40	6	5	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	2
Elgin:											
Males	35	5	6	3	2	3	2	...	...	2	1
Females	38	9	7	3	3	...	2	1	3	...	...
Total	73	14	13	6	5	3	4	1	3	2	1
Essex:											
Males	106	27	11	9	2	8	10	1	6	2	...
Females	79	32	7	7	10	10	5	5	4	5	2
Total	185	59	18	16	12	18	15	6	10	7	2
Frontenac:											
Males	51	17	9	10	10	4	3	...	5	3	2
Females	37	8	8	8	1	3	6	1	2	3	4
Total	88	25	17	18	11	7	9	1	7	6	6
Grey:											
Males	62	11	4	7	4	3	5	3	1	1	2
Females	48	13	10	3	1	1	2	...	...	1	2
Total	110	24	14	10	5	4	7	3	1	2	4
Haldimand:											
Males	20	7	6	1	...	4	2	...	1	...	...
Females	16	5	3	2	3	2	1	...	...	1	...
Total	36	12	9	3	3	6	3	...	1	1	...
Halton:											
Males	25	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Females	19	5	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	44	10	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...

BY COUNTIES, 1885.

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	5	2	6
1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	3	1
2	.....	5	1	1	1	1	2	6	4	2	4	6	5	7
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	.....
3	2	3	.....	2	2	2	.....	3	1	8	4	3	4	3
3	3	4	.....	2	2	2	2	5	3	10	5	4	8	3
1	.....	1	3	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	3	2	1
2	1	1	3	.....	1	4	3	1	5	5	4	4	4	4
3	1	2	6	1	2	6	5	1	5	8	6	7	6	5
3	1	.....	3	5	3	4	7	6	6	3	5	1	2	4
3	5	.....	2	2	6	8	6	10	4	3	2	1	4	3
6	6	.....	5	7	9	12	13	16	10	6	7	2	6	9
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	3	4	1
1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	1	2	5	5	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	3	3	3
2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	2	2	.....	4	4	6	3	7
.....	2	1	2	.....	1	4	2	6	2	5	1	.....	2	1
2	1	.....	1	1	1	3	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	5
2	3	1	3	1	2	7	6	10	4	7	5	4	4	6
5	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	2
2	.....	.....	1	4	3	4	2	4	6	6	3	3	3	2
7	3	.....	1	6	4	6	4	4	9	8	3	6	3	4
1	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	6	2	5	2
1	2	2	1	.....	2	1	1	4	2	4	5	9	4	3
2	3	5	2	2	4	3	2	7	5	7	11	11	9	5
2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	1	5	.....	.....	2
2	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	3	1	4	1	7	.....	.....	2
.....	1	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	1	2

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
Algoma :											
Males	3	2	6	1	5	6	6	1	6	7	1
Females	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	5	2	6	3	6	7	7	1	6	7	2
Brant :											
Males	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Females	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	2
Total	2	4	4	1	3	2	4	2	5	3	2
Bruce :											
Males	.....	4	1	1	1	.....	1	1	2	1	2
Females	3	3	2	4	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	2
Total	3	7	3	5	5	.....	3	2	3	1	4
Carleton :											
Males	7	4	4	5	5	6	2	3	4	3	5
Females	6	1	6	5	3	.....	1	6	5	1	8
Total	13	5	10	10	8	6	3	9	9	4	13
Dufferin :											
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Females	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	4	1
Elgin :											
Males	2	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	5	.....	1
Females	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	2	1	2	2	3
Total	2	3	2	.....	3	3	3	1	7	2	4
Essex :											
Males	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	4	2	3	6
Females	4	.....	4	3	4	1	.....	2	1	2	3
Total	5	.....	6	3	5	2	2	6	3	5	9
Frontenac :											
Males	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....
Females	7	2	4	.....	1	.....	2	4	2	3	2
Total	8	2	5	.....	2	.....	3	7	3	3	2
Grey :											
Males	1	4	1	2	2	1	.....	1	1	2	.....
Females	6	6	3	3	.....	3	2	1	2	1	3
Total	7	10	4	5	2	4	2	2	3	3	3
Haldimand :											
Males	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	1
Halton :											
Males	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Females	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Total	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	1

BY COUNTIES, 1885.—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
4	4	3	1	1	2	4	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	4	3	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	...	1	.....	2	.....
1	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....
.....	4	.....	1	.....	4	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2
1	5	.....	3	.....	6	2	4	4	1	3	.....	1	5	2
.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	3	2	3	1
3	3	1	2	1	2	1	.....	2	2	2	1	2	3	1
3	4	2	4	2	2	2	.....	4	3	3	4	4	6	2
6	3	4	5	6	3	5	6	2	3	1	1	2	7	.....
3	6	6	4	5	6	4	5	8	6	7	2	3	2	4
9	9	10	9	11	9	9	11	10	9	8	3	5	9	4
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	2	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	.....
3	.....	2	.....	1	3	1	4	4	3	2	3	1	5	... .
5	.....	4	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	.....
1	5	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1
6	5	4	3	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	3	4	2	1
1	3	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	4	1
4	1	6	3	1	1	1	.....	4	1	1	4	.....	2	.....
5	4	6	5	2	3	2	.....	6	1	2	7	.....	6	1
2	1	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	4	.....	.....
2	1	2	2	1	4	2	6	3	4	3	3	2	.....	4
4	2	2	3	3	5	3	6	3	7	4	4	6	.....	4
1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	3	1	4	.....	2	2	1	4	3	4	1	.....
1	1	1	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	4	5	5	1	.....
.....	.....	1	... ...	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1
2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	2
2	1	3	.....	2	4	.....	1	1	2	3	1	.....	3	3

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Algoma:											
Males	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Brant:											
Males	.....	2	.....	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Females	.....	.....	2	3	1	3	3	1	2	.....	4
Total	.....	2	2	6	2	5	4	2	5	2	6
Bruce:											
Males	4	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	1	1
Females	3	1	3	2	....	1	1	1	3	.....	1
Total	7	2	5	2	2	1	3	1	7	1	2
Carleton:											
Males	1	5	3	6	4	3	3	5	6	3	7
Females	4	1	2	6	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Total	5	6	5	12	6	9	3	5	6	7	10
Dufferin:											
Males	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....
Elgin:											
Males	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1
Females	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	2	2	1	1
Total	.....	4	3	1	2	1	.....	3	3	3	2
Essex:											
Males	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	3
Females	.....	3	4	1	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....
Total	.....	5	8	2	3	.....	5	2	1	4	3
Frontenac:											
Males	1	2	3	4	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	2
Females	2	2	1	2	3	.....	1	2	4	2	1
Total	3	4	4	6	4	.....	1	3	7	5	3
Grey:											
Males	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	3	1	2	5	2
Females	1	3	1	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	3
Total	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	7	5
Haldimand:											
Males	1	.....	.....	3	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total	1	.....	1	4	2	4	.....	2	1	1	.....
Halton:											
Males	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Females	1	1	.....	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	2
Total	3	2	.....	4	2	1	1	2	5	4	4

BY COUNTIES, 1885—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	3	2	2
.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	4	1	1	3	2	2
4	1	2	1	3	2	4	3	1	4	1	2	4	2	3
2	1	2	2	6	1	2	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	4
6	2	4	3	9	3	6	5	4	6	6	3	5	4	7
1	4	2	5	1	1	3	4	2	5	2	2	1	1	5
.....	2	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	.....	4	3	.....	3	1
1	6	5	6	4	2	4	7	3	5	6	5	1	4	6
3	3	6	5	4	2	3	10	3	3	3	4	7	5	6
1	.....	5	3	3	1	2	7	8	3	2	2	2	4	4
4	3	11	8	7	3	5	17	11	6	5	6	9	9	10
1	1	2	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	2
2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	4
3	1	5	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	6	5	2	2	6
6	2	4	.....	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	6	1	2	1
1	6	1	2	.....	1	2	1	1	3	4	3	4	1	2
7	8	5	2	2	2	4	3	4	6	7	9	5	3	3
3	.....	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	4	4	3	6	2	.....
1	2	2	3	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	.....	1
4	2	4	6	3	2	5	5	2	5	6	6	9	1	1
4	2	6	6	3	2	7	1	1	9	6	2	1	2	2
2	1	3	5	.....	.....	1	4	2	5	1	1	8	3	4
6	3	9	11	3	2	8	5	3	14	7	3	9	5	6
7	5	2	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	4	4	8	2	2
3	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	4	5	.....
10	5	6	3	3	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	12	7	2
.....	4	1	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	3
1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1
1	5	1	.....	6	3	2	4	1	7	1	1	4	3	4
1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	2
1	2	2	6	1	2	1	3	3	5	1	.....	1	3	3

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Algoma:											
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant:											
Males	1	2	4	2	4	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Females	1	2	3	9	2	2	2	1	3	.....	.....
Total	2	4	7	11	6	4	2	1	4	2	.....
Bruce:											
Males	3	2	.....	1	.....	5	5	2	2	3	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	.....
Total	3	2	.....	2	1	6	7	6	3	6	.....
Carleton:											
Males	7	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1
Females	2	8	4	.....	2	5	.....	.....	3	4	1
Total	9	8	4	5	5	5	.....	5	3	6	2
Dufferin:											
Males	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Females	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	6	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Elgin:											
Males	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	.....	2	.....	1
Females	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	.....	2
Total	5	4	2	5	2	4	5	3	3	.....	3
Essex:											
Males	2	4	1	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Females	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	4	4	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	.....	.....
Frontenac:											
Males	6	5	6	4	1	1	1	4	2	.....	4
Females	2	3	3	1	4	.....	1	1	3	1	.....
Total	8	8	9	5	5	1	2	5	5	1	4
Grey:											
Males	2	6	8	.....	4	1	2	1	1	2	2
Females	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	1
Total	3	7	9	1	8	3	4	3	1	2	3
Haldimand:											
Males	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	1	1
Females	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Total	4	1	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	3	2	1
Halton:											
Males	3	1	1	2	4	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Females	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1
Total	7	1	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	.....	1

BY COUNTIES, 1885—*Continued.*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
													11	197
														88
													11	285
2	1	1		1				1				1	5	197
1	2			1	1				1		1		7	229
3	3	1		2	1			1	1		1	1	12	426
	2		1				1						11	264
	1			2	1					1			6	225
	3		1	2	1		1			1			17	489
3	2	2		1		1	2					1	8	648
	1	1		2	1				1				9	608
3	3	3		3	1	1	2		1			1	17	1256
						1							3	86
	1			1									3	91
	1			1		1							6	177
	1	2			1								7	186
2				1									6	185
2	1	2		1	1								13	371
	1	1			1		1		1				15	350
1	1									1			12	304
1	2	1			1		1		1	1			27	654
					1								11	288
1	2		1										8	271
1	2		1		1								19	559
	2				1							2	6	286
	1		2		1							1	3	257
	3		2		2							3	9	543
2					1	1							5	118
								1					1	118
2					1	1		1					6	236
	1					1							4	111
								1	1				11	127
	1					1		1	1				15	238

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	Under one year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Hastings:											
Males	52	20	7	9	5	10	3	.....	5	3	4
Females	57	14	11	8	13	8	4	2	1	1	2
Total	109	34	18	17	18	18	7	2	6	4	6
Huron:											
Males	46	10	7	3	6	2	2	1	.....	2	.....
Females	43	10	5	5	3	6	1	1	....	1	.....
Total	89	20	12	8	9	8	3	2	.....	3	.....
Kent:											
Males	59	13	5	5	4	5	3	4	7	5	5
Females	41	8	9	4	8	6	3	2	1	2	1
Total	100	21	14	9	12	11	6	6	8	7	6
Lambton:											
Males	49	8	9	6	6	2	7	3	2	3	.....
Females	39	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	1	.....
Total	88	24	11	8	8	4	9	5	8	4	.....
Lanark:											
Males	30	7	5	4	5	2	2	.....	1	1	1
Females	22	4	5	6	2	3	.....	1	.....	2	1
Total	52	11	10	10	7	5	2	1	1	3	2
Leeds and Grenville:											
Males	57	19	11	7	4	7	2	5	2	2	3
Females	28	19	10	8	2	3	2	7	3	3	3
Total	85	38	21	15	6	10	4	12	5	5	6
Lennox and Addington:											
Males	16	5	1	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Females	10	4	2	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total	26	9	3	8	5	2	1	2	.....	1	1
Lincoln:											
Males	49	8	3	3	5	1	1	2	2	.....	.....
Females	34	10	10	4	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Total	83	18	13	7	7	2	1	4	2	.....	1
Middlesex:											
Males	119	13	7	7	5	4	3	4	3	2	3
Females	89	17	12	4	3	1	4	2	1	4	.....
Total	208	30	19	11	8	5	7	6	4	6	3
Muskoka and Parry Sound:											
Males	66	8	1	5	1	2	4	.....	5	3	2
Females	43	4	4	.....	2	6	3	1	2	1	.....
Total	109	12	5	5	3	8	7	1	7	4	2
Norfolk:											
Males	22	10	6	3	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1
Females	8	7	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	2
Total	30	17	6	3	2	.....	3	3	3	.....	3

BY COUNTIES 1885.—*Continued.*

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
1	3	.....	2	.....	2	3	3	1	5	1	2	3	2	2
1	4	1	4	2	5	2	2	2	4	7	3	3	1	6
2	7	1	6	2	7	5	5	3	9	8	5	6	3	8
2	1	.....	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	6	3	3	2	2
1	.....	.....	4	4	3	3	2	4	5	1	5	4	8	8
3	1	.....	5	5	4	5	5	6	8	7	8	7	10	10
1	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	3	1	3
2	5	1	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	2	4	6	11
3	7	1	4	5	2	3	3	5	1	5	2	7	7	14
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	7	3	6	1	5
1	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	7	7	3	2
3	3	3	5	2	1	3	1	3	4	8	10	13	4	7
2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	2	2	5	1	.....	.....
.....	2	3	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	3	2
2	3	3	1	3	1	1	5	1	3	3	6	2	3	2
4	4	.....	.....	3	3	.....	7	5	4	7	2	5	7	.....
7	1	4	.....	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	2	3	2	5
11	5	4	.....	6	6	3	9	8	7	12	4	8	9	5
.....	1	....	1	.....	1	....	2	.....	1	2	1	1	1	1
.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2
.....	3	.....	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	4	1	2	1	3
1	2	1	.....	1	1	3	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2
1	.....	2	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	3	3	3	3
2	2	3	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	2	5	4	4	5
4	1	4	3	1	1	1	7	3	5	4	3	4	3	8
1	4	3	4	4	3	2	5	5	4	3	12	9	6	8
5	5	7	7	5	4	3	12	8	9	7	15	13	9	16
2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1
.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	3
2	2	3	2	2	....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	2	3	3	4
3	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	3	1
.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	1
3	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	6	3	3	3	2

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
Hastings:											
Males	3	1	1	6	1	2	1	5	2	1	2
Females	3	11	4	5	4	3	1	3	1	1	6
Total	6	12	5	11	5	5	2	8	3	2	8
Huron:											
Males	2	7	2	5	.....	.....	3	2	2	4	.....
Females	5	2	2	3	1	2	.....	6	2	3	2
Total	7	9	4	8	1	2	3	8	4	7	2
Kent:											
Males	6	2	6	2	5	2	4	1	2	4	.....
Females	12	2	2	2	2	.....	1	3	2	1	3
Total	18	4	8	4	7	2	5	4	4	5	3
Lambton:											
Males	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	1
Females	4	4	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	.....
Total	7	7	3	4	4	2	3	5	6	5	1
Lanark:											
Males	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Total	.....	2	1	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	7	3
Leeds and Grenville:											
Males	3	4	2	4	3	2	1	2	.....	1	2
Females	4	1	4	5	4	5	5	.....	.....	6	8
Total	7	5	6	9	7	7	6	2	.....	7	10
Lennox and Addington:											
Males	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	.....
Females	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....
Total	3	1	2	2	1	1	5	2	5	2	.....
Lincoln:											
Males	1	4	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....
Females	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	2
Total	2	7	2	.....	6	.....	2	.....	4	4	2
Middlesex:											
Males	7	4	3	5	2	2	6	5	3	5	4
Females	7	4	5	8	6	6	7	9	4	3	6
Total	14	8	8	13	8	8	13	14	7	8	10
Muskoka and Parry Sound:											
Males	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	2
Females	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
Total	4	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	1	.....	2
Norfolk:											
Males	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Females	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	3	1	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	1	1

BY COUNTIES, 1885.—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
6	3	4	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	.....	1	2	1	1
3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	.....	3	2	3	3	1
9	3	4	5	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	3	5	4	2
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	10	1	2	7	.....	2	2	4
5	....	3	3	5	1	5	1	2	3	2	3	6	1	1
6	1	4	4	6	3	6	11	3	5	9	3	8	3	5
1	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
.....	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	.....	2	2
1	3	5	4	3	5	3	4	2	2	2	2	4	5	2
3	4	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	5	1	2	1	1	3	3
1	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
4	7	2	4	2	.....	1	2	10	1	2	2	1	4	4
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1
.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	.....	2	1
2	1	2	2	8	4	6	2	5	2	3	11	3	1	.....
2	4	2	5	2	3	5	4	3	2	4	.....	.....	1	1
4	5	4	7	10	7	11	6	8	4	7	11	3	2	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	4	3	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	3	.....	6	3	.....
2	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	2	4	1
5	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	.....	3	5	6	3	5	2
1	8	4	4	5	6	10	1	4	3	7	5	7	7	4
5	7	4	4	7	2	1	2	4	3	5	3	1	2	4
6	15	8	8	12	8	11	3	8	6	12	8	8	9	8
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
2	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	5	4	.....	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	.....	2	.....
1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
4	4	1	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....
6	6	1	3	1	1	2	2	.....	1	3	2	2	2	1

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Hastings:											
Males	3	2	4	5	3	.....	2	4	4	5	1
Females	4	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	1	.....	1
Total	7	3	4	5	5	1	3	7	5	5	2
Huron:											
Males	3	1	.....	3	3	3	4	.....	3	5	4
Females	2	3	3	5	2	2	1	2	2	3	2
Total	5	4	3	8	5	5	5	2	5	8	6
Kent:											
Males	1	1	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	2	3	3
Females	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	1	2	2	3	4	2	.....	.....	2	4	4
Lambton:											
Males	1	3	5	3	3	1	2	.....	4	1	.....
Females	4	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	1
Total	5	3	7	4	4	2	2	2	4	3	1
Lanark:											
Males	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....
Females	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	3	1	1	2	2
Leeds and Grenville:											
Males	3	1	5	1	3	2	6	.....	3	4	5
Females	1	1	1	5	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Total	4	2	6	6	3	3	6	1	5	4	7
Lennox and Addington:											
Males	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Females	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1	.....
Lincoln:											
Males	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Females	4	2	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	3
Total	5	3	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	2	5
Middlesex:											
Males	8	7	3	3	8	2	5	3	8	5	4
Females	5	4	3	7	5	6	6	4	6	2	6
Total	13	11	6	10	13	8	11	7	14	7	10
Muskoka and Parry Sound:											
Males	1	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Females	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Total	2	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2
Norfolk:											
Males	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	2	5	.....	4
Females	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	1
Total	3	.....	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	1	5

BY COUNTIES, 1885.—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
1	2	6	4	1	2	3	4	.....	1	.....	7	4	3	3
1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	6	3
2	3	8	6	4	5	4	6	1	4	2	8	6	9	6
4	6	4	3	6	1	2	3	8	2	7	4	7	2	1
.....	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	6	4	6	3	1	4
4	9	6	5	7	2	5	5	9	8	11	10	10	3	5
7	2	5	4	2	3	3	5	4	1	2	3	7	.....	4
.....	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	4	1	4
7	3	7	6	3	5	4	8	5	5	3	4	11	1	8
3	2	2	7	3	1	.....	3	1	4	3	2	4	1	1
.....	.....	1	6	2	1	3	4	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....
3	2	3	13	5	2	3	7	2	4	7	2	5	1	1
2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	5	2
.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	1
2	.....	6	4	2	.....	3	4	2	4	3	1	3	7	3
4	1	.....	3	5	.....	.....	3	1	6	7	.....	5	6	2
1	2	3	1	2	8	1	5	.....	4	3	4	1	4	4
5	3	3	4	7	8	1	8	1	10	10	4	6	10	6
1	3	.....	2	2	4	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	1	3	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	4	4
1	4	.....	2	2	5	3	5	1	2	4	4	3	7	4
3	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	1	1
2	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	3	3	6	4	3	3
5	4	5	4	4	2	4	7	6	5	7	8	6	4	4
5	7	4	2	4	3	6	11	5	12	3	8	6	7	5
2	10	5	3	5	7	6	5	4	4	5	11	9	8	10
7	17	9	5	9	10	12	16	9	16	8	19	15	15	16
1	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	4	3	1	.....	3	.....	1	3
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1
1	.....	4	3	2	.....	2	4	3	3	.....	3	.....	4	4
2	4	3	.....	4	.....	3	3	1	.....	6	3	.....	4	1
1	3	3	2	.....	.....	4	1	4	.....	2	2	2	3	2
3	7	6	2	4	.....	7	4	5	.....	8	5	2	7	3

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Hastings:											
Males	4	3	2	3	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	1
Females	2	.....	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	.....
Total	6	3	5	5	3	2	3	6	2	2	1
Huron:											
Males	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	1	4
Females	2	1	3	2	5	4	.....	4	3	.....	1
Total	5	5	6	5	6	7	4	6	6	1	5
Kent:											
Males	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	.....	1	1
Females	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	4	.....	1	2
Total	3	2	2	1	3	3	6	5	.....	2	3
Lambton:											
Males	.....	1	2	.....	4	8	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Total	.....	2	4	1	4	10	2	3	2	.....	1
Lanark:											
Males	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	3	5	.....	.....
Females	4	1	3	1	3	2	.....	4	1	1	.....
Total	5	5	4	3	5	3	2	7	6	1	.....
Leeds and Grenville:											
Males	2	1	10	6	4	2	6	7	8	2	2
Females	3	6	.....	1	4	2	4	3	2	2	1
Total	5	7	10	7	8	4	10	10	10	4	3
Lennox and Addington:											
Males	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Females	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
Total	4	1	4	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	1
Lincoln:											
Males	3	3	3	2	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	2
Females	3	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	2	2	1	.....
Total	6	3	4	3	6	.....	3	3	3	1	2
Middlesex:											
Males	4	3	6	3	5	6	6	12	3	2	2
Females	4	3	7	5	6	.....	9	1	2	2	2
Total	8	6	13	8	11	6	15	13	5	4	4
Muskoka and Parry Sound:											
Males	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Females	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	1	2	3	2	.....	1	1	2	.....
Norfolk:											
Males	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	2	.....
Females	2	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	3	2	1	2
Total	4	4	1	.....	2	4	2	8	3	3	2

BY COUNTIES, 1885—*Continued*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
		1		1								1	7	308
1	1		1		1		1		1				15	318
1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1			1	22	626
		1				1	1							297
1	1	1				1		2		2			19	314
1	1	2				2	1	2		2			19	611
	1	1									1	1	12	289
										1				242
	1	1								1	1	1	12	531
						1							9	256
									1				10	223
						1			1				19	479
			1	1		1							3	156
	1			1		1		1					11	150
	1		1	2		2		1					14	306
1		1	1			1	1		1			1	2	379
3	2					1							17	322
4	2	1	1			2	1		1			1	19	701
1		1			1			1					7	118
1	2		1		1							1		107
2	2	1	1		2			1				1	7	225
							1		1				8	205
1		1			1							1	5	206
1		1			1		1		1			1	13	411
1		2	1	1		1	1	1			1		1	551
						2				1		1	12	534
1		2	1	1		3	1	1		1	1	1	13	1085
1													7	187
													10	138
1													17	325
													6	158
1													8	139
1													14	297

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	Under one year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Northumberland and Durham:											
Males	61	8	16	10	6	5	.....	4	1	4	2
Females	38	19	3	4	8	6	4	.....	2	2	3
Total	99	27	19	14	14	11	4	4	3	6	5
Ontario:											
Males	52	10	10	3	3	2	1	.....	1	3	2
Females	44	6	7	2	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	2
Total	96	16	17	5	5	5	3	3	1	3	4
Oxford:											
Males	58	6	4	2	3	.....	2	1	2	1	1
Females	34	7	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Total	92	13	9	4	3	2	4	1	5	1	1
Peel:											
Males	24	2	3	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
Females	11	1	3	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total	35	3	6	5	5	2	2	2	2	1	1
Perth:											
Males	43	3	2	4	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	40	8	6	5	1	.....	1	1	4	2	2
Total	83	11	8	9	5	4	2	1	4	2	2
Peterborough:											
Males	39	12	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	.....	1
Females	30	4	.....	.....	1	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	69	16	4	2	4	7	6	2	1	.....	1
Prescott and Russell:											
Males	91	30	20	12	12	10	6	4	1	2	3
Females	75	30	10	17	9	10	7	2	4	2	3
Total	166	60	30	29	21	20	13	6	5	4	6
Prince Edward:											
Males	19	6	.....	1	1	1	1	....	4	2	.....
Females	17	2	1	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	36	8	1	3	1	1	1	.....	4	2	1
Renfrew:											
Males	53	23	8	7	2	2	1	3	1	1	3
Females	30	10	7	.....	4	1	1	2	4	2	2
Total	83	33	15	7	6	3	2	5	5	3	5
Simcoe:											
Males	69	15	11	4	7	6	1	2	1	1	.....
Females	61	11	5	7	2	5	2	5	2	4	1
Total	130	26	16	11	9	11	3	7	3	5	1
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry											
Males	51	19	11	7	8	4	4	2	3	1	.....
Females	48	13	14	6	1	6	5	.....	1	1	2
Total	99	32	25	13	9	10	9	4	4	2	2

BY COUNTIES, 1885.—*Continued.*

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
2	... .	.....	3	3	3	.....	1	4	4	11	5	5	5	2
2	1	4	.....	4	1	4	3	5	9	2	12	11	5	12
4	1	4	3	7	4	4	4	9	13	13	17	16	10	14
3	3	2	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.. ...	6	.. ...	6	.....	3	.....	4	3	3	6	3	5
3	5	2	6	2	8	1	5	.....	10	6	3	6	4	5
1	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	5	.....	2	2
...	4	2	2	2	2	.....	3	3	1	2	2	5	2	6
1	4	2	4	3	5	1	5	6	4	4	7	5	4	8
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	1
1	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	1	1	.....	2	5	5	.....	2
1	2	.....	2	.....	1	6	4	5	.....	.....	1	2	4	4
.....	4	4	3	4	.....	2	1	4	1	5	.....	1	2	3
1	6	4	5	4	1	8	5	9	1	5	1	3	6	7
3	1	.....	... ..	.....	1	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	.....
2	1	3	1	... ..	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	1	2	1
5	2	3	1	.....	2	5	3	7	3	3	5	2	5	1
1	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	1	4	3	1	2	4	.....	3	.....	5	4	5
2	3	.....	4	4	4	2	5	4	1	6	3	5	4	6
... .	.....	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	3	.....	.....
5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	6	1	2	1
5	.....	3	1	1	4	1	.....	1	2	5	8	4	2	1
2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	3
1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2	3	.....	2	1	2	1
3	.....	4	.....	2	2	7	2	3	4	2	4	4	6	4
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	3	5	.....	1	3	3	2	3
2	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	6	2	.....	5	6	6	3	6
3	.....	1	2	3	1	7	9	7	... ..	6	9	9	5	9
3	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	4	4
1	1	.....	3	2	2	4	2	4	11	16	2	6	2	5
4	2	1	3	2	4	6	3	7	12	17	4	9	6	9

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
Northumberland and Durham:											
Males	3	3	3	5	2	6	.....	2	4	3	4
Females	8	6	5	3	6	4	3	6	2	9	8
Total	11	9	8	8	8	10	3	8	6	12	12
Ontario:											
Males	3	2	.....	5	2	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Females	9	4	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Total	12	6	1	8	3	6	.....	5	2	5	.....
Oxford:											
Males	.....	3	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	2
Females	5	1	3	2	2	4	5	3	3	3	4
Total	5	4	3	3	4	5	5	4	3	6	6
Peel:											
Males	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Females	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Total	2	3	2	2	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	1
Perth:											
Males	2	1	3	1	1	4	4	1	4	.....	1
Females	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	4	4	1
Total	4	4	6	4	2	5	6	3	8	4	2
Peterborough:											
Males	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
Females	4	2	3	2	.....	1	3	2	7	6	2
Total	6	4	4	4	1	2	4	2	8	6	3
Prescott and Russell:											
Males	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	2
Females	5	3	5	.....	2	3	1	2	3	4	2
Total	6	3	6	.....	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Prince Edward:											
Males	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2
Females	2	1	5	2	3	.....	1	2	.....	3	2
Total	3	2	7	2	3	1	1	2	1	5	4
Renfrew:											
Males	3	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	2
Females	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	1
Total	6	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	1	3
Simcoe:											
Males	2	3	2	1	4	1	1	2	4	.....	1
Females	2	10	4	4	6	2	1	.....	6	3	3
Total	4	13	6	5	10	3	2	2	10	3	4
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry											
Males	5	1	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Females	5	7	2	3	3	4	4	1	4	3	.....
Total	10	8	3	5	4	5	4	2	4	7	.....

BY COUNTIES, 1885—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
4	1	1	2	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	1	1	4	1	4
5	2	1	3	5	4	3	2	4	1	4	4	1	1	2
9	3	2	5	5	5	6	3	6	1	5	5	5	2	6
3	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2
7	1	2	1	2	1	3	.....	1	1	3	3	.....	1	.....
10	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	5	4	2	4	2
5	1	2	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....
3	2	2	.....	2	5	.....	2	1	5	3	5	.....	2	1
8	3	4	1	4	7	.....	4	1	6	6	7	.....	2	1
1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
2	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....
1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	.....
4	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
5	4	1	3	4	.....	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	.....
1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5	3
1	.....	1	.....	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3
2	2	1	2	5	2	1	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	6	6
.....	1	2	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	4	4
2	3	1	1	.....	1	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5
2	4	3	2	.....	3	5	1	3	1	2	2	1	6	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	1	2
.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	.....	2	1	1	2
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	2
3	4	1	2	1	2	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
.....	3	6	4	3	1	2	1	3	.....	1	1	4	3	2
3	7	7	6	4	3	4	1	7	.....	3	1	5	3	3
1	1	2	.....	2	1	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
1	2	2	4	.....	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	1
2	3	4	4	2	6	3	3	4	3	1	1	5	3	2

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Northumberland and Durham:											
Males	4	1	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	4	2
Females	2	6	6	3	3	3	.....	1	1	4	3
Total	6	7	8	7	5	7	2	2	4	8	5
Ontario:											
Males	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1
Females	3	1	3	2	.....	1	2	3	5	4	1
Total	4	4	5	3	1	2	4	4	6	7	2
Oxford:											
Males	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	.....	2	3	2
Females	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	1	2
Total	3	2	4	1	3	2	2	1	6	4	4
Peel:											
Males	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	4
Females	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	1
Total	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	5	3	3	1	5
Perth:											
Males	3	2	.....	1	2	2	3	3	2	4	5
Females	1	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total	4	4	.....	4	4	2	3	3	4	5	8
Peterborough:											
Males	1	....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Females	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	1	....	6	2	.....
Total	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	.....	8	2	.....
Prescott and Russell:											
Males	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	5	.....	1
Females	3	8	1	2	1	2	2	7	1	2	2
Total	6	9	4	5	2	3	5	9	6	2	3
Prince Edward:											
Males	2	1	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
Females	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total	2	1	1	3	4	1	2	.....	2	1	3
Renfrew:											
Males	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Females	1	3	1	.....	4	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....
Total	1	4	2	3	4	.....	2	4	2	1	1
Simcoe:											
Males	5	1	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	3	1	3
Females	1	3	1	2	6	2	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	4	1	4	11	2	4	7	3	1	3
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry:											
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	1	1	3	1
Females	.....	4	1	.....	2	3	1	1	1	3	1
Total	.....	4	1	.....	7	6	1	2	2	6	2

BY COUNTIES, 1885—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
3	3	6	3	10	5	1	8	6	6	7	3	8	15	10
4	.....	6	5	4	5	2	3	1	6	8	3	3	7	9
7	3	12	8	14	10	3	11	7	12	15	6	11	22	19
2	8	1	3	1	2	2	6	4	3	5	3	4	4	2
.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	3	.....	4	5
2	10	2	3	2	2	2	7	5	6	8	6	4	8	7
1	1	2	3	.....	1	3	2	.....	5	1	5	6	4	7
4	2	1	2	.....	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3
5	3	3	5	.....	3	7	3	1	7	2	7	8	7	10
2	2	1	2	2	4	.....	3	4	1	1	1	4	2	1
.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	2	2	1	2	4	1
2	4	4	2	3	4	2	7	4	3	3	2	6	6	2
1	1	3	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	4	2	3
2	3	1	.....	5	3	2	1	4	3	1	2	.....	2	1
3	4	4	1	8	5	3	1	4	4	3	3	4	4	4
.....	2	3	5	2	2	2	3	3	1	5	1	2	2	2
.....	1	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	3	6	6	4	2	3	3	4	1	5	3	4	2	2
3	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	4	.....	2	3	1	2	2	4
3	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	.....	.....
6	2	3	4	.....	3	1	4	1	3	4	2	5	2	4
4	1	1	4	.....	1	'	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	2
1	1	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	5	4	3	2	1	1
5	2	3	6	2	3	1	2	3	9	6	6	4	3	3
3	1	1	2	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	2	3	3	.....
.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	2	2	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
3	1	2	4	2	1	4	5	3	3	1	2	4	4	.....
1	6	2	1	5	2	3	4	5	3	3	5	8	10	4
1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	1	1	6	3	2	1	3	4
2	7	3	2	7	2	5	5	6	9	6	7	9	13	8
4	2	2	1	4	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	4	2	3	1
8	.....	4	2	4	2	3	3	2	5	2	7	4	1	4
12	2	6	3	8	4	3	5	6	9	2	11	6	4	5

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Northumberland & Durham:											
Males	4	5	7	2	5	6	7	8	2	5	5
Females	5	7	6	1	7	2	15	2	3	1	1
Total	9	12	13	3	12	8	22	10	5	6	6
Ontario:											
Males	2	6	1	2	1	2	3	4	.....	.....	2
Females	1	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	2
Total	3	10	2	3	1	4	3	5	1	1	4
Oxford:											
Males	5	3	1	3	7	3	8	2	3	2	3
Females	.....	2	3	8	1	2	2	1	1	.....	1
Total	5	5	4	11	8	5	10	3	4	2	4
Peel:											
Males	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	2	.....
Females	2	2	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Total	3	2	4	.....	5	.....	3	2	4	3	.....
Perth:											
Males	5	2	6	.....	3	4	1	3	3	1	.....
Females	3	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	1	.....	2
Total	8	4	10	2	7	6	2	6	4	1	2
Peterborough:											
Males	6	2	4	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	1
Females	1	.....	2	4	2	8	1	1	5	1	.....
Total	7	2	6	5	3	11	5	3	6	3	1
Prescott and Russell:											
Males	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1
Females	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total	4	1	4	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	2	2
Prince Edward:											
Males	1	4	2	3	2	2	1	4	1	.....	.....
Females	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	4	3	1	.....	1
Total	3	4	6	4	3	2	5	7	2	.....	1
Renfrew:											
Males	.....	2	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1
Females	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	3	8	1	.....	.....	3	...	2	1	1
Simcoe:											
Males	3	2	3	.....	2	2	1	2	3	.....	2
Females	1	5	2	3	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	1
Total	4	7	5	3	2	4	3	3	4	.....	3
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry											
Males	1	2	4	5	6	3	4	4	2	3	2
Females	2	1	5	1	.....	4	2	3	5	2	3
Total	3	3	9	6	6	7	6	7	7	5	5

BY COUNTIES, 1885—*Continued.*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
3	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	424
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	432
4	1	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	856
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	12	262
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	240
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	21	502
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	230
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	472
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	141
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	114
1	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	255
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	213
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	227
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	440
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	200
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	181
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	381
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	327
3	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	11	636
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	139
2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	271
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	212
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	161
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	373
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	299
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	302
1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	601
.....	2	3	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	282
3	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328
3	6	4	3	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	610

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	Under one year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Victoria:											
Males	37	3	2	4	1	4	2	3	.....	2	2
Females	31	5	4	3	....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3
Total	68	8	6	7	1	4	5	3	1	2	5
Waterloo:											
Males	63	13	4	3	2	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
Females	53	7	8	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Total	116	20	12	7	2	3	2	3	1	1	1
Welland:											
Males	35	12	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	4	2
Females	28	11	3	3	3	1	1	3	.....	4	4
Total	63	23	6	6	4	3	2	4	1	8	6
Wellington:											
Males	66	14	2	5	3	3	4	3	6	1	3
Females	47	15	4	6	.....	5	2	1	1	.....	1
Total	113	29	6	11	3	8	6	4	7	1	4
Wentworth:											
Males	160	31	19	7	5	14	2	5	8	8	2
Females	133	31	11	6	8	6	6	3	2	4	2
Total	293	62	30	13	13	20	8	8	10	12	4
York:											
Males	536	74	40	28	20	24	16	11	22	5	8
Females	411	91	24	22	20	13	12	9	9	9	13
Total	947	165	64	50	40	37	28	20	31	14	21
Total:											
Males	2750	540	291	217	174	155	104	75	103	75	64
Females	2105	513	265	180	130	128	109	72	66	64	67
Grand Total	4855	1053	556	397	304	283	213	147	169	139	131

BY COUNTIES 1885.—*Continued.*

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
1	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	3	2	3	3	1	3
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	1	.....	2	5
1	2	.....	4	1	2	.....	3	1	4	5	4	3	3	8
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	5	.....
1	1	.....	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	2	4	4	2	3	1
2	1	1	2	3	.....	2	4	1	4	7	6	3	8	1
3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	6	1	.....	1	1
3	2	3	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	6	2	1	1	2
1	3	....	3	13	5	2	2	4	5	1	7	1	1	1
3	.....	2	2	6	2	3	4	4	3	7	5	3	3	7
4	3	2	5	19	7	5	6	8	8	8	12	4	4	8
1	4	.....	4	2	1	4	2	4	2	9	11	3	5	6
4	6	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	11	8
5	10	2	6	3	4	6	4	7	5	13	16	9	16	14
8	3	4	6	7	9	7	8	8	10	10	10	17	17	12
2	2	4	4	4	11	10	10	12	10	11	20	25	19	12
10	5	8	10	11	20	17	18	20	20	21	30	42	36	24
69	50	28	56	59	60	68	87	77	91	110	109	99	95	89
54	57	60	62	68	74	83	83	110	101	139	142	152	131	161
123	107	88	118	127	134	151	170	187	192	249	251	251	226	250

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
Victoria:											
Males	4	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Females	2	.....	2	2	1	1	2	.....	4	.....	2
Total	6	1	3	4	2	1	2	.....	4	1	3
Waterloo:											
Males	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Females	1	4	.....	2	5	4	5	1	3	1	2
Total	1	5	1	3	8	4	6	2	3	1	2
Welland:											
Males	3	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Females	1	3	3	2	2	.....	4	.....	5	1	3
Total	4	4	3	5	4	.....	5	.....	5	1	6
Wellington:											
Males	5	1	4	3	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	4
Females	5	2	1	4	6	3	3	4	1	3	4
Total	10	3	5	7	9	3	5	4	4	3	8
Wentworth:											
Males	2	4	8	2	6	6	8	1	3	4	5
Females	2	6	3	3	7	5	4	3	3	3	2
Total	4	10	11	5	13	11	12	4	6	7	7
York:											
Males	13	11	15	7	15	9	8	8	12	14	7
Females	10	11	12	11	15	8	12	10	16	7	14
Total	23	22	27	18	30	17	20	18	28	21	21
Total Males	94	89	81	69	83	66	69	56	75	73	62
" Females	138	112	103	98	111	74	94	84	101	95	108
Grand Total	232	201	184	167	194	140	163	140	176	168	170

BY COUNTIES, 1885—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
2	1	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	2	2	1
.....	1	1	8	2	1	2	3	.....	2	1	2	.....	4	1
.....	1	1	10	3	2	2	4	.....	3	2	4	2	6	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	1	.....	1
2	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	2
2	3	1	5	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	3
.....	4	5	2	1	2	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
2	.....	2	2	2	3	3	2	6	.....	4	1	1	6	.....
2	4	7	4	3	5	3	4	7	1	5	1	2	6	4
3	4	3	8	4	1	5	1	3	9	1	4	2	8	1
1	11	1	2	2	1	6	3	6	4	6	3	3	2	5
4	15	4	10	6	2	11	4	9	13	7	7	5	10	6
14	9	13	10	12	15	11	10	19	12	13	10	16	17	6
10	7	9	9	16	9	8	10	15	11	5	7	5	6	7
24	16	22	19	28	24	19	20	34	23	18	17	21	23	13
79	66	65	69	62	71	68	46	73	57	70	78	72	94	47
85	90	69	87	78	75	61	64	93	65	80	55	51	68	55
164	156	134	156	140	146	129	110	166	122	150	133	123	162	102

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Victoria:											
Males	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	3
Females	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Total	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	4
Waterloo:											
Males	4	1	1	7	.....	3	5	.....	2	4	2
Females	.....	1	1	3	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	3
Total	4	2	2	10	.....	5	6	3	3	4	5
Welland:											
Males	3	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Females	1	2	.....	.....	4	5	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Total	4	2	.....	1	5	7	1	3	2	1	6
Wellington:											
Males	1	3	3	1	1	.....	3	3	2	1	.....
Females	4	1	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	1	3	3
Total	5	4	6	1	1	3	6	6	3	4	3
Wentworth:											
Males	4	4	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	4
Females	5	7	4	8	4	2	1	5	5	3	4
Total	9	11	6	11	6	5	4	7	7	4	8
York:											
Males	12	7	14	16	13	10	9	10	16	12	7
Females	5	7	3	5	5	7	10	6	10	4	6
Total	17	14	17	21	18	17	19	16	26	16	13
Total:											
Males	79	62	74	88	84	56	73	54	101	88	88
Females	61	79	61	74	64	62	55	68	75	52	69
Grand Total	140	141	135	162	148	118	128	122	176	140	157

BY COUNTIES, 1885.—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
2	3	4	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	5	1	2
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....
4	3	4	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	6	3	2
2	4	3	2	.....	5	3	2	2	1	4	3	4	2	5
1	3	3	3	1	2	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	1
3	7	6	5	1	7	8	4	4	3	6	6	7	6	6
2	5	.....	2	2	.....	1	5	.....	3	4	3	1	3	5
.....	1	5	.....	2	1	2	3	2	.....	5	.....	1	1	2
2	6	5	2	4	1	3	8	2	3	9	3	2	4	7
3	5	1	1	4	.....	3	4	4	4	4	5	7	8	3
3	3	6	3	5	3	.....	2	1	5	3	3	2	9	5
6	8	7	4	9	3	3	6	5	9	7	8	9	17	8
3	2	6	3	4	.....	5	4	5	10	1	7	6	5	1
4	3	6	4	5	5	6	5	2	8	7	5	4	3	5
7	5	12	7	9	5	11	9	7	18	8	12	10	8	6
6	9	12	11	9	11	9	18	9	8	13	12	15	11	5
12	8	6	10	9	8	6	10	5	12	14	8	13	9	10
18	17	18	21	18	19	15	28	14	20	27	20	28	20	15
105	110	111	100	104	72	89	152	93	128	121	118	153	131	106
65	67	101	85	80	66	73	93	66	117	108	100	101	114	112
170	177	212	185	184	138	162	245	159	245	229	218	254	245	218

TABLE H.—DEATHS BY AGES

COUNTIES.	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Victoria:											
Males	1	1	2	1	.....	3	1	3	.....	1	1
Females	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	1
Waterloo:											
Males	5	2	3	2	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....
Females	3	1	2	4	2	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....
Total	8	3	5	6	5	.....	5	5	2	1	.....
Welland:											
Males	1	2	1	1	1	2	.....	2	1	2	1
Females	2	4	1	1	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	1
Total	3	6	2	2	1	6	.....	4	2	2	2
Wellington:											
Males	4	2	5	6	5	2	5	2	4	1	1
Females	8	2	2	1	1	2	5	3	.....	3	1
Total	12	4	7	7	6	4	10	5	4	4	2
Wentworth:											
Males	3	2	4	1	2	3	1	5	.....	2	4
Females	2	2	5	1	5	3	1	3	2	2	2
Total	5	4	9	2	7	6	2	8	2	4	6
York:											
Males	10	4	8	3	6	6	6	4	9	3	.....
Females	17	6	9	8	10	3	16	5	7	4	5
Total	27	10	17	11	16	9	22	9	16	7	5
Total:											
Males	106	89	117	72	86	83	93	105	68	50	46
Females	98	70	93	68	83	66	89	69	62	35	36
Grand Total	204	159	210	140	169	149	182	174	130	85	82

BY COUNTIES, 1885—*Continued*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
1	1	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10	171
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	125
2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	....	1	.....	19	296
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	229
.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	469
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	187
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	190
3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19	377
1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	327
1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	318
2	4	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	645
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	563
.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	534
1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	19	1097
.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	45	1622
3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1371
3	7	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	62	2993
22	26	24	15	7	14	16	11	7	5	2	3	12	302	11450
28	33	16	14	16	13	13	6	9	10	7	1	7	286	10655
50	59	40	29	23	27	29	17	16	15	9	4	19	588	22105

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Under one year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Brantford:											
Males	30	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Females	15	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	45	7	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Walkerton:											
Males	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa:											
Males	202	22	15	8	6	4	3	3	4	5	6
Females	179	19	10	10	3	4	7	4	3	6	1
Total	381	41	25	18	9	8	10	7	7	11	7
St. Thomas:											
Males	15	4	2	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Females	18	3	6	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Total	33	7	8	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	.....
Windsor:											
Males	19	3	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Females	18	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	37	5	.....	3	4	1	2	1	4	.....	.....
Kingston:											
Males	21	12	7	6	7	3	.....	.....	2	2	2
Females	19	5	3	5	1	2	4	1	2	1	2
Total	40	17	10	11	8	5	4	1	4	3	4
Owen Sound:											
Males	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Females	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	2	...	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Belleville:											
Males	25	4	.....	4	2	4	1	.....	2	1	.....
Females	21	1	3	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	46	5	3	6	4	6	3	.....	2	1	.....
Goderich:											
Males	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham:											
Males	7	4	1	.....	4	4	2	3	1	2	2
Females	10	1	1	2	2	4	1	.....	1	2	.....
Total	17	5	2	2	6	8	3	3	2	4	2
Sarnia:											
Males	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....
Females	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	.....	2	2	2	1	3	1	.....	1	.....

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885.

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	6	1	2	2	.....
2	2	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	7	1	2	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	4	3	5	3	3	5	5	6	1	4	.....	2	2
3	3	2	1	2	1	6	5	7	3	2	1	1	1	3
4	4	6	4	7	4	9	10	12	9	3	5	1	3	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	1
3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	3	.....
3	1	.....	1	1	2	5	3	.....	1	3	1	3	3	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	5	2	4	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

COUNTIES.	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
Brantford:											
Males	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	2
Total	1	1	2	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	1	2
Walkerton:											
Males	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa:											
Males	6	4	2	5	3	1	2	1	4	2	3
Females	2	1	4	3	3	4	1	4	5	.....	4
Total	8	5	6	8	6	5	3	5	9	2	7
St. Thomas:											
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	2	.....
Windsor:											
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1
Kingston:											
Males	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Females	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2
Total	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	4	2	.....	2
Owen Sound:											
Males	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Females	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Belleville:											
Males	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....
Females	1	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Total	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	4	2	1	1
Goderich:											
Males	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chatham:											
Males	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Females	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Total	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....
Sarnia:											
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885.—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	4	1	2	.....	1	2	1
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	2	1	1	2	6	.....
5	4	5	2	3	1	3	3	4	4	7	1	.....	2	2
5	7	7	4	5	4	6	7	6	6	8	2	2	8	2
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	1	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
2	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	3	1	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Brantford:											
Males		1		2				1	1	1	1
Females			1	1		1	3	1	1		1
Total		1	1	3		1	3	2	2	1	2
Walkerton:											
Males											
Females			1								
Total			1								
Ottawa:											
Males	1	4	1	5	3	3	3	2	5	3	5
Females	4	1	2	5	1	5			3	2	2
Total	5	5	3	10	4	8	3	2	8	5	7
St. Thomas:											
Males		1	1							1	
Females			1		1						
Total		1	2		1					1	
Windsor:											
Males			1								1
Females			1	1			1	1			
Total			2	1			1	1			1
Kingston:											
Males				1	1				1		2
Females	1		1	1	2		1	1	3	1	
Total	1		1	2	3		1	1	4	1	2
Owen Sound:											
Males							1	1			
Females										1	
Total							1	1		1	
Belleville:											
Males				1	2		1		2	2	
Females	3	1				1	1		1	1	
Total	3	1		1	2	1	2		3	3	
Goderich:											
Males									1	1	
Females	1	1	1				1				1
Total	1	1	1				1		1	1	1
Chatham:											
Males	1			2					1		
Females											1
Total	1			2					1		1
Sarnia:											
Males											
Females					1					2	
Total					1					2	

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1
1	1	1	.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	2
2	1	3	1	6	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	1	3	3	2	3	6	2	2	1	2	4	2	4
1	.....	4	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	.....	2	4	3
1	3	5	5	4	3	5	9	3	5	2	2	6	6	7
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	1	4	3	2	.....	1	.....
2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....
5	1	3	5	2	1	1	3	3	6	4	2	1	2	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	1	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	2
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1
1	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	4	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Brantford:											
Males					3						
Females				3	1						
Total				3	4						
Walkerton:											
Males											
Females											
Total											
Ottawa:											
Males	4			2	2		1	5	3	2	1
Females	2		3		1	2			2	3	1
Total	6		3	2	3	2	1	5	5	5	2
St. Thomas:											
Males					1				1		
Females									1		
Total					1				2		
Windsor:											
Males					1		1	1			
Females											
Total					1		1	1			
Kingston:											
Males	3	3	2	3	1			1			
Females		1	2								
Total	3	4	4	3	1			1			
Owen Sound:											
Males											
Females							1				
Total							1				
Belleville:											
Males	2		1	2				1	1		
Females	1		1	2	1		2	1	1		
Total	3		2	4	1		2	2	2		
Goderich:											
Males		1				1		1			
Females			1		1	1					
Total		1	1		1	2		1			
Chatham:											
Males		1			1						
Females	1						1			1	
Total	1	1			1		1			1	
Sarnia:											
Males					1		1				
Females											1
Total					1		1				1

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885—*Continued.*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	81
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	94
.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	175
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
3	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	490
.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	437
3	2	2	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	927
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	147
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	125
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	272
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	184
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	46

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Under one year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Perth:											
Males	9	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	6	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	6	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville:											
Males	19	8	1	3	2	4	.....	2	1	.....	...
Females	4	3	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....
Total	23	11	4	6	2	4	1	4	1	3	.....
Napanee:											
Males	7	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	8	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	15	1	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Catharines:											
Males	19	6	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Females	13	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	32	6	8	2	3	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....
London:											
Males	61	8	4	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
Females	40	7	4	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	101	15	8	3	5	2	2	4	1	1	1
Cobourg:											
Males	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Females	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Whitby:											
Males	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock:											
Males	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brampton:											
Males	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Females	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Stratford:											
Males	13	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	15	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
Total	28	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	.....
Peterborough:											
Males	11	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Females	8	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	19	2	1	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885—*Continued.*

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	1
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	1
2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	2	1	1
.....	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	3	3	2
2	2	1	5	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	6	4	5	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years	36 years.
Perth:											
Males											
Females					1					1	2
Total					1					1	2
Brockville:											
Males		1		1				1			1
Females					1	1				3	2
Total		1		1	1	1		1		3	3
Napanee:											
Males	1	1						2	1		
Females	2			1			3				
Total	3	1		1			3	2	1		
St. Catharines:											
Males		1	1		4		1	1	1		1
Females							1		2		1
Total		1	1		4		2	1	3		2
London:											
Males	1	1	1	1		1	2	2	2	4	2
Females	2	3	2	1	2	1	3		1	1	
Total	3	4	3	2	2	2	5	2	3	5	2
Cobourg:											
Males			1			1					
Females					2						
Total			1		2	1					
Whitby:											
Males	1	1			1						
Females						1					
Total	1	1			1	1					
Woodstock:											
Males								1			1
Females	2		1							1	
Total	2		1					1		1	1
Brampton:											
Males		1					1				
Females					1						
Total		1			1		1				
Stratford:											
Males						1	1				
Females			1	2				2		1	1
Total			1	2		1	1	2		1	1
Peterborough:											
Males		1	1			1		1		1	
Females	2		2		1	1	2			1	1
Total	2	1	3		1	2	2	1		2	1

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885.—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
1					1									
													1	1
1					1								1	1
1						3	1	2		1				
1			3		1	1	2			1			1	
2			3		1	4	3	2		2			1	
												1		
2										1				
2										1		1		
		1		1									1	
1	1	1	1						2	1	1	2	3	
1	1	2	1	1					2	1	1	2	4	
	2	1	2	2	4				1	1	2		3	
3	4	2	2	4		1			1			1		1
3	6	3	4	6	4	1			2	1	2	1	3	1
			1		1		1							1
1	1							1			1			1
1	1		1		1		1	1			1			2
									1					
				2				1		1				
				2				1	1	1				
					1		1				1			
	2				2						1		1	
	2				3		1				2		1	
1				1		1					1			
3												1		
4				1		1					1	1		
	1		1										1	1
			1	1	2		1	1		1	1			1
	1		2	3	2		1	1		1	1		1	2

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Perth:											
Males											
Females		2							1		1
Total		2							1		1
Brockville:											
Males				1	1	1	2		1		
Females	1			3					1	1	1
Total	1			4	1	1	2		2	1	1
Napanee:											
Males											
Females		1									
Total		1									
St. Catharines:											
Males		1	1	1		1		1	1		
Females		1			1	1	1		1		
Total		2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2		
London:											
Males		3	2	2	2	1			1	2	
Females	3	2	1	1	1	4	3	2	3	1	
Total	3	5	3	3	3	5	3	2	4	3	
Cobourg:											
Males	1			1	1			1			
Females											
Total	1			1	1			1			
Whitby:											
Males								1			
Females		1					1			1	
Total		1					1	1		1	
Woodstock:											
Males		1		1							
Females			1					1			1
Total		1	1	1				1			1
Brampton:											
Males								1		1	1
Females				1				2			1
Total				1				3		1	2
Stratford:											
Males		1						1	1		2
Females											
Total		1						1	1		2
Peterborough:											
Males					1	1	1				
Females			1	1	1		1				
Total			1	1	2	1	2				

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885.—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
				1			1							
		1	2										1	
		1	2	1			1						1	
	1		1	1			1					1		1
	1	3			1		1				1			
	2	3	1	1	1		2				1	1		1
	1				2		1			1				
						1			1				1	
	1				2	1	1		1	1			1	
2			1			1	2	1		3				1
		1	1	2	1	1		1		1		2	2	
2		1	2	2	1	2	2	2		4		2	2	1
2	5	3	2	2		2	3		3		6	2	3	1
1	4	4		1	3	2		2	1	3		4	2	4
3	9	7	2	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	6	6	5	5
				2									1	
1		1	1		1									1
1		1	1	2	1								1	1
	1		1		2				1					1
		1			1		1			1				
	1	1	1		3		1		1	1				1
			1			1								
		1							1			1	1	
		1	1			1			1			1	1	
1	1	1	2		1			1		1			1	
				1			1		1			1		
1	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	
1	1	2	1							1				1
	1			2						1	1			
1	2	2	1	2						2	1			1
3		1	2											1
				1			1	1		1				
3		1	2	1			1	1		1				1

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Perth:											
Males					1		1				
Females			1		1						
Total			1		2		1				
Brockville:											
Males				1				1		1	
Females		1		1	1		1		2		
Total		1		2	1		1	1	2	1	
Napanee:											
Males											
Females	1						1			1	1
Total	1						1			1	1
St. Catharines:											
Males	1				1		2	1			1
Females			1				1	1			
Total	1		1		1		3	2			1
London:											
Males		1			1	2	1		1	1	1
Females	1	2	2	1	4						
Total	1	3	2	1	5	2	1		1	1	1
Cobourg:											
Males						1					
Females			1		1						
Total			1		1	1					
Whitby:											
Males				1				1			
Females	1		1								
Total	1		1	1				1			
Woodstock:											
Males		1			1		3				
Females				4							
Total		1		4	1		3				
Brampton:											
Males			2		1						
Females	1	1			1		1	1			
Total	1	1	2		2		1	1			
Stratford:											
Males	1							1			
Females								1			
Total	1							2			
Peterborough:											
Males	1	1		1			1		1	1	
Females	1		1	1		1		1			
Total	2	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885—*Continued.*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
														28
								1						34
								1						62
													1	79
													2	64
													3	143
														23
														33
														56
													6	81
		1											5	75
		1											11	156
		1											3	194
												1	8	192
		1										1	11	386
														17
														21
														38
														20
														22
														42
					1									23
														35
					1									58
1	1												2	38
		1												28
1	1	1											2	66
													1	46
													2	43
													3	89
													1	51
		1												51
		1											1	102

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Under one year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Picton:											
Males	5	1							2		
Females	4										
Total	9	1							2		
Pembroke:											
Males	12	1	3	1			1				
Females	5	1			1						
Total	17	2	3	1	1		1				
Barrie:											
Males	12	2						1			
Females	5			1		1				2	1
Total	17	2		1		1		1		2	1
Cornwall:											
Males	11	3	2	2	2	1					
Females	7	1	1	1		1	2				
Total	18	4	3	3	2	2	2				
Liudsay:											
Males	9		1	1		1					1
Females	12	2	1								
Total	21	2	2	1		1					1
Berlin:											
Males	11	1				1					
Females	2	2	2								
Total	13	3	2			1					
Guelph:											
Males	21	2	2		1	1	2		2		2
Females	18	3		2		1			1		1
Total	39	5	2	2	1	2	2		3		3
Hamilton:											
Males	123	18	16	5	5	10	1	2	7	5	1
Females	102	14	7	4	1	3	5	3	1	2	2
Total	225	32	23	9	6	13	6	5	8	7	3
Toronto:											
Males	479	64	33	24	16	20	13	8	20	4	5
Females	349	79	21	18	19	15	12	6	7	8	12
Total	828	143	54	42	35	35	25	14	27	12	17
Total:											
Males	1172	176	99	69	59	65	32	24	49	23	23
Females	904	152	72	65	40	38	41	23	20	25	21
Grand total	2076	328	171	134	99	103	73	47	69	48	44

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885.—*Continued.*

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
									1	2	3			
									1	2	3			
		1			1									1
									1					
		1			1				1					1
						1						1		1
1													1	
1						1						1	1	1
						3		1		1		1		2
						3		1		1		1		2
									1			1	1	
										2				
									1	2		1	1	
										1				
										1				
					2			2	1	1	2	1	1	
1		1	1				2				1	1	1	1
1		1	1		2		2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1
1	2		3	2		3	1	4	2	5	7	3	4	4
3	1	1				1	1	1	1	3	3	3	6	6
4	3	1	3	2		4	2	5	3	8	10	6	10	10
7	5	2	6	6	6	6	5	7	6	8	8	12	12	11
1	1	4	2	3	7	5	9	11	10	11	6	10	4	8
8	6	6	8	9	13	11	14	18	16	19	14	22	16	19
22	11	8	16	17	16	23	20	28	19	26	31	29	29	27
14	10	12	13	13	15	23	26	32	20	42	24	36	25	36
36	21	20	29	30	31	46	46	60	39	68	55	65	54	63

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
Picton:											
Males										1	
Females					2						
Total					2					1	
Pembroke:											
Males			1				1		1		
Females	1										
Total	1		1				1		1		
Barrie:											
Males			1			1					
Females		1	1							1	
Total		1	2			1				1	
Cornwall:											
Males	1			1		1				1	
Females	1					2	1		2		
Total	2			1		3	1		2	1	
Lindsay:											
Males		1		1	1						
Females	1		1			1			2		
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1			2		
Berlin:											
Males			1								1
Females					2	1	1			1	
Total			1		2	1	1			1	1
Guelph:											
Males			1	2	2		1		1		2
Females				2		1	2	1		1	
Total			1	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	2
Hamilton:											
Males	1	3	7	2	5	1	4	1	1	3	1
Females	2		1	3	2	2	1	2		2	
Total	3	3	8	5	7	3	5	3	1	5	1
Toronto:											
Males	8	7	13	7	12	8	5	5	9	10	6
Females	6	10	9	8	10	5	11	7	10	5	10
Total	14	17	22	15	22	13	16	12	19	15	16
Total:											
Males	23	25	35	25	30	19	22	22	25	27	18
Females	27	21	25	24	31	23	28	25	27	25	28
Grand Total	50	46	60	49	61	42	50	47	52	52	46

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885.—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	2	.....
.....	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	2	1
3	2	2	4	1	1	4	1	2	6	1	3	.....	6	.....
.....	8	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	2	1	1	3
3	10	3	5	3	2	6	3	5	8	5	5	1	7	3
13	9	9	10	9	5	8	10	6	10	10	9	4	13	6
8	5	6	8	5	8	7	8	13	9	4	5	5	6	5
21	14	15	18	14	13	15	18	19	19	14	14	9	19	11
23	21	23	24	22	21	24	24	19	23	16	24	12	39	12
28	29	18	23	20	21	18	17	33	22	26	19	14	26	18
51	50	41	47	42	42	42	41	52	45	42	43	26	65	30

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Picton:											
Males	1			1					1		
Females						1					
Total	1			1		1			1		
Pembroke:											
Males				1				1			
Females											
Total				1				1			
Barrie:											
Males	1									1	
Females						1					
Total	1					1				1	
Cornwall:											
Males					1	1			1		
Females		1									
Total		1			1	1			1		
Lindsay:											
Males			1		1		2	1			1
Females			1		1		1				1
Total			2		2		3	1			2
Berlin:											
Males	1					1					
Females		1					1				
Total	1	1				1	1				
Guelph:											
Males			2	1			1	2	1		
Females						1		1	1		
Total			2	1		1	1	3	2		
Hamilton:											
Males	1	3	2		1		1	2	1	1	1
Females	3	3	4	6	2	1	1	5	4	1	2
Total	4	6	6	6	3	1	2	7	5	2	3
Toronto:											
Males	9	5	9	11	11	10	8	7	23	10	5
Females	4	7	2	3	3	5	5	2	10	4	3
Total	13	12	11	14	14	15	13	9	33	14	8
Total:											
Males	16	20	20	31	25	19	20	22	42	23	20
Females	20	22	18	23	14	21	21	16	29	15	14
Grand total	36	42	38	54	39	40	41	38	71	38	34

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	1	1
3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1
1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
2	3	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	2	1	3	2
2	1	1	4	4	.....	3	3	3	5	.....	2	2	4	.....
3	1	3	4	5	3	2	5	.....	5	5	2	3	2	2
5	2	4	8	9	3	5	8	3	10	5	4	5	6	2
13	8	19	6	5	7	5	10	7	6	6	6	11	8	4
6	4	13	9	4	8	9	10	4	10	12	4	10	8	6
19	12	32	15	9	15	14	20	11	16	18	10	21	16	10
37	28	37	33	25	19	22	33	23	28	20	28	31	30	18
21	17	41	26	28	24	20	30	13	33	33	10	29	26	25
58	45	78	59	53	43	42	63	36	61	53	38	60	56	43

TABLE I.—DEATHS BY AGES IN THE

CITIES AND TOWNS.	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Picton:											
Males				2	1						
Females							1		1		1
Total				2	1		1		1		1
Pembroke:											
Males			1								1
Females											
Total			1								1
Barrie:											
Males	1									1	
Females		1	1								
Total	1	1	1							1	
Cornwall:											
Males		1	1		1	2					
Females				1		1	1				
Total		1	1	1	1	3	1				
Lindsay:											
Males				1				1			
Females					1						
Total				1	1			1			
Berlin:											
Males	2			1	1		1		1		
Females	2			1	1						
Total	4			2	2		1		1		
Guelph:											
Males	1			1			1	1		1	
Females		1	1				2				
Total	1	1	1	1			3	1		1	
Hamilton:											
Males	1	1	2	3	1	1		4			
Females	5	1	2		4	1	2	2			1
Total	6	2	4	3	5	2	2	6			1
Toronto:											
Males	5	2	6	1	7	3		9	6	1	
Females	7	6	8	5	7	2	8	4	3	3	5
Total	12	8	14	6	14	5	8	13	9	4	5
Total:											
Males	22	12	15	19	26	10	13	28	14	8	4
Females	23	14	26	19	25	8	22	11	10	8	10
Grand Total	45	26	41	38	51	18	35	39	24	16	14

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1885.—*Continued.*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	159
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	325
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	684
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	1311
3	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1082
3	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	43	2393
4	4	3	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	62	3637
3	9	7	.....	5	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	67	3218
7	13	10	.....	6	5	2	.....	1	1	2	1	3	129	6855

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE J.—DEATHS BY

COUNTIES.	Agents.		Artists.		Brickmakers.		Blacksmiths.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma and Thunder Bay							1	40
Brant	1	45	1	21	1	63	1	45
Bruce	1	40	1	45			1	78
Carleton	2	74	1	57			3	199
Dufferin								
Elgin	1	45					2	145
Essex	1	49					1	79
Frontenac							3	159
Grey							3	119
Haldimand			1	35				
Halton	1	64			1	40	2	92
Hastings			1	48				
Huron								
Kent	1	29					1	65
Lambton							3	142
Lanark								
Leeds and Grenville	1	24					7	294
Lennox and Addington			1	64			1	27
Lincoln	1	52					3	220
Middlesex	1	42			1	53	3	183
Muskoka and Parry Sound								
Norfolk							2	150
Northumberland and Durham	2	60					4	261
Ontario	1	29			1	63	2	140
Oxford							2	117
Peel	3	185					3	149
Perth	1	41					3	96
Peterborough	1	63	2	89				
Prescott and Russell								
Prince Edward							1	68
Renfrew							1	60
Simcoe	1	42					1	45
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	31					1	28
Victoria	1	42						
Waterloo	2	75			1	28	1	54
Welland	1	67					1	65
Wellington	1	69					1	81
Wentworth	4	236	3	139	1	21	3	190
York	10	443	4	205	1	72	8	442
Totals	40	1847	15	703	7	340	69	3833

OCCUPATIONS, 1885.

Brewers and Distillers.		Bricklayers.		Barbers.		Butchers.		Book-keepers and Clerks.		Bankers.		Bakers and Confectioners.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
								1	34				
		2	110					3	172				
		1	39			1	77	1	32				
						3	180	4	170	1	39		
						1	74	1	28			1	37
		1	49	1	85			1	53				
1	63					2	124	1	25	1	60	2	123
								3	124				
						1	77						
						3	194	1	38				
						1	52	7	208				
								3	76	1	86	1	25
				1	25	1	68	2	97				
						1	45	6	252			1	37
		1	30			1	21						
								2	67			1	21
						1	21	1	33				
								4	158				
3	207	1	64			1	55	7	224			3	134
						1	70	1	31			1	69
				1	32	1	67	3	83	1	67		
		1	66	1	31	1	35	2	60				
						6	282					2	71
				1	44			1	33			1	54
								1	30	1	58		
								2	48				
								1	21				
								2	69				
						1	32	1	28				
				1	33			3	79				
		2	80					3	121				
						1	63	1	21				
						1	64	3	71				
1	72			2	58	2	114	4	95			2	171
						3	177	11	360	1	59		
1	80	4	194	2	79	6	307	33	1271	6	260	5	235
6	422	13	632	10	387	40	2199	120	4212	12	629	20	977

TABLE J.—DEATHS BY

COUNTIES.	Carpenters.		Cabinet-makers.		Coopers.		Cooks.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma and Thunder Bay	3	71						
Brant	2	110			1	78		
Bruce	3	199						
Carleton	9	531			1	72		
Dufferin	1	82						
Elgin	3	188	1	64	1	78		
Essex	5	334					2	111
Frontenac	2	111						
Grey	5	252	2	98				
Haldimand	2	134			1	70		
Halton	1	60						
Hastings	5	284	1	58	1	74		
Huron	5	203	1	29	2	119		
Kent	9	504	1	21	1	50		
Lambton	1	28			1	37		
Lanark			1	67			1	54
Leeds and Grenville	4	194	1	43				
Lennox and Addington								
Lincoln	3	151	1	65	2	132		
Middlesex	4	185	2	84	2	73		
Muskoka and Parry Sound								
Norfolk	1	24			1	84		
Northumberland and Durham	6	368						
Ontario	3	222	1	55	1	69		
Oxford	1	75	2	131	2	106		
Peel	2	109			2	161		
Perth	6	297			1	77		
Peterborough	2	133	1	81				
Prescott and Russell								
Prince Edward	2	106			1	87		
Renfrew	1	74			2	150		
Simcoe	4	235						
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	381						
Victoria	2	107	1	80				
Waterloo	5	218	1	21	2	127		
Welland	4	257						
Wellington	7	419			1	58		
Wentworth	9	456	1	27				
York	26	1439	4	152	3	179		
Totals	155	8541	22	1076	29	1881	3	165

OCCUPATIONS, 1885—*Continued.*

Chemists and Druggists.		Clergymen.		Contractors and Builders.		Carriage and Wagon Makers.		Dentists.		Engineers.		Editors.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
				3	136								
										1	63		
						1	48						
				1	45					4	163		
		1	59							1	31		
		2	120			1	67			2	81	1	53
						1	40			1	47		
2	70	1	60	1	73	3	176						
				1	43	2	132						
2	42	1	72			1	65						
1	32			2	88	3	143			1	69		
1	26	1	76			1	65						
		1	75							1	29		
		2	89							3	141		
						1	92			2	101		
						1	26			1	73		
				1	70					1	31		
		2	148	2	143	1	27			3	127		
		2	167					1	76				
		1	49	1	80	1	22						
1	40					1	46			1	49		
				1	94							1	27
1	37	1	80	1	61	1	22						
				1	51	1	47			1	53		
						3	113						
						1	72						
						1	63						
		1	32							1	38		
		1	60										
										1	63		
1	65	1	60	1	65	1	42						
		1	63	1	64	1	61						
		3	182	1	78	2	76						
1	21			1	69	3	111	1	46	4	236	1	31
4	136	3	217	7	489	3	132			8	374	1	66
14	469	25	1609	26	1649	35	1688	2	122	37	1769	4	177

TABLE J.—DEATHS BY

COUNTIES.	Farmers.		Farmers' Wives.		Gardeners.		Gentlemen.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma and Thunder Bay	13	651	8	341	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant	45	2979	55	2763	1	81	3	146
Bruce	84	5393	62	3394	.....	.....	3	229
Carleton	55	3374	46	2594	1	65	6	410
Dufferin	25	1751	33	1943	.....	.....	3	194
Elgin	54	3383	45	2837	1	74	1	55
Essex	62	3901	34	1827	1	45	10	737
Frontenac	60	4019	50	3185	2	115	4	283
Grey	102	6487	76	4022	.....	.....	3	215
Haldimand	35	2413	45	2638	.....	.....	2	131
Halton	26	1538	38	2355	1	72	3	249
Hastings	69	4355	47	2777	.....	.....	6	385
Huron	129	8050	102	6142	1	38	7	501
Kent	75	4470	43	2360	.....	.....	4	274
Lambton	72	4080	44	2429	.....	.....	3	215
Lanark	59	3935	34	2110	.....	.....	1	76
Leeds and Grenville	133	8460	88	5142	2	145	8	566
Lennox and Addington	51	3171	22	1421	.....	.....	1	32
Lincoln	36	2284	37	2206	.....	.....	12	904
Middlesex	146	8929	112	6774	4	270	25	1737
Muskoka and Parry Sound	42	2345	24	1256	.....	.....	1	60
Norfolk	50	3099	67	4068	1	31	4	309
Northumberland and Durham	144	9194	116	6805	.....	.....	13	966
Ontario	47	2963	54	3350	.....	.....	13	973
Oxford	108	6938	58	3227	.....	.....	16	184
Peel	40	2574	32	1043	.....	.....	2	157
Perth	63	3134	51	3184	2	136	6	447
Peterborough	60	3627	51	3030	.....	.....	4	258
Prescott and Russell	56	3338	49	2808	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	42	2716	38	2333	1	54	4	320
Renfrew	52	3070	41	2183	.....	.....	2	168
Simcoe	94	5653	84	4424	.....	.....	1	80
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	108	7108	117	7434	.....	.....	2	144
Victoria	48	2955	27	526	.....	.....	9	758
Waterloo	50	3308	60	3641	.....	.....	8	624
Welland	56	3701	45	2840	.....	.....	2	168
Wellington	95	6191	84	5158	2	115	5	372
Wentworth	63	3948	50	2921	3	145	2	158
York	95	5574	78	2759	6	420	39	2412
Totals	2644	165059	2147	122250	29	1806	238	15897

OCCUPATIONS, 1885.—*Continued.*

Hunters and Fishermen.		Housewives.		Labourers.		Lumbermen.		Lawyers.		Milliners and Dressmakers.		Masons.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
2	69	6	181	65	2212	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	.....	.....
.....	.....	76	4004	19	1144	.....	.....	1	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	28	1352	12	605	.....	.....	1	21	3	93	3	186
.....	.....	85	4939	56	3000	1	34	3	149	1	28	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	553	2	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	27	1437	10	634	2	160	1	26	1	22	1	69
1	70	49	2487	19	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	141
.....	.....	54	2978	16	1000	.....	.....	1	65	.....	.....	1	45
1	23	36	1770	9	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	57	3	188
.....	.....	8	478	4	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59	1	94
.....	.....	28	1558	7	398	.....	.....	1	51	1	26	2	125
.....	.....	69	3622	35	1917	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	205
1	24	40	1965	12	640	.....	.....	1	26	2	75	1	73
.....	.....	15	835	25	1188	.....	.....	1	75	2	51	.....	.....
.....	.....	53	2422	19	1034	1	63	.....	.....	1	33	.....	.....
2	141	31	1682	8	328	.....	.....	2	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	51	2778	15	738	.....	.....	1	42	.....	.....	2	92
1	64	21	1112	4	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	.....	.....
.....	.....	53	3388	17	963	.....	.....	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	124	7004	45	2324	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	247	3	162
1	63	13	748	6	228	2	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	841	13	642	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	131
.....	.....	70	3942	30	1543	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	89	.....	.....
.....	.....	51	2640	21	1075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	116
.....	.....	56	2745	17	1006	.....	.....	1	66	.....	.....	2	67
.....	.....	26	1569	11	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	43	2163	13	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	84
.....	.....	51	2559	16	926	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	548	16	872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	35	2174	14	768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	60	11	529	18	752	4	210	.....	.....	1	21	1	45
1	25	33	1372	17	845	4	187	.....	.....	1	21	.....	.....
.....	.....	25	1302	15	789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	577	16	852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25
.....	.....	49	2574	15	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	78	4	252
.....	.....	52	2984	19	1101	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	74
.....	.....	49	1918	28	1797	1	39	1	36	2	51	3	177
1	82	103	6122	54	2524	.....	.....	3	120	1	68	.....	.....
.....	.....	273	16195	128	6603	1	46	4	183	4	173	3	182
12	621	1846	100047	866	44589	19	842	23	1038	39	1282	44	2533

TABLE J.—DEATHS BY

COUNTIES.	Machinists.		Moulders.		Millers.		Millwrights.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma and Thunder Bay								
Brant	1	42					1	57
Bruce	1	30						
Carleton	2	61			2	90		
Dufferin								
Elgin	1	48						
Essex					1	21		
Frontenac	1	40	1	43				
Grey	1	76	2	54	1	64		
Haldimand								
Halton								
Hastings			1	31			3	172
Huron			1	29	1	25		
Kent							1	84
Lambton					1	47		
Lanark	1	40			2	111		
Leeds and Grenville					1	31		
Lennox and Addington	1	33			1	68		
Lincoln	1	22						
Middlesex	3	114	1	23	3	162		
Muskoka and Parry Sound	1	69						
Norfolk								
Northumberland and Durham								
Ontario	1	47						
Oxford	1	69						
Peel	1	27			2	126		
Perth					2	118		
Peterborough	2	142			2	148		
Prescott and Russell					1	76		
Prince Edward								
Renfrew								
Simcoe								
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	35			1	65		
Victoria					2	132		
Waterloo	3	81			1	85		
Welland								
Wellington	1	29						
Wentworth	7	368	3	115			1	85
York	8	261	3	142	2	93	1	71
Totals	39	1634	12	437	26	1462	7	469

OCCUPATIONS, 1885—*Continued.*

Musicians.		Manufacturers.		Merchants.		Miners.		Other Mechanics.		Painters.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
				1	69	1	35				
1	46	3	155	5	352			2	47	1	50
				2	106			2	126		
		1	60	2	130					1	40
				1	52			1	88		
				2	134			1	75	1	49
		1	54	1	35						
1	27			7	395			3	135	2	143
1	33			2	98			1	80	1	70
		2	94	5	256						
		3	144	1	75					2	107
				2	99			3	123		
		1	63	2	121			3	117		
				3	132			1	74	1	34
		1	77	3	151					3	96
		1	32	1	60						
				3	191					1	40
		2	79	1	46			1	46		
		1	52	4	167			2	90	1	29
1	66	1	34	14	590			2	89	2	93
				2	91			2	112	2	142
								2	118	1	46
		3	188	5	291			2	146	2	72
1	42	1	52	4	231			1	29		
		1	84	2	125			1	48	1	42
		1	25					2	83		
		1	32	4	257					2	101
				3	151						
1	55			1	63						
		1	70	1	28					1	54
				8	400			1	103		
1	71			5	297			1	42		
		1	58	3	123					1	25
		1	51	3	168			2	47	2	59
				1	51			1	70	1	62
1	23	1	62	11	514			2	165	1	25
		11	419	14	727	1	64	5	187	3	124
2	71	6	395	40	2287			17	873	11	563
10	434	45	2280	169	9063	2	99	61	3113	44	2057

TABLE J.—DEATHS BY

COUNTIES.	Printers.		Provincial Land Surveyors.		Public Officials.		Physicians.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma and Thunder Bay					1	83	1	34
Brant	1	48			2	124	1	74
Bruce	1	41	1	48			1	46
Carleton	1	29	1	57	22	1155		
Dufferin								
Elgin					1	46		
Essex			1	62				
Frontenac					7	482	1	23
Grey	1	28			1	70	2	141
Haldimand					2	132	1	56
Halton					1	50		
Hastings	1	22			1	85		
Huron					3	157	1	52
Kent					2	134	2	93
Lambton					2	72		
Lanark					2	103		
Leeds and Grenville					5	306	2	179
Lennox and Addington	2	42						
Lincoln					3	161		
Middlesex					3	205	1	41
Muskoka and Parry Sound								
Norfolk					1	62		
Northumberland and Durham					2	144	2	118
Ontario					1	53	1	29
Oxford	1	22			2	132		
Peel							1	90
Perth					3	144	1	65
Peterborough					2	116		
Prescott and Russell					3	142		
Prince Edward	1	62			3	225		
Renfrew					2	93		
Simcoe					5	316		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry			1	92	2	149	1	83
Victoria	1	21			1	63		
Waterloo					2	99	2	107
Welland					2	90	1	68
Wellington								
Wentworth	1	24	1	75	3	152	2	165
York	6	344	1	57	16	1002	8	448
Totals	17	683	6	391	108	6347	32	1912

OCCUPATIONS, 1885.—*Continued.*

Pedlars.		Plasterers.		Railroad Employés.		Stonecutters.		Shoemakers.		Sailors.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
				3	104	2	65	1	74	1	40
1	72	2	96	5	251	2	108				
				1	25			2	152	1	26
1	70			3	98	1	42	1	59		
				2	69			1	81		
				4	123			3	226		
								1	63	2	79
						1	43	3	181		
						1	85	4	223		
										1	87
						1	55	4	249	2	87
								3	123		
		1	75	1	41	1	51	2	160		
				2	98			2	66		
		1	45	1	53			1	45	1	23
1	35										
1	27			1	27	1	45	1	53	1	36
				1	49	1	78				
1	70			2	65	1	57			4	156
		1	59	2	54			5	303		
				1	33			1	79		
								1	62	2	108
				3	213	1	33			2	126
				1	35	2	133				
				4	201			1	77		
				2	84					1	38
				3	127						
		1	45	2	48			2	112		
										1	33
								3	145	1	21
						1	28	1	73		
								4	197		
				1	44			1	44		
1	52							3	175		
1	63	1	77	1	34	1	32	1	60		
		2	119	2	97	3	126	10	606		
2	101	2	88	7	295	1	41	15	754	6	365
9	490	11	604	55	2268	21	1022	77	4442	26	1225

TABLE J.—DEATHS BY

COUNTIES.	Saddlers and Harness-makers.		Seamstresses.		Servants—Females.		Tinsmiths.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma and Thunder Bay								
Brant			2	126	2	67		
Bruce			1	58	2	48		
Carleton					1	21		
Dufferin								
Elgin					2	56	2	68
Essex	1	43	1	21	1	68		
Frontenac			2	100	7	293		
Grey	1	49						
Haldimand								
Halton					2	119		
Hastings			2	86	2	82	1	29
Huron			3	73	2	53		
Kent					2	158		
Lambton	1	54	1	54	1	66		
Lanark			3	233			2	93
Leeds and Grenville							1	22
Lennox and Addington			1	73			1	27
Lincoln	1	70			1	21		
Middlesex			3	82	6	219	2	131
Muskoka and Parry Sound								
Norfolk	1	64						
Northumberland and Durham	1	31	1	35				
Ontario			1	51	1	23		
Oxford			1	32	1	22		
Peel					1	25		
Perth					1	21	1	31
Peterborough					2	49		
Prescott and Russell					1	25		
Prince Edward								
Renfrew			1	56				
Simcoe					1	40		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					5	170		
Victoria			1	32	2	49		
Waterloo							1	33
Welland								
Wellington			2	90	1	21	1	30
Wentworth			2	46	9	419	1	50
York	2	87	8	256	10	331	1	34
Totals	8	398	36	1504	66	2466	14	548

OCCUPATIONS, 1885.—*Continued.*

Teamsters.		Tavern-Keepers.		Tobacconists and Cigar-Makers.		Teachers.				Telegraph Operators.	
						Male.		Female.			
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Age
1	35	2	90							2	44
		1	43	1	30	1	91			1	34
		1	33								
2	105	2	123			2	143			3	66
						1	61				
		2	111	1	31	1	81			1	25
1	72	4	155								
		1	72			3	221	1	35		
		1	35			2	145	3	160		
1	40	1	64								
		1	87								
1	36	2	74			2	87				
		4	174			3	99			2	43
		2	108					1	29		
2	84	3	145	1	26	1	26				
		1	85			1	82				
1	75	1	60								
		3	164								
2	75	2	124			1	29	2	86		
1	53	1	52	3	75	1	82	4	154	1	21
		3	122			1	52	2	70	2	57
				1	38			2	112		
1	62	1	65			1	45	2	53	2	43
		2	92			2	50				
1	62			1	37	3	78	1	23	2	62
2	76	1	41			1	32			1	22
						2	106				
								1	28		
						1	21				
		1	46			1	87	1	31		
1	40	1	78			1	22				
		1	44			2	51				
1	62	1	38								
								1	43	1	22
1	65	1	73			2	132	2	52		
		2	121			2	65	2	43	1	22
2	82	2	78					1	41		
9	408	10	417	1	63	1	49	3	101	1	21
30	1432	61	3014	9	300	39	1937	29	1061	20	482

TABLE J.—DEATHS BY

COUNTIES.	Tailors.		Tanners and Curriers.		Undertakers.		Volunteers, Soldiers, and Pensioners.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma and Thunder Bay								
Brant	1	75					1	72
Bruce							1	45
Carleton	3	239					4	216
Dufferin								
Elgin								
Essex	1	39					3	222
Frontenac	1	63	1	42			6	326
Grey								
Haldimand	1	48						
Halton							1	78
Hastings	1	82					1	60
Huron								
Kent	2	128	1	50				
Lambton	2	127					1	51
Lanark	1	23						
Leeds and Grenville	2	80	1	57	1	80	3	221
Lennox and Addington								
Lincoln	4	204					1	84
Middlesex	1	63					4	272
Muskoka and Parry Sound								
Norfolk	2	86						
Northumberland and Durham	4	179	2	145				
Ontario	2	136						
Oxford	3	195					2	142
Peel	2	97					1	75
Perth	1	56						
Peterborough	1	80					2	127
Prescott and Russell							1	98
Prince Edward								
Renfrew	1	80					1	47
Simcoe							2	117
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry			2	77				
Victoria	1	30						
Waterloo	2	126						
Welland	2	131			1	77		
Wellington	1	45						
Wentworth	4	147					3	203
York	8	429	1	38	1	60	8	390
Totals	54	2988	8	409	3	217	46	2846

OCCUPATIONS, 1885—*Concluded.*

Watchmakers and Jewellers.		Weavers.		Students.		Other Occupations.		Total Number of Deaths.	Total Ages.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.		Aggregate	Average.
								119	4440	37.3 years.
		1	63			1	67	253	14059	55.6 "
		4	242					227	12857	56.6 "
				1	21	13	807	352	19755	56.1 "
1	21							86	5037	58.6 "
				1	25	1	23	184	10729	58.3 "
				1	23			213	11922	55.9 "
				1	22			257	15420	60.0 "
		2	135					272	15354	56.4 "
								119	7345	61.7 "
				1	21			139	8111	58.3 "
		1	75	1	21			281	15629	55.6 "
		3	232					346	19804	57.5 "
								206	11404	55.3 "
1	73							239	12362	51.7 "
		2	83					159	9477	59.6 "
1	32			2	42			349	20403	58.5 "
		1	97					123	7042	57.3 "
								206	12266	59.5 "
1	38	2	167	1	29	1	83	573	32550	56.8 "
								109	5751	52.7 "
		2	83					180	10675	59.3 "
1	34	1	22					435	25616	58.8 "
								229	13186	57.6 "
		1	30	1	22			301	16419	54.5 "
				2	48			141	7510	53.3 "
1	32							221	11786	53.3 "
						1	84	216	12156	56.3 "
								143	8061	56.4 "
				1	23			153	9373	61.2 "
		1	52			1	42	150	8068	53.1 "
		2	145	1	24			272	14497	53.3 "
		2	137					306	18787	61.4 "
		1	67					142	6974	49.1 "
		2	117					233	13506	57.9 "
								204	12510	61.3 "
1	36	3	179	2	42	1	72	338	19177	56.7 "
				1	25	5	307	426	23118	54.2 "
2	83	4	240	4	102	18	1160	1016	53839	52.9 "
9	349	35	2166	21	490	42	2645	9918	556975	56.1 years.

H. S. CREWE, *Inspector.*

LUNATIC AND IDIOTIC ASYLUMS.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1886.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 & 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1887.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiotic Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1886.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Tables of Asylum Operations and Statistics	1-22
Table No. 1, shewing movements of entire Asylum population	2-3
Table No. 2, shewing the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province, during each of the ten years, from October 1st, 1876, to 30th September, 1886	4-5
Table No. 3, shewing the counties from which patients were admitted during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to	6
Table No. 4, shewing the counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to Asylums have been received, as well as the admissions of the present year, and from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1886, originally came	7
Table No. 5, shewing the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission, including transfers	8
Table No. 6, shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th of September, 1886	9
Table No. 7, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year	10
Table No. 8, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year	11
Table No. 9, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged unimproved during the year	12
Table No. 10, shewing the length of Asylum residence of the patients who died during the year	13
Table No. 11, shewing the cause of death of those who died during the year	14
Table No. 12, shewing the trades, callings, and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and of those admitted during the past and anterior years	15-17
Table No. 13, shewing detailed expenditure of the various Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1886	18
Table No. 14, shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost per patient under such headings	19
Table No. 15, shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the price paid for the same under contract	20
Table No. 16, shewing the number of officers and employés in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed	21
Table No. 17, shewing the nature of the employment, the number of patients who worked, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work, in days, per patient, during the year	22
Explanation of Inspector regarding report	23
Summary of Asylum operations	24
Number of insane persons known to the Department, Table shewing the	24
Comments upon	24-25
Table showing number of beds and number of vacancies in each Asylum on 30th September, 1885	25

	Page.
Comments thereupon	25
Admissions to Asylums	26
Social state, nationalities, etc., of patients admitted during the year, and of the total admissions	26
Ratio of number of patients cured to number admitted	26
Probational discharges, Table of	27
Deaths	27
" decrease in number of	28
Suicide of female patient in Toronto Asylum by strangulation	28
" of a male patient in Kingston by drowning	28
" " " Hamilton by strangulation	28
Assigned causes of insanity	29
Table shewing yearly increase in population	30
Employment of patients	30
Asylum Expenditure, table of	31
Explanations regarding the same	31-32
Annual and weekly cost per patient in 1885 and 1886	32
Comments thereon	32
Amount of purchases under contract, etc	32
Revenue from paying patients, 1871-1886	33
Asylum accommodation	33
Homewood Retreat, table showing operations of	34
Appendix	1-98
Report of Medical Superintendent of Toronto Asylum	3-21
Movements of patients	3
Recoveries	3
Deaths	3
Refractory wards	3-4
Comments on Table No. 2	4
Restraint	5
Amusements	5
Changes in staff	6
Receipts from patients	6
Land for farming required	6
Statistical tables	7-21
Report of Medical Superintendent of London Asylum	22-50
Summary of movements of patients	22
Repairs and improvements made	22-23
" " alterations recommended	23-24
Alcohol	24-25
Disuse of restraint	25
Employment of patients	25-27
Amusements	27
Sunday services	28
Farm and garden	28-29
Officers and employés	29-30
Statistical tables	31-50

	Page.
Report of the Medical Superintendent of Kingston Asylum	51-70
Summary of Asylum operations	51
Admissions	51
Discharges	51
Deaths	51-52
Ventilation	52
Rear extention of main building	52
Regiopolis branch	52-53
Employment of patients	53
Insane criminals, transfer of	53
Amusements	53
Thanks to clergy, etc	53-54
Improvements	54
Requirements	54
Officers and employés	54
Statistical tables	55-70
Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Hamilton Asylum	71-89
Summary of Asylum operations	71
Recoveries	71
Deaths	71
Suicide	71
Accidental death	71
Cost of maintenance	71
Transfer of criminal patients	72
Probational leave	72
Escapes	72
Employment of patients	72
Library	72
Improvements carried out	72-73
Water supply	73
Coal sheds	73
Farm buildings	73
New building in course of construction	73-74
Farming operations	74
Amusements	74
Religious services	74
Changes in staff	74
Statistical tables	75-89
Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Orillia Asylum	90-98
Summary of Asylum operations	90
Number of idiots in the Province	90
New building	91
Training school	91
Repairs to old building	91
Statistical tables	91-98

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1886.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiotic Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1886.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables:—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1886.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province, during each of the ten years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1886.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1886, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane, prior to their admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1886.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged *cured* during the year, were under treatment.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged *improved* during the year.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged *unimproved* during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who *died* during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1886.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and employees in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1885	349	345	694	457	451	908
Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1886	64	67	131	69	41	110
Total number under treatment during the year	413	412	825	526	492	1018
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....
Total number on Asylum registers, and actually under treatment in each Asylum	414	417	831	526	492	1018
Discharged—cured	17	20	37	21	18	39
" improved	3	4	7	9	6	15
" not insane	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved, or taken away by friends	5	5	10	6	4	10
Total number discharged during the year	26	29	55	36	28	64
Escaped	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Died	23	18	41	26	13	39
Transferred from one Asylum to another	10	21	31	1	.....	1
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year	59	68	127	68	41	109
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1886	355	349	704	458	451	909

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1886.

Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Total Number of Lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total Number of Lunatics & Idiots.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
255	249	504	295	304	599	1356	1349	2705	119	110	229	1475	1459	2934
71	55	126	83	69	152	287	232	519	16	19	35	303	251	554
326	304	630	378	373	751	1643	1581	3224	135	129	264	1778	1710	3488
46	76	122	10	2	12	57	83	140	.....	.....	.....	57	83	140
372	380	752	388	375	763	1700	1664	3364	135	129	264	1835	1793	3628
15	11	26	22	20	42	75	69	144	.....	.....	.....	75	69	144
7	3	10	2	2	4	21	15	36	.....	.....	.....	21	15	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	.....	1	.....	2	2	12	11	23	5	.....	5	17	11	28
23	14	37	24	24	48	109	95	204	5	.....	5	114	95	209
.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
17	9	26	20	15	35	86	55	141	4	7	11	90	62	152
11	7	18	25	35	60	47	63	110	10	20	30	57	83	140
51	30	81	73	75	148	251	214	465	19	27	46	270	241	511
321	350	671	315	300	615	1449	1450	2899	116	102	218	1565	1552	3117

TABLE

Shewing the general movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years ..	**1026**	**1047.4**	**2073.4**	**250.6**	**226.6**	**477.2**	**7.**	**4**	**144.8**	**32.2**	**35.8**	**68**
1882	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886.....	1409	1421	2830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years ..	**1311.8**	**1330**	**2641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**	**87**	**168.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**73.8**

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the ten years, from the 30th September, 1886.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6		**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1057.2**	**1086.6**	**2143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90.6	**63.4**	**154**	**31.29**	**37.81**	**34.17**	**6.93**	**4.79**	**5.85**	**1329.6**	**1345.8**	**2675.4**

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of County or place from which insane persons were sent to Asylums during the year ending the 30th September, 1886.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private families by medical certificates.	Total number received from the respective counties into the Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma District	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Brant	2	8	10	1	.....	.....	9	.....
Bruce	5	10	15	.....	12	2	.....	1
Carleton	18	9	27	1	.....	26	.....	.....
Dufferin	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Elgin	3	6	9	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Essex	7	5	12	.....	9	.....	.....	3
Frontenac	19	21	40	1	.....	27	11	1
Grey	7	1	8	2	.....	.....	6	.....
Haldimand	4	6	10	1	.....	1	7	1
Haliburton	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	6	2	8	.....	1	3	4	.....
Hastings	13	8	21	1	.....	19	.....	1
Huron	3	10	13	3	10	....	.....	.....
Kent	3	6	9	.....	8	.....	.....	1
Lambton	5	9	14	.....	12	.....	.....	2
Lanark	13	5	18	.....	1	15	.....	2
Leeds and Grenville	13	5	18	1	.....	16	1	.....
Lennox and Addington	14	6	20	.....	.....	19	.....	1
Lincoln	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Middlesex	9	34	43	2	36	5	.....	.....
Muskoka District	4	3	7	2	.....	1	4	.....
Norfolk	4	2	6	.....	.....	1	4	1
Northumberland and Durham	17	13	30	6	.....	22	.....	2
Ontario	9	10	19	8	.....	8	3	.....
Oxford	6	3	9	.....	6	1	2	.....
Peel	2	5	7	4	.....	.....	1	2
Perth	6	6	12	1	7	2	2	.....
Peterborough	1	3	4	1	.....	2	1	.....
Prescott and Russell	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Prince Edward	7	5	12	1	.....	9	1	1
Renfrew	6	5	11	1	.....	10	.....	.....
Simcoe	24	11	35	2	.....	3	29	1
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	16	8	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Thunder Bay District	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Victoria	1	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Waterloo	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	3	1
Welland	5	9	14	1	.....	.....	11	2
Wellington	3	20	23	3	.....	1	19	.....
Wentworth	5	24	29	.....	.....	4	24	1
York	60	46	106	77	.....	12	7	10
Not classed	11	8	19	12	.....	7	.....	.....
Totals	350	344	694	137	110	248	164	

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1886, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	Patients in Residence.					Total.
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	
Algoma District	2	26	5	4	1	1	.....	11
Brant	10	238	3	18	1	29	.....	51
Bruce	15	204	3	59	3	5	3	73
Carleton	27	367	13	5	80	1	8	107
Dufferin	2	8	3	.....	.....	5	1	9
Elgin	9	237	3	55	.....	3	4	65
Essex	12	170	2	50	1	.....	8	61
Frontenac	40	506	4	5	83	11	3	106
Grey	8	243	33	12	3	24	12	84
Haldimand	10	163	4	9	2	21	7	43
Haliburton	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	8	213	4	8	3	23	7	45
Hastings	21	236	12	10	32	.....	5	59
Huron	13	360	9	69	.....	7	8	93
Kent	9	234	3	51	1	3	8	66
Lambton	14	314	.....	93	1	2	7	103
Lanark	18	246	4	5	53	1	5	68
Leeds and Grenville	18	266	12	4	58	1	4	79
Lennox and Addington	20	167	2	2	44	.....	8	56
Lincoln	11	293	13	7	2	39	1	62
Middlesex	43	744	4	167	4	4	5	184
Muskoka District	7	19	2	.....	1	7	3	13
Nipissing "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	6	158	3	17	2	14	7	43
Northumberland and Durham	30	596	59	10	25	17	11	122
Ontario	19	351	41	7	19	15	9	91
Oxford	9	300	9	61	2	6	3	81
Parry Sound District	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Peel	7	240	25	6	2	5	5	43
Perth	12	280	7	54	3	5	6	75
Peterborough	4	166	20	4	7	6	1	38
Prescott and Russell	6	83	2	1	20	.....	.....	23
Prince Edward	12	107	4	.....	20	1	3	28
Renfrew	11	79	4	.....	26	.....	5	35
Rainy River District	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Simcoe	35	474	29	10	6	88	6	139
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	24	310	7	6	66	2	4	85
Thunder Bay District	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Victoria	3	149	11	5	7	8	3	34
Waterloo	5	215	4	20	.....	18	5	47
Welland	14	164	10	4	1	27	2	44
Wellington	23	420	26	11	1	45	3	86
Wentworth	29	740	25	11	8	83	8	135
York	106	2276	264	32	37	83	30	446
Not classed, unknown, etc	19	377	16	16	46	.....	.....	78
Totals	694	12749	704	909	671	615	218	3117

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	27	36	30	11	104
From 1 to 2 months	17	10	13	39	79
" 2 " 3 "	9	11	8	20	48
" 3 " 4 "	13	5	6	6	30
" 4 " 5 "	5	3	4	4	16
" 5 " 6 "	4	2	3	4	13
" 6 " 7 "	5	5	6	13	29
" 7 " 8 "	1	1	1	1	4
" 8 " 9 "	5	2	3	.....	10
" 9 " 10 "	.....	1	1	4	6
" 10 " 11 "	1	2	1	2	6
" 11 " 12 "	3	1	1	2	7
" 12 " 18 "	6	7	7	9	29
" 18 months to 2 years	1	1	2	1	5
" 2 to 3 years	7	3	10	5	25
" 3 " 4 "	6	3	11	4	24
" 4 " 5 "	2	.....	8	4	14
" 5 " 6 "	1	6	7	5	19
" 6 " 7 "	1	1	10	.....	12
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	9	1	11
" 8 " 9 "	.....	2	6	4	12
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	7	1	8
" 10 " 15 "	4	5	18	4	31
" 15 " 20 "	1	.....	13	4	18
" 20 years and upwards	3	3	63	4	73
Unknown	14	.....	.....	12	26
Total	137	110	248	164	659

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1886.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	10	14	11	9	1	45
From 1 to 2 months	5	11	6	8	.....	30
" 2 " 3 "	10	5	14	17	1	47
" 3 " 4 "	6	6	6	10	1	29
" 4 " 5 "	10	6	43	24	4	87
" 5 " 6 "	2	6	6	14	1	29
" 6 " 7 "	3	10	12	15	3	43
" 7 " 8 "	6	4	5	8	.....	23
" 8 " 9 "	5	6	6	4	3	24
" 9 " 10 "	6	3	6	6	7	28
" 10 " 11 "	28	6	101	9	11	155
" 11 " 12 "	6	6	2	6	.....	20
" 12 " 18 "	26	31	19	40	2	118
" 18 months to 2 years	18	23	19	43	7	110
" 2 to 3 years	49	49	69	44	10	221
" 3 " 4 "	46	50	31	83	10	220
" 4 " 5 "	34	75	34	43	53	239
" 5 " 6 "	20	54	23	51	8	156
" 6 " 7 "	24	53	21	45	13	156
" 7 " 8 "	30	47	19	39	8	143
" 8 " 9 "	44	68	34	2	14	162
" 9 " 10 "	45	30	26	4	31	136
" 10 " 15 "	122	137	56	91	30	436
" 15 " 20 "	60	59	81	.....	.....	200
" 20 years and upwards	89	150	21	.....	.....	260
Total	704	909	671	615	218	3117

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	2				2
From 1 to 2 months	4	3	3	1	11
" 2 " 3 "	7		4	2	13
" 3 " 4 "	4	2	4	4	14
" 4 " 5 "	1	2	2	8	13
" 5 " 6 "	3	3	2	4	12
" 6 " 7 "	2	4	1	2	9
" 7 " 8 "	4	1	1	4	10
" 8 " 9 "		2	3	5	10
" 9 " 10 "		4	1	2	7
" 10 " 11 "	1	2		2	5
" 11 " 12 "	2	4	1	1	8
" 12 " 18 "	3	3	1	5	12
" 18 months to 2 years	1	3	2	1	7
" 2 to 3 years		5	1		6
" 3 " 4 "	1			1	2
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "	1				1
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "		1			1
" 9 " 10 "	1				1
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals	37	39	26	42	144

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month				1	1
From 1 to 2 months	1	1			2
" 2 " 3 "		2		2	4
" 3 " 4 "					
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	2		4
" 5 " 6 "	1		1		2
" 6 " 7 "	2	2			4
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "		1	1		2
" 9 " 10 "		2			2
" 10 " 11 "		1			1
" 11 " 12 "			1		1
" 12 " 18 "		1	2		3
" 18 months to 2 years	1	2	3	1	7
" 2 to 3 years	1	1			2
" 3 " 4 "		1			1
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals	7	15	10	4	36

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	4	2			6
From 1 to 2 months	1	2		1	4
" 2 " 3 "	1	1			2
" 3 " 4 "					
" 4 " 5 "				1	1
" 5 " 6 "			1		1
" 6 " 7 "		1			1
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "		2			2
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 11 "					
" 11 " 12 "					
" 12 " 18 "	1				1
" 18 months to 2 years	2				2
" 2 to 3 years					
" 3 " 4 "					
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "		1			1
" 7 " 8 "	1	1			2
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals	10	10	1	2	23

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	5	1	1	5	.....	12
From 1 to 2 months	2	2	.....	2	.....	6
" 2 " 3 "	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "	3	1	.....	2	.....	6
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	2	1	.....	5
" 5 " 6 "	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
" 6 " 7 "	2	1	.....	2	1	6
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
" 10 " 11 "	2	1	1	.....	.....	4
" 11 " 12 "	1	2	.....	.....	1	4
" 12 " 18 "	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5
" 18 months to 2 years	2	3	2	.....	1	8
" 2 to 3 years	3	1	3	3	1	11
" 3 " 4 "	1	1	1	4	5	12
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	2	5	.....	11
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	.....	3	.....	5
" 6 " 7 "	4	1	1	3	.....	9
" 7 " 8 "	2	2	2	.....	.....	6
" 8 " 9 "	2	.....	1	.....	1	4
" 9 " 10 "	1	1	1	2	1	6
" 10 " 15 "	2	4	2	1	.....	9
" 15 " 20 "	.....	8	4	.....	.....	12
" 20 years and upwards	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Totals	41	39	26	35	11	152

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Acute Mania					1	1
" Melancholia		1				1
Apoplexy		5	2			7
Bilious fever					1	1
Brain, congestion of					1	1
Bright's disease		1				1
Cardiac disease	7					7
Chorea, chronic			1			1
Convulsions	1					1
Diarrhœa	1	1	1			3
" chronic		1				1
Dysentry		2				2
Enteric fever					1	1
Epilepsy		3	2		1	6
Erysipelas			1			1
Exhaustion of acute mania		2				2
" " melancholia				2		2
" " epilepsy	1					1
" " mania	4			5		9
General debility					2	2
" paresis		1	2	2		5
Heart clot		1				1
Hepatic disease					1	1
Inflammation of bowels			1			1
Marasmus	5	4				9
Operation for strangulated hernia		1				1
Paralysis		2		2		4
Paresis	8					8
Peritonitis			1		1	2
Phthisis	8	9	8	12	2	39
Pneumonia		2	1			3
Senile decay, exhaustion and old age	5	2	5	10		22
Strangulation				1		1
Suicide	1		1			2
Shock from injury				1		1
Typhoid fever		1				1
Totals	41	39	26	35	11	152

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Agents	1	9
Architects		2
Actuaries		1
Banker	1	1
Bookkeepers	3	25
Bakers	4	25
Bricklayers	1	11
Butchers	4	32
Blacksmiths	8	92
Brassfinishers		3
Brewers		13
Builders		4
Barbers		10
Broommakers		3
Barristers		3
Bookbinders		1
Brickmakers		3
Bridgetenders		1
Brushmakers		1
Buttonmakers	1	2
Commercial travellers		15
Cabinetmakers	3	14
Consuls		1
Confectioners		6
Coopers	1	27
Carpenters	12	265
Clerks	8	203
Clergymen	1	39
Carriagemakers	1	6
Cooks		9
Carders		5
Captains of steamboats		5
Cigarmakers		6
Customhouse Officers		5
Coppersmiths		1
Cheesemakers		1
Civil Servants	3	5
Clock cleaners		1
Carters	2	5
Contractor		1
Cloth dresser		14
Chiselmaker	1	1
Dyers		3
Domestic servants, all kinds	71	1632
Dressmakers	4	43
Detectives		1
Druggists		18
Engineers	2	30
Editors		4
Farmers	138	2082
Fishermen	1	8
Founders		1
Ferrymen		2
Furriers		1

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Gardeners	3	19
Grocers	2	11
Glassblowers	1	3
Gentlemen	2	26
Glovemakers		1
Gunsmiths		1
Governess	1	1
Hucksters		1
Hatters		1
Hostlers		5
Hunters		1
Harnessmakers		22
Housekeepers	105	2130
Hackdrivers		3
Innkeepers	4	17
Ironmongers		1
Jewellers	1	11
Janitors		2
Journalist		1
Lock-keeper	1	1
Labourers	99	1665
Laundresses	1	5
Ladies	7	58
Lawyers	1	20
Lumbermen		2
Lathers		1
Loomfixer	1	1
Milliners	1	36
Masons	2	56
Machinists	5	45
Matchmakers		2
Millers	1	38
Moulders	4	30
Merchants	7	143
Mechanics	2	41
Music teachers	1	7
Marblecutters		3
Milkmen		1
Millrights		2
Messenger		
No occupation	56	499
Nightwatchmen		1
Nurses		8
Organ-builders	1	2
Pianocase-maker	1	1
Professors of music		10
Plasterers		3

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
Pensioners		5
Photographers		11
Prostitutes		8
Painters	3	67
Printers	1	38
Peddlers		27
Physicians	1	30
Pumpmakers	1	3
Plumbers	1	3
Patternmakers		1
Policemen		1
Private secretary		1
Railway employés	2	17
Spinsters	10	135
Sailors	2	49
Students	5	53
Spinners	2	11
Sisters of Charity		2
Sodawater manufacturers		1
Stonecutters	1	5
Showmen		2
Saddlers		7
Shoemakers	2	145
Seamstresses	4	148
Slaters		1
Soldiers	2	20
Salesmen		1
Surveyors	1	5
Sail and tent-makers		2
Shopkeepers	1	5
Shipbuilders		4
Teachers	5	181
Tinsmiths	2	26
Tavernkeepers		12
Tailors	1	114
Tanners		7
Teamsters	1	7
Tollgate keepers		2
Upholsterers		1
Veterinary surgeon	1	1
Vinegar maker		1
Watchmakers		6
Woodworkers		5
Weavers		23
Wheelwrights		2
Waggonmakers		7
Waiters		5
Unknown or other employments, and idiots	63	1916
Total	694	12749

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on the 30th September, 1886.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	539 03	1023 15	407 18	260 01	93 22
Medical comforts and appliances	39 76	.....	18 08	23 70	.....
Butchers' meat	13060 33	13678 95	11340 67	10097 49	2211 30
Poultry, fish etc	1086 40	1395 91	695 41	1139 10	169 25
Flour, bread, etc	5632 80	6217 51	5387 71	3791 87	2507 13
Butter	4031 57	5619 59	3276 41	3381 14	1078 76
Barley, rice, peas and meal	912 41	726 51	756 10	1371 41	181 07
Tea	2072 41	2021 09	1205 28	1509 90	231 65
Coffee	276 75	439 56	1012 63	665 10	174 59
Cheese	358 42	492 49	96 90	515 20	11 92
Eggs	440 40	348 40	86 26	72 86	98 85
Fruit (dried)	547 33	884 77	341 22	1241 09	78 18
Tobacco and pipes	556 57	964 98	399 09	512 14	83 11
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles	256 03	305 03	244 27	341 13	67 31
Sugar and syrup	3138 41	3206 50	2066 58	2036 76	568 49
Unenumerated groceries	938 03	223 27	7 25	.....	58 29
Fruit and vegetables	1195 53	1540 46	1329 06	1357 19	533 83
Bedding	744 10	3520 41	995 46	1578 27	235 03
Straw for bedding	.....	1114 28	83 88	383 18	162 10
Clothing	2805 04	5989 91	4508 16	3081 59	1297 20
Shoes	322 50	1316 39	621 36	1718 43	488 82
Coal	3617 15	2485 29	8805 63	4285 84	456 22
Wood	1397 33	2687 00	10 00	634 80	3040 48
Gas	1545 67	2450 55	437 58	2287 36	305 50
Oil and candles	144 96	219 97	66 15	23 09	138 98
Matches	3 50	55 10	17 50	41 92	8 74
Brushes, brooms and mops	165 37	440 45	185 93	322 66	77 23
Bath brick, black lead and blacking	14 60	18 65	24 45	8 32	3 74
Soap and other laundry expenses	979 00	1182 83	803 41	1132 54	486 59
Water	5069 53	.....	348 36	1330 51	.....
Ice	120 50	54 00	.....	196 83	20 00
Advertising and printing	.....	306 20	435 80	472 46	117 00
Postage, telegraph and express charges	149 98	470 40	284 81	207 52	58 89
Stationery and library	265 82	772 66	450 94	296 71	75 71
Furniture, renewals and repairs	765 67	3356 79	2873 28	2709 11	417 81
Iron and tinware	393 25	547 30	8 75	549 14	47 03
Crockery and glassware	386 65	907 06	505 70	423 53	81 53
Feed and fodder	1130 63	1873 69	1621 86	2617 59	623 15
Farm stock, implements and repairs thereto	652 05	1691 10	497 86	794 67	195 43
Repairs, ordinary to buildings, etc	1225 40	3171 08	1218 59	2525 70	305 41
Hardware, etc	124 81	1018 81	783 49	203 88	60 90
Paints and oils	596 91	1508 91	436 66	1129 03	55 28
Officers' travelling expenses	2 35	303 75	70 79	164 85	205 10
Elopers, cost of recovering	16 75	.....	23 62	.....	2 00
Freight and duties	5 34	149 29	56 91	182 63	13 55
Amusements	271 86	382 75	252 03	207 71	24 89
Religious instruction	160 00	179 25	.....	.....	.....
Interments	112 00	165 00	76 00	89 50	101 50
Rent	.....	447 54	.....	532 69	1000 39
Incidentals	74 82	274 49	37 47	85 00	17 50
Removal of patients	44 60	.....	34 68	.....	.....
Salaries and wages	28668 23	34730 55	21704 68	20121 77	10107 30
Totals	87058 55	112879 62	77380 99	78654 92	28377 95

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the Estimates and the annual cost per patient under such headings.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	578 79	83	1023 15	1 12	425 26	68	283 71	47	93 22	43
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry, etc	14146 73	20 30	15074 86	16 53	12036 08	19 35	11236 59	18 76	2380 55	11 02
Flour, bread, etc	5632 80	8 09	6217 51	6 82	5387 71	8 66	3791 87	6 33	2507 13	11 61
Butter	4031 57	5 79	5619 59	6 16	3276 41	5 27	3381 14	5 64	1078 76	5 00
Groceries	9496 76	13 62	9612 60	10 54	6215 58	9 99	8265 59	13 80	1553 46	7 19
Fruit and vegetables	1195 53	1 71	1540 46	1 69	1329 06	2 14	1357 19	2 27	533 83	2 47
Bedding, clothing and shoes	3871 64	5 55	11940 99	13 09	6208 86	9 98	6761 47	11 29	2183 15	10 11
Fuel	5014 48	7 20	5172 29	5 67	8815 63	14 17	4920 64	8 21	3496 70	16 19
Gas, oil, etc	1694 13	2 43	2725 62	2 99	521 23	84	2352 37	3 93	453 22	2 10
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1158 97	1 66	1641 93	1 80	1013 79	1 63	1463 52	2 44	567 56	2 63
Furniture and furnishings	1545 57	2 21	4811 15	5 28	3387 73	5 45	3681 78	6 15	546 37	2 53
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1782 68	2 55	3564 79	3 91	2119 72	3 41	3412 26	5 70	818 58	3 79
Repairs and alterations	1947 12	2 80	5698 80	6 25	2438 74	3 92	3553 22	5 93	421 59	1 95
Printing, postage and stationery	415 80	60	1549 26	1 70	1171 55	1 88	976 69	1 63	251 60	1 16
Miscellaneous	808 22	1 15	1956 07	2 14	980 60	1 58	1764 60	2 95	1384 93	6 41
Water supply	5069 53	7 28			348 36	56	1330 51	2 22		
Salaries and wages	28668 23	41 13	34730 55	38 08	21704 68	34 89	20121 77	33 59	10107 30	46 79
Totals	87058 55	124 90	112879 62	123 77	77380 99	124 40	78654 92	131 31	28377 95	131 38

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same.

SUPPLIES.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butcher's Meat, per cwt.					6 00
Flour, per bbl.	4 65	4 21	4 75	4 15	4 75
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf					0 09
Oatmeal, per bbl.	4 25	3 75	4 50	4 35	4 75
Split Peas, per bbl.	4 00		4 25		
Granulated Wheat, per bbl.				4 00	
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb.	0 17	0 17	0 17½	0 17½	0 17
Prime Mess Pork, per bbl.					
Hams, per lb.		0 11½			
Bacon, per lb.		0 08½			
Potatoes, per bush.				0 50	
Apples, per bbl.				2 40	
FUEL.					
Hard Coal, large egg	4 35	5 23	4 07		
" stove size	4 55		4 39	6 00	5 49
" chestnut size		5 45		6 00	
" small egg			4 07		
" egg				5 75	
Soft Coal, for steam	3 49	4 08			
" grates		4 75		5 00	
Hardwood, per cord, green		4 22			
" " dry					2 79

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *Employés* in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	1	1	.....	5
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	1	2	1	8
Storekeepers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	1	7
Stewards	1	.....	1	....	.....	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Engineers, Assistants and Stokers	5	7	3	4	2	21
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	1	1	7
Painters	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Gardeners and Assistants	2	2	2	1	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers	3	3	1	3	1	11
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	2	2	2	10
Stable and Stockkeepers	....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Butchers and Jobbers	.....	1	1	1	....	3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cooks and Kitchen Maids	7	6	3	4	4	24
Laundresses and Assistants	5	5	3	4	2	19
Housemaids	2	8	2	2	5	19
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	7	9	7	6	1	30
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors	6	7	7	6	1	27
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	25	14	12	4	72
Ordinary Female Attendants	20	26	13	13	5	77
Male Night Watchers	3	.....	2	2	2	9
Female Night Watchers	3	3	3	2	1	12
Total	100	125	75	73	37	410

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

Nature and Place of Employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Total.		
	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.
Carpenter's shop	4	638	159	8	2289	286	25	3579	143	4	1248	312	1	310	310	42	8064	192
Tailor's shop	5	1024	204	1	297	297	5	803	160	2	597	298	.....	.....	.....	13	2721	209
Shoemaker's shop	2	180	90	3	593	197	6	1069	178	4	300	125	.....	.....	.....	15	2142	142
Engineer's shop	9	2027	225	4	915	228	7	1909	272	3	951	319	2	676	338	25	6478	259
Blacksmith's shop	1	200	200	.....	.....	.....	1	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	400	200
Mason work	2	358	179	5	1263	252	1	180	180	5	605	121	.....	.....	.....	13	2406	185
Repairing roads	3	250	83	....	.....	.....	20	4386	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	4636	201
Quarrying stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	912	43	.....	.....	.....	21	912	43
Woodyard and coal-shed	14	3392	242	8	2232	277	4	940	240	12	998	83	9	2370	263	47	9932	211
Bakery	2	730	365	4	952	238	4	949	242	2	535	267	.....	.....	.....	12	3166	273
Laundry	15	3210	214	18	4791	266	16	3306	206	27	8386	312	6	1866	311	82	21559	262
Dairy	6	1459	243	3	785	261	6	1598	266	4	1219	304	.....	.....	.....	19	5061	266
Butcher's shop and slaughter-house	3	939	313	5	1181	236	8	2251	281	1	352	352	.....	.....	.....	17	4723	277
Piggery	2	730	365	.....	.....	.....	3	760	253	2	730	365	.....	.....	.....	7	2220	317
Painting	3	665	221	6	1607	268	5	722	144	3	827	275	.....	.....	.....	17	3821	224
Farm	30	8380	279	33	8285	251	29	5371	185	24	5673	232	8	384	48	124	28093	226
Garden and grounds	16	4174	260	34	8577	252	18	2839	157	13	2532	194	3	620	206	84	18742	228
Stable	4	1460	365	7	1974	282	6	1850	308	2	561	280	1	365	365	20	6210	310
Kitchen	17	3420	201	33	9615	291	12	2816	234	13	4102	315	4	1460	365	79	21413	271
Dining-room	56	11728	209	35	10638	303	40	10546	263	24	7990	331	11	4025	365	166	44927	270
Officers' quarters	4	1460	365	.....	.....	.....	5	1304	260	.....	.....	.....	2	730	365	11	3494	317
Sewing	40	6760	169	104	26597	255	74	14320	193	24	7272	303	3	680	226	245	54629	141
Knitting	28	7000	250	197	50362	255	70	16848	240	40	12324	308	22	6428	292	357	92962	260
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	64	11500	180	18	4757	264	14	2553	182	13	3900	300	.....	.....	.....	109	22710	208
Wards and halls	143	26390	184	210	61960	295	162	49037	302	199	68791	345	23	8280	360	737	214458	291
Store-room	4	1252	313	3	616	205	1	300	300	2	623	311	.....	.....	.....	10	2791	279
Not otherwise specified	22	5205	236	233	58869	251	104	24668	237	21	4867	232	2	626	313	382	94235	246
Totals	499	104531	209	972	259155	266	646	155104	240	465	136295	291	97	28820	297	2679	683905	255

Just at the time when it became necessary for the Inspector to begin to write his annual report he was afflicted with an illness, from which he has not yet entirely recovered. Instead, therefore, of writing a detailed report upon the working of the Asylums during the past year and upon the different matters connected with the Asylum system of the Province, he has been obliged to content himself with simply presenting the usual statistical tables, and with commenting upon them very briefly.

SUMMARY OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS.

In the preceding tables, only the insane persons who have been or now are under accommodation in the Provincial Asylums are dealt with. Those who are known to be in residence elsewhere are referred to in some of the statements and tables which follow.

The annexed table shews the number of insane persons known to the Department on the 30th September, 1886, and the places in which they were confined. In the latter part of the table, the number of applications for admission represents the number of insane and idiotic persons who were in their own homes on the date named. For the purpose of comparison, similar information is given in the table for the year 1885:—

Place of Confinement.	30th September, 1885.			30th September, 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	349	345	694	355	349	704
" " London	457	451	908	458	451	909
" " Kingston	255	249	504	321	350	671
" " Hamilton	295	304	599	315	300	615
Total Insane in Asylums	1356	1349	2705	1449	1450	2899
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	119	110	229	116	102	218
Total number in Provincial Asylums	1475	1459	2934	1565	1552	3117
In the Homewood Retreat, Guelph	11	5	16	9	7	16
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	32	1	33	26	.....	26
Insane and Idiotic persons in Common Gaol	69	47	116	54	41	95
Total number of Insane and Idiotic persons under public accommodation	1587	1512	3099	1654	1600	3254
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	2	19	21	.....	33	33
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	16	5	21	3	3	6
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	.....	4	4	3	2	5
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	108	86	194	137	108	245
Total number of Insane and Idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1885 and 1886	1714	1626	3340	1797	1746	3543

A glance at this table will shew that, as regards the position of matters on the 30th September, 1886, as compared with the 30th September, 1885, the number of insane persons in the four Provincial Asylums was 2,899, an increase of 194; that the number of idiots was 218, a decrease of 11; that the total population of the Asylums was 3,117, an increase of 183; that the population of

the Homewood Retreat remained unchanged, viz: 16; that the insane convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary numbered 26, a decrease of 7; and that the total number of insane and idiotic persons in public institutions was 3,254, an increase of 155. Coming now to the latter part of the table it will be seen that the insane in private families numbered 44, a decrease of 3, and the idiots numbered 245, an increase of 51; and that the total number of persons known to the Department was 3,543, an increase of 203.

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums, and how they were occupied, on the 30th September, 1886, the close of the official year:—

Asylums.	Number of Beds.			Number in Residence on 30th September, 1886.			Number of Vacancies.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Toronto Asylum	354	349	703	355	349	704	.....	.....	.....
London "	452	452	904	458	451	909	.....	.....	.....
Kingston "	327	363	690	321	350	671	6	13	19
Hamilton "	320	305	625	315	300	615	5	5	10
Orillia "	99	111	210	116	102	218	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1552	1580	3132	1565	1552	3117	11	18	29

It is thus shewn that in the Toronto Asylum the accommodation is the same as on the corresponding day of the preceding year, and that there was one more patient in residence than there was actually room for.

The number of beds in the London Asylum remains unchanged. At the close of the year there were under treatment 5 more patients than there were beds for.

The Kingston Asylum could on the 30th September, 1885, accommodate 504 patients. It can now receive 690. The increase of 186 beds is accounted for by the opening of the Regiopolis Branch with a capacity of 150, and by the completion of the improvements mentioned in the last report, by which the accommodation of the main Asylum has been increased by 36 beds. In the Kingston Asylum there were 19 vacancies at the close of the year.

The Hamilton Asylum can now accommodate 320 men and 305 women, total 625, instead of 296 men and 315 women, total 611 as at the close of 1885. The increase in capacity was the result of a rearrangement of beds in the main building and in the East House. At the close of the year there were vacancies for 10 patients.

The number of beds in Orillia Asylum was 10 less on the 30th September, 1886, than on the same day of 1885. The cottage there had become overcrowded, and when certain of the patients were transferred to the Regiopolis Branch of the Kingston Asylum, it was determined to reduce the capacity of the Cottage by 10 beds.

During 1886, the capacity of the Asylums was increased from 2,942 to 3,132 beds, a difference of 190.

Movements of Asylum Population.

Admissions.

Table No. 1, which will be found on pages 4 and 5, sets forth the movements of the entire Asylum population during the year. It shews that on the 1st October, 1885, the lunatics in the Asylums numbered 2,705, and that during the year 519 additional patients were admitted, making the total number of lunatics under treatment 3,224, an increase of 96, as compared with the previous year. Also that 35 idiots were admitted to the Orillia Asylum, making altogether 554 persons admitted to the Provincial Asylums, and a total of 3,488 persons cared for therein during the year.

The following summaries shew the nationalities, etc., of the persons admitted to the Asylums during the year under report, as well as of those admitted in the preceding years since 1841:—

Social State.	Admissions of the year.	Total Admissions.
Married	234	6291
Unmarried	320	6458
	554	12749
Nationalities.		
Canadian	329	5474
English	63	1773
Irish	75	3079
Scotch	37	1327
United States	16	383
Other Countries, and unknown	34	713
	554	12749
Religious Denominations.		
Church of England	99	3121
Roman Catholic	116	2815
Presbyterian	113	2648
Methodist	133	2389
Other denominations, and unknown	93	1776
	554	12749

Discharges.

Table No. 1, also shews that the number of insane persons discharged from the four Asylums as recovered, improved and unimproved, was 204. The percentage of cures to the number of patients admitted was as under:—

Toronto Asylum	28.24
London "	35.45
Kingston "	20.63
Hamilton "	27.63

As compared with 1885 the percentage is very much decreased in each Asylum. It may partly be accounted for by the fact that during a portion of the year, the pressure on the Asylum accomodation was relaxed for a short time by the opening of the Regiopolis Branch, and consequently instead of only acute and urgent cases of insanity being admitted, as is the rule when Asylum space is nearly exhausted, more persons whose insanity had reached a chronic stage were received. A reference to Table No. 2 on pages 6 and 7 will shew that only in one other year, viz., 1880, was the percentage of recoveries as low as in 1886. That table also shews the result of Asylum operations during another quinquennial period. As regards recoveries, the percentage is higher during the five years ending in 1886, that in the similar period ending in 1881.

Probational Discharges.

The statement annexed shews the number of persons to whom probational leave was granted, and the result thereof. It will be noticed that 48.25 per cent. of these persons completely recovered, and were finally discharged :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	74	69	143
Discharged, recovered	33	35	68	.....	.....	.....
" improved	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	7	17	24	.....	.....	.....
Out on probation on 30th September, 1886.....	21	9	30	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	74	69	143

Deaths.

The deaths in the Insane Asylums numbered 141, and in the Idiot Asylum, 11, making a total of 152. The percentage of deaths in each Asylum, to the total population, is shewn hereunder :—

Toronto Asylum	.....	4.93
London "	.....	3.83
Kingston "	.....	3.45
Hamilton "	.....	4.58
Orillia "	(Idiot)	4.16

With the exception of Toronto and Kingston, each Asylum shews a decreased percentage of deaths. Table No. 2, before referred to, shews that, in 1886, the death rate in the Lunatic Asylums was lower than in any other of the preceding

nine years. The actual number of deaths, too, was the lowest for seven years. Table No. 2 further shews that the death rate, in the five years ending 1886, was lower than in the preceding five years.

Table No. 11, on page 16, shews the diseases, etc., which caused the death of the 152 persons who died.

Two cases of suicide will be noticed, one occurring in the Toronto Asylum, and one in the Kingston Asylum. The former occurred in the early morning of March 26th. The patient took a small silk handkerchief, and, making a slip noose in it, drew it so tightly round her neck with her hands as to cause strangulation. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury acquitted the Asylum authorities of any blame. The other suicide was that of a patient in the Kingston Asylum. He, with many others, was out in the grounds. He succeeded in evading the attendants in charge of the party, and reached the beach, and threw himself into the water. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned to the effect that the Asylum authorities were to blame. As this verdict cast a slur upon the general management of the Asylum, I made special enquiry into the manner in which this patient had been guarded. There was every evidence that the medical officers of the Asylum had warned the supervisors and attendants that the patient was of suicidal tendencies, and that this warning was disregarded by the attendant in whose immediate charge the patient was. This attendant was dismissed from the Asylum service.

In the table just above referred to, a death under the heading of "Strangulation" is recorded. This death should really have been returned by the Asylum as a suicide. The patient, who killed himself, had been in the Hamilton Asylum for several years, and had not shewn suicidal tendencies. On the evening of his death, a concert was to take place in the Asylum, but he asked leave to go to bed instead of attending it, as he did not feel well. Whilst the concert was in progress, he was visited by the night attendant, and found to be in bed, but when the attendant returned with the other patients to see them to bed, the suicide was found lying on his back on the floor with life extinct. He had tied his braces to the steam pipe, and then looped them round his neck, and, by pushing his body from the wall with his feet, had succeeded in strangling himself. The coroner enquired into the circumstances, but did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest.

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed :—

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1886.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
Moral.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		1	1	7	24	31
Religious excitement				20	19	39
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1	2	3	13	13	16
Love affairs, including seduction		1	1	3	3	6
Mental anxiety, "worry"				7	5	12
Fright and nervous shocks				2	6	8
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	4	1	5	7		7
Intemperance, sexual				1		1
Venereal disease	1		1	2		2
Self-abuse, sexual	5		5	36	2	38
Over-work	3		3	6	4	10
Sunstroke				5	2	7
Accident or injury				7		7
Pregnancy		3	3		4	4
Puerperal		1	1		12	12
Lactation		2	2		2	2
Puberty and change of life					6	6
Uterine disorders					6	6
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy	3	3	6	7	5	12
Other forms of brain disease	1		1		1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	5	1	6	8	8	16
Fevers	2		2	2	3	5
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	12	20	32			
With other combined cause not ascertained	82	79	161			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	11	20	31	11	20	31
Unknown	214	181	395	200	180	380
Total	344	315	659	344	315	659

As has been previously explained, this table is not of much value. It is made up from the "history" of each patient, and that history is often written out either by persons not well versed in the facts of the case, or by those desirous of concealing the most important particulars.

Increase of Asylum Population.

Year.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died and Eloped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	519	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	154	29.67

It will be seen that the residuum of patients was very large in 1886, being a number representing 29.67 per cent of the admissions. The remarks made in reference to the discharges from the Asylum also apply in explanation of this large residuum, which is further accounted for by the low death rate.

Employment of Patients.

ASYLUM.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of all patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto Asylum	831	499	254428	104531	41.10
London "	1018	972	332911	259155	77.84
Kingston "	752	646	227193	155104	68.26
Hamilton "	763	465	218732	136295	62.32
Totals	3364	2582	1033264	655085	63.40

Every total in the above table shews an increase as compared with the table included in my report of last year. The number of patients who worked has risen from 2,311 to 2,582; the number of days worked rose from 580,627 to 655,085, and the percentage of days worked on the collective stay from 58.74 to 63.40. When it is remembered what a very important place regular work now takes in Asylum treatment, this table shews a very satisfactory state of affairs, and indicates that the Asylum authorities are fully alive to the desirability o

providing employment for the patients, and of persuading as many as are capable of doing so, to take their share of it.

In the Hamilton Asylum a shoe-shop has been established, and a large proportion of the footwear required by the patients is now made in the Asylum.

The brush-shop in the Kingston Asylum has proved a great success. The work is light and well suited to the class of persons employed in it. There is a sufficient output not only to supply the wants of the Kingston Asylum, but those of the other Asylums also.

Asylum Expenditure.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it.

ASYLUM.	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
Toronto Asylum	91736 11	87058 55		4677 56
London "	107822 95	112879 62	5056 67	
Kingston "	65185 79	77380 99	12195 20	
Hamilton "	72815 26	78654 92	5839 66	
Orillia "	26885 85	28377 95	1492 10	
Totals	364445 96	384352 03	24583 63	4677 56
Actual increase		19906 07		

As compared with the expenditure of 1885, that of 1886 shews an increase of $19,906.07. In my last annual report when commenting on the large decrease in the expenditure for 1885, I stated that "it sometimes happens that expenditures have been too much curtailed towards the close of the year, and the stock of supplies in store allowed to run unduly low, and that when this occurs the equilibrium is restored in the following year." This is in part an explanation of the increase in the expenditures of 1886 as compared with 1885. Then it must be remembered that the average *daily* population of the Asylums was greater in 1886 by 106, which would alone account for an increase of some $10,000, and also that a higher price had to be paid for flour and certain other supplies.

The increase in cost in 1886 would have been larger had all the coal required in the Asylums been delivered, as is usual, before the 30th September, but as this could not be done, the cost for coal next year will appear unusually large.

Notwithstanding the total increase in cost of Asylum maintenance, the average weekly cost per patient was but six cents higher than in 1885, and it

was eleven cents lower than in 1884. The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient in each of the Asylums during 1885 and 1886, together with the average daily population :—

ASYLUMS.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1885.			Year ending 30th Sept., 1886.		
	Daily average population.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.	Daily average population.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.
		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Toronto Asylum	700	131 05	2 56	697	124 90	2 40
London "	909	118 61	2 28	912	123 77	2 38
Kingston "	505	129 08	2 48	622	124 40	2 39
Hamilton "	594	122 58	2 39	599	131 31	2 52
Orillia "	232	115 88	2 23	216	131 38	2 52
Totals	2940	123 96	2 38	3046	127 15	2 44

The increase per patient in Hamilton is more apparent than real, it simply shewing a return to a normal expenditure.

The greater *per capita* cost in Orillia is principally due to an increase in the cost of the fuel supply, and to the reduction in the daily average population, which, while not sufficiently large to allow of any reduction of staff, is quite large enough to affect the average cost. Then, again, the cost in 1885 was unusually low. In 1884 it was $2.37 per week, $123.53 per annum.

In Table No. 15 will be found a statement of the prices paid for supplies under contract. The extent of Asylum purchases, and the amount expended under contract and in the open market, together with the amount paid in salaries and wages, are shewn in the following summary :—

1. Goods and supplies bought under the contract system	$87,344 23	
2. Cattle bought by Government buyers and slaughtered at Government slaughter-houses	45,462 24	
3. Services, etc., for which tenders could not be asked, such as Water, Gas, Repairs, Amusements, Stationery, etc	56,360 33	
4. Dry Goods, Groceries, and supplies purchased in open market	79,852 70	
5. Salaries and Wages	115,332 53	
		$384,352 03

This sum of $384,352.03 represents the total expenditure for the maintenance of the five Asylums of the Province, but, to arrive at the net cost, there should be deducted the revenues received from paying patients, which amounted in the year just closed to $53,930.05, as shewn in the summary which follows :—

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	250	$31,584 96
" " London	121	11,057 34
" " Kingston	59	5,007 36
" " Hamilton	63	4,544 29
" " Orillia	23	1,736 10
	516	$53,930 0

Deducting the above sum from the gross cost of the Asylums for maintenance, the net cost is found to be $330,421.98, or $108.47 per patient annually.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year:—

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872	139	19255 80	5219 50	.....
" " 1873	171	16660 61	.....	2595 19
" " 1874	182	20035 77	3375 15	.....
" " 1875	231	21875 92	1840 15	.....
" " 1876	256	21175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877	323	28093 58	6917 65	.....
" " 1878	334	30103 75	2010 17	.....
" " 1879	343	32898 26	2794 51	.....
" " 1880	387	37653 81	4755 55	.....
" " 1881	414	41066 54	3412 73	.....
" " 1882	475	43937 64	2871 10	.....
" " 1883	538	59922 59	15984 95	.....
" " 1884	496	48135 18	.....	11787 41
" " 1885	509	49620 93	1485 75	.....
" " 1886	516	53930 05	4309 12	.....

Asylum Accommodation.

The new building in connection with the Hamilton Asylum, referred to in my last report, is now in course of construction, and, it is hoped, that a portion of it at least will be occupied by next autumn.

The wings of the new Asylum at Orillia are also being erected, but the progress, so far, with them has been very slow.

HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

Annual Statistical Report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1886.

INSANE BRANCH.

	Male.	Female.	tal.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1885				11	5	16
Admitted during year	9	10	19	9	10	19
Total number under treatment during year				20	15	35
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	2	5	7			
As improved	3	3	6			
As unimproved	3		3			
Total number of discharges during year	8	8	16			
Died	3		3	11	8	19
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1886				9	7	16
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				31	24	55
" discharged	19	17	36			
" died	3		3	22	17	39
" remaining, 30th September, 1886				9	7	16

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1885				8	2	10
Admitted during the year	19	4	23	19	4	23
Total number under treatment				27	6	33
Discharges during the year				11	1	12
Remaining on October 1st, 1886				16	5	21
Total number admitted since the opening				48	11	59
Discharged				32	6	38
Died						
Remaining October 1st, 1886				16	5	21

APPENDIX TO THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC,

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON AND ORILLIA.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to present the Forty-sixth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum, ending the 30th day of September, 1886.

Eight hundred and thirty-one patients were under treatment during the year. At the close of the Asylum year there were 704 in residence. During the year thirty-one patients were transferred to Kingston Asylum; fifty-five were discharged during the same period. Of the 137 admitted, fifty-seven were sent from the gaols of the Toronto Asylum District and eighty were received by the ordinary process of medical certificates.

Recoveries.

Our recoveries during the year were thirty-seven patients. The number is less than usual. In looking over the histories of those admitted during the year it is found that a large proportion consisted of chronic epileptics, paretics, and even the paralytical found their way here from our gaols. We cannot cure such unless the age of miracles should return and our medical staff could be Divinely endowed. Under this heading the classification is, of necessity, very defective. No two asylum officers can agree in every case what recovery means, and at what stage of convalescence it may be said to have taken place. The same person in some asylums has been known to have been discharged as recovered several times during one year. A dozen or so of such persons during a year swell very materially the recovery list, but very unfairly.

Deaths.

Our death rate is below the average, being not quite five per cent. of the total number under treatment. Taking one year with another, the usual average is in the neighbourhood of seven per cent. Some of those who died were very aged. One was eighty-two years of age; another was eighty-six at death; a third was eighty; a fourth was seventy-three, and one reached the good old age of eighty-eight years before death. One patient who died at the age of fifty-nine years, had been an inmate of this Asylum for nearly twenty-four years.

There was a most determined suicide in the early morning of March 26th. It was accomplished by the patient taking a small silk handkerchief and making a slip noose in it, and placing it round her neck. She drew it so tightly round her neck, with her hands, as to cause strangulation. The inquest acquitted any one of blame.

Refractory Wards.

In justice to myself the unsatisfactory condition of our over-crowded refractory wards is again stated, so as to show the urgency of something being done to put them in such a condition as will not jeopardize the health and lives of this class. It was shewn in my report of 1885 that it was found necessary to put dangerous patients together into large dormitories, and that even rooms intended for one patient each had two in such with unsafe propensities. Besides these single rooms, we have in each of these wards five associate dormitories containing from six to sixteen beds each. That is to say, our worst and most dangerous patients must sleep together in such numbers. These refrac-

tory wards contain sixty-two beds each, and only eighteen single bedrooms for the use of 124 of the worst and most filthy of our patients. I fear that at some time trouble will occur at night under existing circumstances, unless some structural changes are made and more single bedrooms are provided. To remove this difficulty, one of two methods might be adopted. Firstly, single dormitories might be added in a wing to each of our cottages, and these could be turned into refractory cottages capable of holding about fifty patients in each. Plain and substantial brick structures need not cost over $12,000 for each. All the sitting-rooms, closets, kitchens, nurses' rooms, and heating appliances are now in operation in the existing buildings. Secondly, to remove to one or more of the other provincial Asylums our refractory patients as they accumulate, where special structures for this class have been erected.

The first plan proposed would possibly be the more satisfactory, and were it adopted, a great source of anxiety to me would be removed. At any rate, my duty has been done in showing the danger of the existing state of things in my annual reports for several years past, and the responsibility for untoward results flowing from this condition cannot any longer lie on my shoulders.

Another advantage would result from turning our cottages into refractory wards, which was pointed out in my Annual Report of 1880, and which is worthy of reproduction : "A good deal of discussion has been going on during the past year in some of the newspapers in respect to some of the noises emanating from the Asylum. Our refractory wards and verandahs connected therewith are at the top of the building in front. On account of this elevated position, no doubt, some noises are heard at times, such as loud talking or singing, possibly not of the most melodious nature ; not more so, however, than has existed continuously since the erection of the Asylum. No houses are nearer to the building now than have been for at least twenty-five years past, so these noises are not a new disturbance. The inmates were never complained of until those financially interested in city property, saw in their removal and in the buildings being converted into other use, a possibility of a rise of real estate in our neighbourhood. When this idea took possession of some speculators' minds, it was necessary to show that the Asylum was a veritable nuisance and its removal a necessity. The nuisances are without more than within. To put the most susceptible of our patients out of reach of these noisy neighbours, it would be easy, and not expensive, to convert the cottages into refractory wards. The quiet patients, who are now in these detached buildings, could be transferred to the main Asylum, and the excitable inmates could be removed to thesemore secluded erections. The additions proposed would not be costly, and would not only increase our accommodation, but greatly add to the security so necessary in any asylum."

It is to be hoped that the excuse of possible removal in the near future will not hinder any improvements to be made which are of immediate necessity. Whatever changes may take place, they are not those which can be brought about under any circumstances for at least a dozen years to come.

Table 2.

In this table it will be seen that, although the total population of this Asylum since its existence is not far from 6,500, yet no *infidels*, *widows*, *Quakers* nor *Mennonites* have been admitted as insane. So runs the record in respect to our admissions. It is not to be inferred from this statement that these classes are totally exempt from insanity, but rather that the classification is faulty and has been from the beginning. These omissions are not of much moment, yet it may be well to state that widows and infidels, especially, are not by virtue of their condition and belief exempt from mental alienation. Were the widows thus protected, it would not hinder the majority from braving the risk of re-entering the married state, nor would it hinder an infidel from accepting a positive religious belief when his responsibility thereunto has been thoroughly forced upon his mind and conscience. In such positive changes the possibilities are to such of secondary importance. It need scarcely be added that the omission of these classes from our statistics has no significance, as all these persons are counted under headings of a more general class.

Restraint.

We have again to record that no restraint or seclusion has been resorted to during the year. After several years' trial of the non-restraint system, the conviction is forced upon me that the cases are very exceptional in which either method need be adopted. Patients come to us in irons and camisoles, but when these are removed and the most maniacal allowed comparative personal freedom, it is pleasing to see how soon such quiet down. The animal instincts revolt against restraint.

Amusements.

We have been very fortunate in having so many friends among the church choirs and musicians of the city. For many years past our concerts and entertainments have been numerous and of a high standard. No one but attendants and patients can tell of how great enjoyment and benefit these pleasant evenings are. They make delightful breaks into the daily monotony of the wards, at a time of year when outdoor exercise and walks cannot be indulged in to the same extent as in summer. The unanimous heartfelt thanks of our entire population are given to these good friends, who have helped to shed sunshine into so much that is necessarily gloomy and despondent. In addition to these concerts we had the usual weekly dances, picnics, sleigh-rides and visit to the Show.

1. Concert by Choir of Parliament St. Methodist Church; Mr. T. C. Hutchinson, secretary.
2. " " Bloor St. Methodist Church; Mr. H. Blight, conductor.
3. " Cottage Meetings Choir; Mr. H. C. Dixon, leader.
4. Christmas Entertainment under the direction of our Matron.
5. Concert by Metropolitan Methodist Church Choir; Mr. C. D. Daniels, secretary.
6. " Knox College Glee Club; Mr. J. A. McDonald, secretary.
7. " Choir of Dundas St. Methodist Church; kindness of Rev. T. Cullen.
8. " Madame Stuttaford and pupils.
9. Concert by Choir of Berkeley St. Methodist Church; Mr. W. M. Wickett, secretary.
10. Concert by Choir of St. Mary's R. C. Church; kindness of Rev. Vic.-Gen. Rooney.
11. " " Holy Trinity Church: A. R. Blackburn, conductor.
12. " " Bloor St. Methodist Church; Mr. H. Blight, conductor.
13. Concert by Choir of Bathurst St. Methodist Church; kindness of Rev. J. M. Milner.
14. Concert by Choir of Bloor St. Baptist Church; Mrs. Wright, conductor.
15. " " St. Philip's Church; Mr. J. T. Jones, conductor.
16. " Commercial Travellers' Glee Club; Mr. Warrington, conductor.
17. " Madame Stuttaford and pupils.
18. " Queen St. Methodist Church Choir; Mr. J. B. Baxter, conductor.
19. Entertainment by Burns Encampment, Sons of Scotland.
20. Concert by West End Christian Temperance Choir: Mr. George Ward, conductor.
21. " Metropolitan Church Choir; Mr. C. D. Daniels, conductor.
22. " Bond St. Congregational Church Choir: Mr. J. G. Lawson, conductor.
23. " Central Presbyterian Church Choir; Miss Sara Dallas, secretary.
24. " Mr. T. Claxton, orchestra and friends.
25. " Jarvis St. Baptist Church Choir; Mr. E. R. Doward, conductor.
26. Concert by Choir of Denison Ave. Presbyterian Church; Miss McGregor conductor.
27. Concert by Prof. Chas. Bohner and friends.

Resignations and Appointments.

Miss Christie resigned her position on May 20th, after several years' service. Her resignation was received with regret, but as it took place in order to enable her to enter into more amicable relations elsewhere, it is evident our loss was her gain. Miss Bastedo, Assistant Matron, was promoted to the position of Matron. Miss Corley, who had occupied the position of Supervisor of our 1st Superior Private Ward for several years, was promoted to that of Assistant Matron. The promotions were thus in regular order, as is fair they should be in every case, unless there are strong reasons to make exceptions to the rule.

Pay Wards.

Our receipts from friends of private patients should have been for the year $34,450; out of that amount $31,536 have been paid in, leaving $3,914 to collect.

Farm.

Now that the Asylum farm is no longer at our disposal it is to be hoped that the necessity of procuring land for farming purposes will receive consideration. It would be a matter of regret were there no way of utilizing the work of at least eighty male patients, who are accustomed to do such work as is needed in a garden or on a farm. Our outdoor work is better than is a gymnasium for health and recreation. For ten years we have been endeavouring to procure the Government farm at Mimico, but without success. Now, such a place is an absolute necessity on the low ground of economy. The sixty acres which has been taken from us yielded annually produce amounting to an average of $6,400 at market rates. This amount will require to be added yearly to our maintenanee without a farm.

It is satisfactory to me to be able to record, that with few exceptions, the hundred and one persons employed in connection with this Institution have performed their several duties to my satisfaction.

I have to thank the Medical Staff, as well as the other officers, for their conscientious efforts to second my endeavours in keeping up the efficiency of our organization.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1886.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1885	.....	.....	.....	349	345	694
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	31	26	57			
" Medical Certificate	34	46	80	65	72	137
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	414	417	831
Discharges during year :—						
As not insane	1	.....	1			
" recovered	17	20	37			
" improved	3	4	7			
" unimproved	5	5	10			
Total number of discharges during year	26	29	55			
Died	23	18	41			
Transferred to Kingston Asylum	10	21	31	59	68	127
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1886	.....	.....	.....	355	349	704
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	3192	2882	6074
" discharged	1687	1538	3225			
" died	788	661	1449			
" eloped	53	11	64			
" transferred	309	323	632	2837	2533	5370
" remaining, 30th September, 1886	.....	.....	.....	355	349	704

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1885, to 30th September, 1886.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 16th July, 1886).	359	349	708
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 3rd November, 1885)	340	327	667
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	128645	125783	254428
Daily average population	352.45	344.61	697.06

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married, Widowed	30	41	71	1433	1819	3252
Single	35	31	66	1759	1063	2822
Total	65	72	137	3192	2882	6074
Religion.						
Presbyterians	14	11	25	707	659	1366
Episcopalians	17	17	34	926	819	1745
Methodists	14	16	30	551	512	1063
Baptists	4	8	12	49	52	101
Congregationalists	1	2	3	27	41	68
Roman Catholics	10	8	18	682	588	1270
Other denominations	5	6	11	193	176	369
Not reported	.....	4	4	57	35	92
Total	65	72	137	3192	2882	6074
Nationalities.						
English	10	11	21	547	457	1004
Irish	8	11	19	924	874	1798
Scotch	7	5	12	403	370	773
Canadian	33	41	74	1088	990	2078
United States	3	2	5	111	104	215
Other Countries	3	1	4	105	77	182
Unknown	1	1	2	14	10	24
Total	65	72	137	3192	2882	6074

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	4	12
Brant		1	1	44	45	89
Bruce				19	9	28
Carleton		1	1	64	51	115
Central Prison				15		15
Dufferin	1		1	4		4
Elgin				26	21	47
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac		1	1	96	66	162
Grey	1	1	2	75	60	135
Haldimand		1	1	25	23	48
Haliburton	1		1	1		1
Halton				72	57	129
Hastings	1		1	64	54	118
Huron	2	1	3	51	48	99
Kent				21	20	41
Lambton				25	21	46
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	57	47	104
Lennox and Addington				23	15	38
Lincoln				92	80	172
Mercer Reformatory		2	2		4	4
Middlesex	2		2	72	67	139
Muskoka District		2	2	4	6	10
Nipissing District					1	1
Norfolk				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	1	5	6	227	205	432
Ontario	4	4	8	118	110	228
Oxford				29	34	63
Peel	2	2	4	104	92	196
Perth	1		1	42	38	80
Peterborough		1	1	67	58	125
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward		1	1	26	25	51
Renfrew		1	1	4	7	11
Simcoe		2	2	109	113	222
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				58	56	114
Victoria	1	1	2	40	37	77
Waterloo	1		1	44	43	87
Welland		1	1	42	42	84
Wellington	2	1	3	126	129	255
Wentworth				217	191	408
York, including the City of Toronto	41	36	77	919	889	1808
Not classed	3	7	10	68	29	97
Total admissions	65	72	137	3192	2882	6074

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Brant	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	11	1	12
Central Prison	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Dufferin	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Essex	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	22	12	34
Grey	1	.....	1	33	7	40
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Halton	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	16	13	29
Huron	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Kent	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	10	5	15
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory	.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	.....	1	1	36	13	49
Ontario	1	1	2	31	10	41
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Peel	1	.....	1	19	3	22
Perth	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	20	5	25
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	12	3	15
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	26	11	37
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	12	3	15
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	38	8	46
York	27	19	46	189	102	291
Not classed	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Total admissions	31	26	57	619	254	873

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
5801	M. A. P.	F	August 18th, 1884	October 22nd, 1885	Recovered.
5930	J. W.	M	September 5th, 1885	" 31st, "	"
5917	E. L. B.	F	July 31st, 1885	November 3rd, "	"
5118	L. T.	F	September 25th, 1878	" 4th, "	Unimproved.
5887	M. C. G.	F	May 7th, 1885	" 10th, "	Improved.
5886	A. D.	M	May 1st, 1885	" 14th, "	Recovered.
5929	J. G.	M	September 2nd, 1885	" 14th, "	"
5932	T. E. R.	M	September 14th, 1885	" 14th, "	"
5823	J. N.	M	October 2nd, 1884	" 25th, "	Unimproved.
5943	W. M.	M	October 20th, 1885	December 7th, "	"
5931	I. M.	F	September 14th, 1885	January 1st, 1886	Recovered.
5918	A. S. E.	F	August 3rd, 1885	" 2nd, "	"
5906	M. H.	F	June 23rd, 1885	" 5th, "	"
5990	A. J.	F	January 7th, 1886	" 18th, "	"
5961	M. S.	M	November 13th, 1885	" 20th, "	"
5974	E. H.	F	November 20th, 1885	" 21st, "	"
5708	F. McL.	F	January 9th, 1884	" 26th, "	Improved.
5759	N. B.	M	May 1st, 1884	February 1st, "	"
5994	J. R.	M	January 21st, 1886	" 11th, "	Recovered.
6000	W. B. M.	M	January 30th, 1886	March, 5th, "	"
5796	M. McK.	F	August 4th, 1884	" 8th, "	Unimproved.
5324	R. B.	M	January 25th, 1881	" 30th, "	Recovered.
5935	J. M.	F	September 17th, 1885	" 31st, "	Improved.
5983	J. W.	M	December 12th, 1885	April 10th, "	Recovered,
5902	J. S.	M	June 15th, 1885	" 17th, "	"
6004	J. R.	M	February 17th, 1886	May 4th, "	"
5893	J. F.	M	May 28th, 1875	" 21st, "	"
6018	E. M.	F	April 1st, 1886	" 23rd, "	"
6012	E. McG.	F	March 18th, 1886	" 23rd, "	"
5941	M. B.	F	October 11th, 1885	" 24th, "	"
5993	J. F.	F	January 19th, 1886	" 29th, "	Improved.
5903	J. A. B.	M	June 16th, 1885	June 1st, "	Recovered.
6022	N. F.	M	April 17th, 1886	" 7th, "	Improved.
6036	H. J.	M	May 29th, 1886	" 13th, "	Unimproved.
5942	S. C. G.	F	October 17th, 1885	" 13th, "	Recovered.
5988	R. A. S.	M	December 31st, 1885	" 16th, "	Improved.
6039	J. B. G.	F	June 11th, 1886	" 21st, "	Unimproved.
5970	A. G.	F	November 16th, 1885	" 21st, "	Recovered.
6041	G. F. L.	M	June 17th, 1886	" 25th, "	Unimproved.
5992	L. P.	F	January 13th, 1886	July 5th, "	Recovered.
6033	M. H.	F	May 24th, 1886	" 5th, "	"
6023	W. K.	M	April 30th, 1886	" 15th, "	"
5836	M. I. A.	F	November 14th, 1884	" 20th, "	"
6025	C. T.	M	May 6th, 1886	August 10th, "	"
6013	M. A. W.	F	March 19th, 1886	" 21st, "	Recovered.
6010	M. W.	F	March 5th, 1886	" 25th, "	"
5637	A. B.	F	June 11th, 1883	" 28th, "	"
6062	D. W.	M	August 23rd, 1886	September 9th, "	Not insane.
5998	J. O. S.	M	January 27th, 1886	" 17th, "	Recovered.
5925	F. A.	F	August 22nd, 1885	" 18th, "	"
5884	C. B.	F	April 25th, 1885	" 18th, "	"
4740	J. K. McE.	M	November 27th, 1876	" 18th, "	"
6059	R. W.	F	September 17th, 1886	" 18th, "	Unimproved.
6047	F. S.	M	July 6th, 1886	" 28th, "	"
5920	A. B.	F	August 6th, 1885	" 29th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1886.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
5662	H. C.....	F	82	October 4, 1885.	2	1	27	Old Age.
5126	G. B.....	M	34	" 20, "	6	11	28	Paresis.
5790	J. L.....	M	46	" 28, "	1	3	6	Cardiac Disease.
5909	A. G. F..	M	57	November 1, "	.....	3	22	Paresis.
5928	M. A. A..	F	21	December 4 "	.....	3	8	Exhaustion of Mania.
5573	A. M	M	41	" 10, "	2	10	20	Paresis.
5855	M. O'F...	M	86	" 11, "	.....	11	4	Old Age.
5975	E. J. C...	F	28	" 12, "	.....	.....	22	Exhaustion of Mania.
5024	D. H.....	M	28	" 31, "	7	7	13	Cardiac Disease.
5615	N. F.....	F	88	January 2, 1886.	2	8	12	Old Age.
5162	S. B.....	F	67	" 2, "	6	11	16	Marasmus.
5870	J. L.....	F	66	" 10, "	.....	10	13	Marasmus.
5323	J. K.....	F	64	" 11, "	4	11	18	Phthisis.
5871	W. H. V..	M	53	" 9, "	.....	10	7	Paresis.
4108	G. M.....	M	(?)	" 12, "	12	3	16	Marasmus.
5968	J. D.....	F	43	" 19, "	.....	2	3	Paresis.
4908	E. J. C...	F	46	" 24, "	.....	6	22	Marasmus.
5087	I. B.....	M	30	" 31, "	7	5	28	Phthisis.
5911	J. S. M...	M	22	February 2, "	.....	6	22	Phthisis.
5750	C. McM..	F	29	" 22, "	1	10	1	Epileptic Convulsions.
5543	S. W.....	F	73	March 22, "	3	4	12	Old Age.
5946	A. A.....	F	48	" 26, "	.....	4	26	Suicide.
6014	J. W. C..	M	22	April 3, "	.....	.....	6	Cardiac Disease.
6006	S. W.....	F	25	" 12, "	.....	1	21	Diarrhœa.
4158	A. B.....	M	36	" 16, "	12	2	6	Phthisis.
6011	W. McC..	M	80	" 18, "	.....	1	6	Cardiac Disease.
6016	W. S.....	M	58	" 19, "	.....	.....	20	Cardiac Disease.
5989	W. M. M.	M	35	June 5, "	.....	5	.....	Paresis.
5875	J. M. G..	M	33	" 10, "	1	2	10	Paresis.
6009	M. G.....	M	28	" 13, "	.....	3	17	Cardiac Disease.
5415	C. W.....	M	30	" 13, "	4	4	18	Phthisis.
5216	R. H.....	F	54	July 11, "	6	10	6	Cardiac Disease.
2765	J. F.....	M	59	" 27, "	23	9	25	Phthisis.
6049	A. W	M	52	" 28, "	.....	.....	18	Exhaustion of Mania.
5295	J. A. S...	F	63	August 2, "	5	11	2	Marasmus.
4659	T. G.....	M	38	" 4, "	9	11	14	Phthisis.
5228	J. W.....	F	65	" 13, "	6	.....	28	Old Age.
5833	E. H.....	M	41	" 25, "	1	9	13	Paresis.
6060	S. B.....	F	43	" 28, "	.....	.....	11	Exhaustion of Mania.
4940	L. C.....	F	49	September 3, "	8	10	2	Phthisis.
5083	H. C.....	M	44	" 13, "	8	1	13	Exhaustion of Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents				2		2	2
Architects	1		1				1
Actors					1	1	1
Book-keepers	3		3	20		20	23
Bakers	1		1	16		16	17
Bricklayers	1		1				1
Butchers	1		1	18		18	19
Blacksmiths	1		1	40		40	41
Brewers				10		10	10
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2		2	2
Bookbinders					1	1	1
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				10		10	10
Cabinet-makers	2		2	1		1	3
Coopers				15		15	15
Carpenters	1		1	132		132	133
Clerks	2		2	127	1	128	130
Clergymen	1		1	27		27	28
Cooks					6	6	6
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				6		6	6
Custom-house officers				3		3	3
Civil servants	2		2	2		2	4
Clock cleaners				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		9	9	5	906	911	920
Dressmakers					4	4	4
Druggists				13		13	13
Doctors				14		14	14
Engineers	1		1	17		17	18
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	12	1	13	887	26	913	926
Fishermen				1		1	1
Farmers' daughters		3	3		5	5	8
Gardeners	2		2	5		5	7
Grocers	1		1	5	1	6	7
Gentlemen	2		2	23		23	25
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Housekeepers		31	31		271	271	302
Hack-drivers				2		2	2
Inn-keepers				6		6	6
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				5		5	5
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	11		11	724	1	725	736
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies		5	5		41	41	46
Lawyers				17		17	17
Milliners					22	22	22
Masons				44		44	44

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total,
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Machinists				15		15	15
Millers				26		26	26
Moulders	2		2	16		16	18
Merchants	2		2	88		88	90
Mechanics				25		25	25
Music-teachers		1	1		2	2	3
Milkmen				1		1	1
No occupation				110	282	392	392
Nurses					6	6	6
Not stated	2	8	10	195	296	491	501
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	5		5	48	15	63	68
Professors of music				7	3	10	10
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers				5		5	5
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				31		31	31
Printers				23		23	23
Peddlers				16		16	16
Physicians				4		4	4
Plumbers	1		1	2		2	3
Railway foremen				3		3	3
Railway conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters		9	9		124	124	133
Sailors				24		24	24
Students	1	1	2	19	3	22	24
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Saddlers				1		1	1
Shoemakers		1	1	75		75	76
Seamstresses					78	78	78
Soldiers	2		2	5		5	7
Salesmen				1		1	1
Surveyors	1		1	1		1	2
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shop-keepers		1	1	3	1	4	5
School girl					1	1	1
Teachers	1	2	3	49	59	108	111
Tinsmiths				11		11	11
Tavern-keepers				1		1	1
Tailors				70	1	71	71
Teamsters				5		5	5
Veterinary surgeon	1		1				1
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				12	2	14	14
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Wives					642	642	642
Unknown or other employments	2		2	1	4	5	7
Total	65	72	137	3127	2810	5937	6074

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1886.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	1	1	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1	2	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	1
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink	4	1	5	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Venereal disease	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Self-abuse, sexual	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	4	1	5
Over-work	3	.....	3	2	1	3	2	.....	2
Pregnancy	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Puerperal	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	2	2
Puberty and change of life	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy	3	3	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Other forms of brain disease	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	5	1	6	.....	2	2	2	1	3
Fevers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	12	20	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained.	5	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	24	27	51	51	56	107	48	60	108
Total	65	72	137	65	72	137	65	72	137

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
5708	F	F. McM.....	December 26th, 1885....	1 Month.....	Remained at home.
5806	F	F. McL.....	January 12th, 1886....	"	Returned 8th Feb.
5911	M	J. M.....	" 23rd, 1886....	"	Died at home of Phthisis 2nd Feb.
6000	M	W. B. M...	February 19th, 1886....	"	Remained at home.
5893	M	J. F.....	April 21st, 1886....	"	" "
6018	F	E. M.....	" 23rd, 1886....	"	" "
6012	F	E. G. McG.	" 23rd, 1886....	"	" "
5941	F	M. B.....	" 24th, 1886....	"	" "
5903	M	J. A. B.	May 1st, 1886....	"	" "
5942	F	S. C. G.....	" 12th, 1886....	"	" "
5988	M	R. A. S.	" 15th, 1886....	"	" "
5970	F	A. G.....	" 15th, 1886....	"	" "
5836	F	M. I. A.....	June 19th, 1886....	"	" "
6025	M	C. T.....	July 9th, 1886....	"	" "
5925	F	F. A.....	August 14th, 1886....	"	" "
5644	M	J. G. W. B..	September 9th, 1886....	"	" "

Summary of Probational Discharges.

——	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16
Discharged, recovered.....	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....
" improved.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1886	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Not stated	14				
Under 1 month	27	10	2		4
From 1 to 2 months	17	5	4	1	1
" 2 " 3 "	9	10	7		1
" 3 " 4 "	13	6	4		
" 4 " 5 "	5	10	1	1	
" 5 " 6 "	4	2	3	1	
" 6 " 7 "	5	3	2	2	
" 7 " 8 "	1	6	4		
" 8 " 9 "	5	5			
" 9 " 10 "		6			
" 10 " 11 "	1	28	1		
" 11 " 12 "	3	6	2		
" 12 " 18 "	6	26	3		1
" 18 months to 2 years	1	18	1	1	2
" 2 to 3 years	7	49		1	
" 3 " 4 "	6	46	1		
" 4 " 5 "	2	34			
" 5 " 6 "	1	20	1		
" 6 " 7 "	1	24			
" 7 " 8 "	1	30			1
" 8 " 9 "		44			
" 9 " 10 "		45	1		
" 10 " 15 "	4	122			
" 15 " 20 "	1	60			
" 20 years and upwards	3	89			
Totals	137	704	37	7	10

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature and employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	638	.....	638
Tailor's shop	5	1024	.....	1024
Shoe shop	2	180	.....	180
Engineer's shop	9	2027	.....	2027
Blacksmith's shop	1	200	.....	200
Mason work	2	358	.....	358
Repairing roads	3	250	.....	250
Wood yard and coal shed	14	3392	.....	3392
Bakery	2	730	.....	750
Laundry	15	1560	1650	3210
Dairy	6	939	520	1459
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	3	939	.....	939
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	3	665	.....	665
Farm	30	8380	.....	8380
Garden	12	2954	.....	2954
Grounds	4	1220	.....	1220
Stable	4	1460	.....	1460
Kitchen	17	1580	1840	3420
Dining-rooms	56	5980	5748	11728
Officers' quarters	4	730	730	1460
Sewing-rooms	40	.....	6760	6760
Knitting	28	.....	7000	7000
Mending	64	3000	8500	11500
Wards	110	10980	10950	21920
Halls	33	2286	2184	4470
Storeroom	34	938	314	1252
General	22	2500	2705	5205
Totals	498	55640	48891	104531

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1886, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	3	2	5
Brant	1	2	3
Bruce	1	2	3
Carleton	7	6	13
Dufferin	2	1	3
Dundas	1	1	2
Durham	18	12	30
Elgin	2	1	3
Essex	1	1	2
Frontenac	.....	4	4
Glengarry	3	.....	3
Grenville	3	1	4
Grey	22	11	33
Haldimand	2	2	4
Halton	.....	4	4
Hastings	5	7	12
Huron	3	6	9
Kent	2	1	3
Lanark	3	1	4
Leeds	5	3	8
Lennox and Addington	.....	2	2
Lincoln	4	9	13
Middlesex	2	2	4
Muskoka District	1	1	2
Norfolk	1	2	3
Northumberland	19	10	29
Ontario	21	20	41
Oxford	5	4	9
Peel	15	10	25
Perth	6	1	7
Peterborough	13	7	20
Prescott	2	.....	2
Prince Edward	1	3	4
Renfrew	1	3	4
Simcoe	13	16	29
Stormont	2	.....	2
Victoria	6	5	11
Waterloo	3	1	4
Welland	2	8	10
Wellington	9	17	26
Wentworth	11	14	25
York	123	141	264
Not classed, unknown, etc	11	5	16
Total	355	349	704

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing Articles made and repaired in the Tailors', Shoe Shop and Wards during the year ended 30th September, 1886.

Clothing.	Made.	Repaired.	Boots and Shoes, etc.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats—tweed	79	250	Boots		24
" denine	10	50	Canvas slippers	18	
Trousers—tweed	166	400			
" denine	50	50			
Vests—tweed	33	100			
Caps	25				
Untidy suits	4				
Long suits—tweed		8			
Mats	30				
Carpets	3	6			
Canvas shoe tops	12				
Horse cloths	8				
Braces	24				
Heavy mattrasses	5				
Mattrasses in wards, re-made	88				

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Rooms during the year ended 30th September, 1886.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	264		Night gowns	19	40
Bedticks	94	100	Petticoats	89	133
Bolster cases	7		Pillow cases	755	400
Chemises	613	300	Potato nets	19	
Curtains	3		Quilts	316	320
Dresses	394	678	Rugs	47	43
Dish towels	129		Roller towels	52	
Drawers, prs	7		Sheets	520	500
Jackets	4		Socks, prs	544	700
Lambrequins	1		Stockings	238	350
Mattrass ticks	32	50	Window blinds	134	
Night caps	6				

TABLE No. 15.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1886.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	4000 bunches	3	120 00
Artichokes	60 bushels	40	24 00
Apples	128 barrels	1 50	192 00
Beet, blood	250 bushels	40	100 00
Beans	74 "	60	44 40
Carrots, red	460 "	40	184 00
do white	100 "	20	20 00
Cucumbers	70 dozen	20	14 00
Cauliflowers	2000 heads	6	120 00
Celery	5000 "	4	200 00
Currants	160 quarts	10	16 00
Cherries	4 bushels	150	6 00
Cabbage	15000 heads	5	750 00
do pickling	3000 "	6	180 00
Citrons	40	4	1 60
Corn, sweet	700 dozen	10	70 00
Cress	680 bunches	3	20 40
Capsicums	3 bushels	1 50	4 50
Grapes	500 lbs	4	20 00
Gooseberries	370 quarts	10	37 00
Hay	50 tons	15 00	750 00
Lettuce	10000 bunches	2	200 00
Mangolds	220 tons	7 00	1540 00
Marjoram	360 bunches	2	7 20
Oats	1567 bushels	34	532 78
Onions, green	8000 bunches	2	160 00
do ripe	300 bushels	1 00	300 00
Peas in pod	53 "	50	26 50
do field	20 "	50	10 00
Potatoes	4320 "	48	2073 60
Parsley	3000 bunches	2	60 00
Parsnips	800 bushels	40	320 00
Radishes	800 bunches	4	32 00
Rhubarb	5800 "	2	116 00
Raspberries	110 quarts	10	11 00
Strawberries	300 "	7	21 00
Squash and Pumpkins	700 "	6	42 00
Salsify	45 bushels	40	18 00
Spinach	240 "	40	96 00
Straw	65 tons	12 00	780 00
Sage and Mint	800 bunches	2	16 00
Sprouts, Brussels	225 "	30	67 50
Turnips	400 bushels	40	160 00
Tomatoes	400 "	50	200 00
Thyme	144 bunches	2	2 88
Vegetable Marrow	1794	8	143 52
Flower seeds			40 00
do plants and bulbs	5875		570 00
Fowls, increase	64		56 00
Eggs, from hennery	1087 dozen	20	217 40
Milk	17076 gallons	22	3756 72
Calves sold	11	75	8 25
Hogs sold	14673 lbs		670 21
do killed for consumption	3947 lbs	6	236 82
Western corn and grasses	385 loads	1 00	385 00
Cows pastured	25	10 00	250 00
Total			$16000 28

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

October 1st, 1886.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum, on the 1st day of October, 1885, 908 patients, of whom 457 were men and 451 were women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed, there have been admitted to the Asylum 110 patients, of whom sixty-nine were men and forty-one were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,018—526 men and 492 women.

Of these patients sixty-four have been discharged—thirty-six men and twenty-eight women; thirty-nine have died—twenty-six men and thirteen women; five have been written as eloped—all men; and one, a man, was transferred to another asylum; leaving in residence at present, 909 patients—458 men and 451 women.

Of the seventy-six patients discharged, thirty-nine—twenty-one men and eighteen women—were discharged recovered; fifteen—nine men and six women—were discharged improved; and ten—six men and four women—were discharged at the desire of their friends unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 54, or 49·09 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,018 and the number of deaths thirty-nine, so that the death rate for the year was 3.83 per cent. The lowest (except that for the year 1877), in the history of the Asylum.

Repairs and Improvements made

The following are some of the larger jobs done under this head. The smaller jobs that cannot be specified, would in the aggregate, (if they could be given), greatly outweigh those here set down.

1. We have put a new concrete floor in the large room of the laundry, fitted it with shafting, and set up in this room our rotary washing-machines, a new wringer, and a set of new tubs.

2. Re-fitted the old butcher's shop, put in a new concrete floor, and constructed in it a first-class cold chamber in which to hang the meat in the summer.

3. Built a new and large refrigerator in the pantry at the Main Asylum.

4. Fitted up and re-ceiled the west boiler house, where our force pump for fire purposes stands, so as to make this building frost-proof.

5. Laid 22,000 feet of oak flooring in the dormitories of the Main Asylum.

6. Re-ceiled with wood a number of the water-closets and bath-rooms of the Main Asylum and north building, as the plaster ceilings were constantly falling down.

7. Built a bow window in the Bursar's house.

8. The Public Works Department laid a concrete floor in the cow stable, and re-fitted it with racks and mangers.

9. And also roofed the root-house with shingles, as it was leaking badly through the bricks and concrete.

10. We built a temporary shed for our thirty cows to use while their stable was being repaired.

11. Renewed and re-constructed two thousand feet of fence.

12. Re-organized, re-floored and re-fitted the north horse stable as we did the south one last year.

13. Built a large bin for chop feed, and otherwise filled up the centre building of the cow stable.

14. Re-floored and repaired the porches of the east and west cottages.

15. Re-fitted with steps, platform and window curbs, the outside of the store.

16. Overhauled all our fire apparatus and ascertained that it is in good order, and ready for immediate use in case of need.

17. Made a large stationary box with lid, in which to steam willows and carried steam to it.

18. Thoroughly re-drained the basement of the Medical Superintendents' house.

19. Re-fitted the six dining-rooms of the north building with steam and gas.

20. Put in and fitted up last winter, a boiler in east greenhouse, (the one previously in use having given out). The boiler put in (an old one we had on hand) also gave out after a few weeks' use. Then bought a good second-hand steam boiler and put it in. Then in the summer moved it and re-connected it so as to supply hot water by it to all three greenhouses.

21. We removed, according to order of Inspector, all the ventilators from the north building.

22. Began repairing the steam coils of the Main Asylum with radiators.

23. In the engineer's shop we have made and repaired twenty-eight articles for the farmer, fifty-five for the carpenter, thirty-six for the plasterer, made ninety-three large iron hooks for the butcher's shops, and made and repaired 185 pieces of tinware.

24. Have done the usual quantity of painting in the wards of the Main Asylum. north building and cottages.

Alterations and Improvements Recommended.

1. A considerable saving in fuel and wages could be effected by building one large boiler house at the rear of the Main Asylum, concentrating all the boilers there and using that single boiler house in place of the four in which the boilers are at present.

2. The auxiliary pump supplied to the Institution a couple of years ago is not of sufficient capacity to take the place of the regular pump; it is highly desirable that it be replaced by a better and larger one. It will not pump the water required for the Institution without a steam pressure of about 60 lbs. We cannot carry such a pressure in cold weather while we are using these boilers for heating. This small auxiliary pump, which has only been in use a few months altogether since it was first put in, has broken down four times and will need repairs again next summer.

3. The basement floor of the north building is giving way from rotting of the joist under it; it will need renewing at once.

4. The east and west cottages should be heated with hot water as the north cottage now is. It is cheaper to heat with hot water than with base burners, and the buildings can be much better heated by the former than by the latter method. As it is at present the patients in the east and west cottages suffer from cold, especially at night when the weather is severe.

5. The steam heating of the Main Asylum should be thoroughly re-organized and re-arranged. The building could be better heated and a good deal of coal saved by a different arrangement of steam pipes.

6. A coal shed, similar in all respects to those at the north and east cottage, is urgently needed at the west cottage. The old wooden shed at that cottage is rapidly falling into ruin. I have not repaired it because, in the first place, it was not worth repairing and because I have been promised a brick shed similar to those at the other cottages.

7. We want a second waggonette, as the staff has become so large that there is not room in the one we have for all the female employees off duty to ride in it to church on Sunday morning.

8. We want a large building to be used as a workshop by the male patients for all sorts of indoor work, such as shoemaking, repairing and re-painting chairs, varnishing bedsteads, mat-making, willow work, etc., etc.

9. The outer ends of the corridors of the Main Asylum should be taken out and replaced with glass so as to light up these halls, which are and have always been very dark and gloomy, especially in the winter time.

10. We want a roof between the two barns to make a large hay shed, so as to make stacking unnecessary, and make the hay easier to put away and easier to get at.

11. We want a stable near the slaughter-house for the beef cattle and an open shed for the sheep.

12. Some change should be made in the Main Asylum, so as if possible to light and ventilate the inner ends of the halls. At present this part of the building is very close and dark.

Alcohol.

We have passed another year, (making five years in all) without using alcoholic stimulents, (either in sickness or health), in any form or in any quantity. The subjoined table (given two years ago and now extended to date), will show better than any abstract arguments that alcohol, when used, was of no value to us, and that disused we do not suffer for want of it. That our death rate is lower and our recovery rate higher without alcohol than with it.

The Year.	Percentage of deaths per annum calculated upon total number of patients under treatment.	Percentage of recoveries and improvements to admissions.	Alcoholic Stimulant used at the rate of :—
1872	4.72	38.17	$3 to $4 worth per patient per annum.
1873	6.94	38.21	
1874	4.16	41.67	
1875	7.18	36.15	
1876	4.53	31.24	
1877	3.79	55.03	$1 per patient per annum.
1878	5.10	35.40	3c. to 4c. worth per patient per annum.
1879	4.91	47.60	
1880	4.76	36.20	
1881	3.92	32.22	
1882	4.95	39.90	Absolutely none used.
1883	5.23	43.45	
1884	4.87	44.69	
1885	4.26	55.64	
1886	3.83	49.09	

From this table it appears that at this Asylum during the ten years (1872-81) alcohol was being used, the death rate upon the average was five per cent. per annum, and that during the last five years (in which no alcohol has been used) the death rate has been (averaging one year with another) 4.63 per cent. per annum. It also appears that during the ten years (1872-81) in which alcohol was used the recovery rate (one year with another) averaged 39.18 per cent. per annum. While during the last five years (no alcohol having been used) it has averaged 46.55 per cent. per annum. It seems to me that these figures are tolerably conclusive evidence that in the treatment of disease (at all events in Asylums) alcohol is of no value.

Disuse of Restraint.

It is now over three years since we absolutely and entirely discontinued the use of restraint and seclusion at this Asylum. As pointed out in my report of two years ago, the change from the use of restraint to non-restraint was not sudden, but on the contrary very gradual, and I argued then largely from that fact that the new practice would be permanent, and that we should neither use nor need to use any restraint in the future at this Institution. So far my prediction has been borne out by the fact; we have not yet returned to the use of restraint or seclusion in any single case, and in the course of three years and three months have almost forgotten that it used to be thought the correct thing to do to strap violent patients in restraint chains, lock them in rooms, secure their hands in muffs or confine them in a crib. We have cut up our old canvass dresses and made them into slippers, our patients not needing them, being all dressed in ordinary clothing; and contrary to what some seem to think the inevitable sequel of non-restraint, we have not yet had to resort to sitting on our patients, packing them in wet sheets, or macerating them by the hour in baths. We find no difficulty in doing without restraint and seclusion; I doubt if even any of the attendants would care to go back to their use now.

Employment of Patients.

We have this year, as last year and the year before, made a special point of the employment of all patients who are physically able to do any kind of work, being firmly persuaded that occupation of some kind is the most valuable of all curative agents where any hope exists of the patient's recovery, and the best of all palliatives in cases where there is no hope of the patient's restoration to health. As the figures below will show, nearly all our patients who are able do work of some kind and to some amount. Many of the so called day's work are doubtless small, even trival, but they all help, not only toward the total amount of work done but also towards the comfort or recovery of the individual patient who works. The means taken to induce the patients to occupy themselves are very various. The great majority of our patients work willingly. They are sent out to work as a matter of course and engage at once in the work offered them. Others refuse at first to do anything. They are talked to, reasoned with, some little inducement is perhaps offered them, as tobacco, if they use it, a lunch between meals, promotion to a better hall, etc.; if they still refuse we often send them out with an attendant along with other patients going to work, and sometimes (in spite of their refusal) they will, when once in the field, work well. As no lunatic is a *well* man we do not desire that any of our patients should work hard, and we take pains to adjust the work, not only to the intellectual status of the patient, but to his strength. We prefer work on the farm and in the garden to any other. Most of the patients have been accustomed to labour of this kind; it keeps them in the air and sun, and I believe there is something wholesome, almost medicinal, in direct contact with the earth and growing crops. Our farm, garden and extensive ornamental grounds, furnish a large amount of work, but still not nearly enough for all our patients; besides there is a great deal of other work that must be done. The assignment of work to the individual patient according to his or her taste, habits, capacity, strength, mental condition, inclination to elope, etc., and also according to the needs of the various parts of the Institution, furnishes the medical staff with a liberal supply of matter for consideration. From time to time the

farmer, gardener, carpenter, engineer, painter, plasterer, tailor, baker, butcher, or other person with work in charge, reports that he has not enough assistance to accomplish the work required of him. Also, from time to time, it is found that patients are staying in the halls doing nothing who ought to be going out to work; attendants shirk taking out patients who are troublesome; patients refuse to work—say they are ill when they are not; others really ill, apparently unconscious of their condition, would go on working until they died. All these and many other things have to be looked after and considered, not once and for all, but day by day continually. As we do not ask any patient to work hard, so we do not require of any patient to work many hours in the day. We breakfast in summer at 6:30, and in winter at 7.30; the patients go to work in one case at eight and in the other at nine; they leave off for dinner at 11.30, go back to work at one and leave off for the day from 4.30 to 5.30, according to the time of year. Now, as to the proportion of patients who work. Of the 1,018 patients who were in residence at this Institution during the year, 972 worked a greater or less number of days, most of them nearly every day during the year exclusive, of course, of Sundays. There were forty-six patients only (twenty men and twenty-six women) in residence during the year who did no work; of this number thirty-two (twelve men and twenty women) were physically incapable from sickness, blindness, or extreme old age, of any form of labour. Only fourteen patients (six men and eight women) who were physically capable of working, have absolutely refused to occupy themselves. The collective days' residence of patients during the year was 322,911, and the number of days' work done in the year was 259,155. The collectivs days' stay, exclusive of Sundays, was 276,781, so that the average percentage of patients who worked during the year day by day was 93.80. But this count is not quite fair, because some patients do work on Sundays, and by this way of estimating, the work done on Sundays is added to that done on week days. As a matter of fact the average number of patients who worked on week days throughout the year was 806.817. The largest number of patients who worked on any one day was 823; and the smallest number who worked on any working day in the year was 787.

The following list will give some idea of the kinds and amount of work actually accomplished by our patients in the course of the past year, for it must be remembered that though there are some people to oversee the different kinds of work, the actual labour is almost entirely performed by the patients.

1. Care and cultivation of a farm of 200 acres, a vegetable garden of forty acres, and sixty acres of flowers and ornamental grounds.

2. Care of 200 pigs, fourteen horses and thirty cows, including milking.

3. Slaughtering, cutting up and distributing 500 lbs. of meat a day; or say, 182,500 lbs. in the course of the year.

4. Assisting engineer, carpenter, painter and plasterer. See for instance, the list of work under the head of repairs and improvements made, and not half the work done is comprised in that list.

5. Assisting baker. We bake one day with another just about 1,000 lbs. a day of bread, say 365,000 lbs. in the year.

6. Cooking, dining-room and scullery work for 1,150 people.

7. Sweeping, scrubbing, bed-making, and all kinds of cleaning for the Institution.

8. We have made in the year, 312 pairs of slippers, twenty-five pairs of boots, and repaired 767 pairs of boots.

9. We have peeled over 3,300 lbs. of willow, (weighed after peeled and dried); said willow raised on the farm. We have made from part of these willows 229 baskets.

10. We have sand-papered and re-varnished 129 bedsteads, sand-papered and re-varnished, or re-painted, or both, 437 chairs; stained and varnished twenty-two bureaus and washstands, re-seated with cane or reed, 159 chairs.

11. We have knitted 2,170 pairs of socks and stockings, and 282 pairs of mitts, and re-footed 428 pairs of socks and stockings.

12. Made 14,245 articles of clothings, bedding and household linen, and repaired 56,117 articles.

13. We have picked the hair of and re-made 376 mattrasses.

14. Sawed and split for the stoves of the Institution, 300 cords of wood.

15. Hauled from the wood-yard and coal sheds, and delivered at the various buildings and boiler houses, 650 cords of wood and 2,000 tons of coal.

16. In the laundry, in the course of the year, we have washed 479,571 articles of clothing, bedding and house linen.

Amusements during the Year.

We provide as much amusement as possible for the patients, believing that next to some useful occupation, this is perhaps the most important factor in the treatment of the insane, as it certainly is one of the most important factors in rendering bearable the lives of those who, not being curable, are condemned to a life-long residence in an asylum. We provide for the use of the patients, cards, drafts, chess, bagatelle, billiards, tenpins, backgammon, reading, (a good library of light literature, and a large number of papers and magazines), music, walking in the grounds, cricket and croquet. Besides these we have had—

1. Weekly dances from the end of October to the end of March.

2. Weekly entertainments from the 1st of November to the end of March.

3. Sleigh-riding, when the roads were good and horses could be spared for the purpose.

4. Attending circus. Some sixty male patients attended as usual the best circus of the season.

5. A series of band concerts in the evening on the lawn in front of the Main Asylum. These concerts are given weekly by our own band in July, August and the first part of September; they are well attended by the patients and are much appreciated.

The weekly entertainments during the winter season were furnished by citizens of London. To all those who took part in them we return our hearty thanks for this welcome addition to the pleasures of the year. They were as follows:—

(*a*) A variety entertainment under the management of Mr. J. C. McLeod.

(*b*) A concert by the choir of the First Presbyterian Church.

(*c*) "Three too Many" by the Holman Opera Company.

(*d*) A concert by the choir of the London West Methodist Church.

(*e*) A concert by the choir of the Queen's Park Methodist Church.

(*f*) A concert by the choir of St. Mathew's Church.

(*g*) A concert by the scholars of Christ Church Sunday School.

(*h*) A concert by the London South Band assisted by friends.

(*j*) A concert by the choir of St. Andrew's Church.

(*k*) A concert by the choir of St. James Presbyterian Church.

(*l*) A concert by the choir of the Congregational Church.

(*m*) A concert by the choir of Knox Church, London South.

(*n*) A cantata by the choirs of King Street Methodist Church and the Y. M. C. A.

(*o*) A concert by the choir of Dundas Street Centre Methodist Church.

(*p*) A concert by the Arion Club.

(*q*) An entertainment by the Jeanie Watson Scottish Concert Troupe.

(*r*) A concert by the choir of the Horton Street Methodist Church.

Sunday Services.

During the year we have had Protestant service in our new chapel every Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and Catholic service nearly every fortnight on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, besides mass several times in the course of the year, on a week day morning. These services are much appreciated by the patients and are well attended, our average number of church goers being about four-hundred and forty patients, or nearly half the number in actual residence. The Protestant clergymen of the city of all denominations come out in turn to hold the morning sevices. In like manner the Catholic priests (a very much smaller number) officiate in turn at the fortnightly Catholic service. For this constant service, as none of them receive any remuneration in money, there is the more reason they should have our hearty thanks and the assurance from us that their kind interest in the Asylum inmates is deeply appreciated and highly valued.

Farm and Garden.

The summer has been somewhat hot and dry, but on the whole favourable to farm and garden operations. The only crop that has been anything like a failure was the potatoes; of these we only had on the farm (on thirty-five acres) 3,560 bushels, when we hoped to have had at least 8,000, and no doubt would have had as much as that if the weather had been favourable. On the whole, however, the farm and garden crop has been good, as the following statements will show. Of flowering plants grown in the greenhouses, we set out in beds last spring 33,974; of annuals raised under glass 25,515; of flowering plants grown entirely in the greenhouses, we had 1675. The following is the list of fruit, herbs and vegetables raised in the garden :—

Fruit:

Apples	350 bushels.
" crab	44 "
Cherries	290 quarts.
Currants, red	1,280 "
" white	70 "
" black	435 "
Gooseberries	1,630 "
Melons, musk	160
" water	70
" citron	76
Pears	96 pecks.
Raspberries	1,913 quarts.
Strawberries	1,362 "

Herbs:

Summer Savory	350 bunches.
Sage	300 "
Thyme	200 "
Mint	200 "
Parsley	150 "

Vegetables:

Asparagus	1,153 bunches.
Beans	140 bushels.
" Lima	5 pecks.
Beets	2,530 bunches
"	640 bushels.
Brussels Sprouts	65 pecks.
Cabbage	12,540 heads.
Cauliflower	1,460 "

Vegetables—Continued.

Carrots	6,320 bunches.
"	640 bushels.
Celery	11,000 sticks.
Corn	1,246 dozen.
Cucumbers	241 "
" pickling	262 quarts.
Horseradish	150 bunches.
Kale	1,120 heads.
Leeks	70 bunches.
Lettuce, forced	94 dozen.
" garden	588 "
Melons, pickling	5 bushels.
Onions, green	6,412 bunches.
" dried	420 bushels.
" pickling	75 quarts.
Parsnips	650 bushels.
Peas	244 "
Peppers	75 dozen.
Potatoes, early	412 bushels.
Pumpkin, squash and marrow	4,900
Rhubarb, forced	270 bunches.
" garden	1,460 "
Radish, forced	820 "
" garden	1,060 "
Salisfy	2,800 "
Sea-kale	145 "
Spinach	160 bushels.
Sea-kale beet	95 "
Tomatoes	340 "
Turnips	330 "
"	370 bunches.

The farm crop for the year included the following:—3,300 pounds of willow peeled and dried; 195 bushels of rye; 1,660 bushels of oats; 3,560 bushels of mangolds; 1,410 bushels carrots; 116 tons hay; 60 tons of straw; 90 tons of green feed; 20,395 pounds of pork.

Officers and Employees

I regret much to have to record that the First Assistant Physician of this Asylum, Dr. Beemer, has been off duty from illness throughout the entire official year. Dr. Beemer, however, is better and is to return to duty at once. I trust he will now continue well. The Medical Superintendent had leave of absence to visit England from the 1st of April to the end of July. His place was taken by the Assistant Superintendent, Dr. Burgess, who carried on the work of the Institution in a most satisfactory manner, during the four months the Medical Superintendent was absent. Dr. Fairchild was engaged to take the place of Dr. Beemer during the illnes of the latter, and he has shown himself an intelligent and zealous officer. Dr. Britton was employed temporarily to make up the number of the Medical Staff, during the absence of the Medical Superintendent, but left as soon as that officer returned to duty, that is at the end of July. While at the Asylum Dr. Britton did the work assigned him conscientiously and well. Early in the year Mrs Deacon, Chief Female Attendant in the Main Asylum, resigned, and was succeeded by Mrs Craig. The new Chief Female Attendant is doing well, and I have no doubt will make a good officer. Speaking generally, all the other officers and employees of the Institution have done their work to my satisfaction. There has been about the same number of changes as in former years.

Although the work of the Institution has been done fairly well as compared with the past, it cannot be denied that there is room for improvement, and in a progressive age and country, we ought not to be satisfied with the standard of the past, but work rather to and for something better. Some scheme should be adopted to elevate the standard and increase the efficiency, more especially of those employees (the attendants) who come into direct contact with the patients. At present the employment is taken up casually and temporarily, just as the person might take service on a farm or in a shop. There is no thought either on the part of the Government, or on that of the employed, of looking for or acquiring special fitness for the work. This is all wrong, for if especial fitness of temperament and training are needed in any walk of life, they are surely needed on the part of those who have such an exceptional and special duty to perform as caring for the personal wants of the insane.

What is required is:—1. That persons entering the service should be thoroughly qualified by temperament, intelligence and education, to acquire a mastery of the duties they are to perform. The possession of these qualifications should be assured by testimonials as to the person's past life, and by a preliminary examination upon entrance into the service.

2. That the person having entered the service should acquire the special knowledge and training needed for the work. This desideratum should be met by special teaching in the form of lectures and examination, given by the Medical Staff under direction of the Medical Superintendent, who should himself receive general instructions from the Government, to the end that the service should be maintained on a uniform basis throughout the Province.

3. But little or nothing can be done unless the inducements to enter and remain in the service be increased, so as to obtain, in the first place, a better class of men and women, and in the second place to induce them to devote their lives to the work; for who would undergo a preliminary examination and special training for the sake of an employment in which the pay is scarcely better than that of a sewing-girl or a farm labourer? And what good could be expected to come of an attempt to train men and women, who, having little or no previous education, take up and leave asylum work as they would any other temporary employment? To meet this difficulty, the pay of attendants would need to be somewhat increased, and (even more necessary than that) a system of superannuation would need to be adopted.

A scheme such as I have sketched (if it could be carried out) would undoubtedly elevate immensely the standard of the asylum service, and would (I am convinced) lead to reforms and improvements not thought of now. Something (in fact a good deal) has been done in Ontario during your tenure of office in the matters of non-restraint, employment of patients, disuse of seclusion and strong dresses, disuse of alcohol, etc., but we should not rest satisfied and content with what has been done, or look upon it as in any sense final and complete. There is as much room for improvement now as ever there was, and if we do not keep advancing, nothing is more certain than that the moment we stop going forwards we shall begin to go backwards.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1886.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1885				457	451	908
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	28	11	39			
" medical certificate	41	30	71	69	41	110
Total number under treatment during year				526	492	1018
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	21	18	39			
" improved	9	6	15			
" unimproved	6	4	10			
Total number of discharges during year	36	28	64			
Died	26	13	39			
Eloped	5		5			
Transferred	1		1	68	41	109
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1886				458	451	909
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1409	1267	2676
" discharged	511	500	1011			
" died	364	262	626			
" eloped	41	7	48			
" transferred	35	47	82	951	816	1767
" remaining, 30th September, 1886				458	451	909
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1886		35	35			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1885, to 30th September, 1886

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 24th of June, 1886).	461	461	922
Minimum " " " (on the 29th of Oct., 1885).	451	454	905
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	166632	166279	332911
Daily average population	456.52	455.56	912.08

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	27	21	48	565	729	1294
Widowed	3	2	5	38	63	101
Single	39	18	57	799	474	1273
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Total	69	41	110	1409	1267	2676
Religion.						
Presbyterians	20	11	31	299	278	577
Episcopalians	8	10	18	299	238	537
Methodists	23	6	29	283	280	563
Baptists	4	3	7	98	102	200
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	17	7	24
Roman Catholics	10	9	19	230	244	474
Mennonites	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Quakers	.....	1	1	8	2	10
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	24	8	32
Other denominations	1	.....	1	60	54	114
Not reported	2	1	3	87	54	141
Total	69	41	110	1409	1267	2676
Nationalities.						
English	11	8	19	217	153	370
Irish	7	2	9	230	278	508
Scotch	5	3	8	149	132	281
Canadian	46	22	68	655	588	1243
United States	.....	1	1	66	38	104
Other countries	.....	4	4	36	42	78
Unknown	.....	1	1	56	36	92
Total	69	41	110	1409	1267	2676

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	2	7
Brant				38	33	71
Bruce	10	2	12	82	62	144
Carleton				4	7	11
Elgin	6	2	8	80	89	169
Essex	4	5	9	66	60	126
Frontenac				5	7	12
Grey				10	12	22
Haldimand				22	23	45
Halton	1		1	10	7	17
Hastings				5	8	13
Huron	4	6	10	107	111	218
Kent	4	4	8	74	97	171
Lambton	8	4	12	142	95	237
Lanark	1		1	3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville					5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4
Lincoln				10	6	16
Middlesex	21	15	36	301	256	557
Norfolk				29	34	63
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24
Ontario				6	13	19
Oxford	5	1	6	118	83	201
Peel				4	5	9
Perth	5	2	7	92	73	165
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2
Simcoe				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				5	5	10
Thunder Bay District				2		2
Victoria				12	14	26
Waterloo				33	23	56
Welland				8	6	14
Wellington				20	15	35
Wentworth				11	17	28
York				46	45	91
Not classed				25	10	35
Total admissions	69	41	110	1409	1267	2676

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5		5
Brant				20	11	21
Bruce	2	2	4	34	21	55
Carleton					2	2
Elgin	2	1	3	25	11	36
Essex	4	2	6	37	20	57
Frontenac					1	1
Grey				9	7	16
Haldimand				10	3	13
Halton	1		1	7	3	10
Hastings				2	5	7
Huron	1	2	3	48	32	80
Kent	2	1	3	27	11	38
Lambton	5		5	81	29	110
Lanark					1	1
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	5	3	8	77	52	129
Norfolk				21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford	4		4	54	19	73
Peel				3	4	7
Perth	2		2	39	13	52
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Simcoe				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Thunder Bay District				1		1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo				17	8	25
Welland				3	4	7
Wellington				13	11	24
Wentworth				6	9	15
York				28	24	52
Total admissions	28	11	39	598	344	942

TABLE No 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	M. McK..	F.....	September 18, 1885	October 19, 1885.....	Recovered.
2	A. E	M	April 17, 1885	" 24, "	Improved.
3	J. B	M	November 10, 1884.....	" 24, "	Recovered.
4	G. H.....	M	December 12, 1882.....	" 26, "	"
5	A. M. S...	M	July 16, 1885	" 26, "	"
6	R. N.....	M	April 21, 1885.....	" 29, "	"
7	W. G	M	September, 23, 1885.....	November 10, "	"
8	M. McL..	F.....	October 13, 1877	" 14, "	"
9	J. D.....	M	May 30, 1882	December 1. "	Improved.
10	E. R.....	F.....	July 2, 1885	" 5, "	Recovered.
11	W. H. K..	M	March 1, 1885	" 9, "	"
12	M. M. C ..	F.....	May 19, 1885	" 14, "	Improved.
13	E. G.....	F.....	June 3, 1885.....	" 14, "	Recovered.
14	E. B	M	August 15, 1885.....	" 15, "	"
15	M. K	F.....	January 13, 1885.....	" 22, "	"
16	M. I. M...	F.....	November 13, 1885.....	" 28, "	Unimproved.
17	J. M. D...	M	August 10, 1883.....	" 29, "	Recovered.
18	J. McN...	M	November 13, 1885.....	January 2, 1886.....	"
19	J. McC ...	M	April 3, 1884	" 9, "	Improved.
20	A. K.....	M	November 30, 1885.....	" 15, "	Unimproved.
21	W. J. S...	M	March 3, 1885	" 18, "	Improved.
22	G. G. T. G.	M	June 24, 1885.....	" 18, "	Recovered.
23	R. H.....	M	November 11, 1885.....	" 22, "	Improved.
24	G. J.....	M	May 28, 1884	February 9, "	"
25	M. J.....	F.....	June 12, 1885.....	" 12, "	"
26	M. A. E ..	M	November 11, 1885.....	" 19, "	Recovered.
27	J. B	M	June 9, 1885.....	March 6, "	Unimproved.
28	J. C	F.....	January 8, 1884.....	" 9, "	Recovered.
29	M. McI...	M	May 14, 1884	" 19, "	"
30	S. W.....	F.....	July 17, 1885	" 20, "	"
31	L. F	F.....	June 30, 1885.....	" 26, "	"
32	J. B.....	M	March 26, 1886	" 27, "	Unimproved.
33	R. M. E ..	M	November 4, 1885.....	April 4, "	Recovered.
34	H. H	M	August 13, 1883.....	" 12, "	Improved.
35	M. S.....	F.....	August 6, 1885.....	" 19, "	Unimproved.
36	G. R.....	M	July 16, 1885	" 23, "	Improved.
37	L. F	F.....	January 11, 1886.....	May 25, "	Recovered.
38	M. F.....	F.....	June 19, 1885.....	June 4, "	"
39	W. H. P ..	M	March 12, 1886	" 11, "	Unimproved.
40	M. D	F.. ..	December 18, 1886	" 29, "	Recovered.
41	M. McH..	F.....	September 15, 1886.....	" 30, "	Improved.
42	E. W	F.....	June 12, 1885	July 3, "	Recovered.
43	M. R	M	November 14, 1885.....	" 5, "	"
44	E. M. A.W	F.. ..	January 6, 1886.....	" 7, "	Unimproved.
45	J. S.....	M	May 12, 1885	" 8, "	Recovered.
46	J. H	M	August 4, 1885	" 12, "	"
47	S. S.....	F.....	February 22, 1886.....	" 12, "	Improved.
48	W. M. H..	M	January 12, 1884.....	" 13, "	Recovered.
49	C. M.....	F	June 16, 1886.....	" 17, "	Improved.
50	J. B.....	M	April 2, 1885	" 24, "	Recovered.
51	M. W	F.....	September 1, 1885.....	" 27, "	"
52	P. D. S ...	M	March 12, 1879	" 31, "	Unimproved.
53	L. D... ..	F.....	October 26, 1885	August 2, "	Recovered.
54	J. F.....	M	February 27, 1886.....	" 7, "	"
55	B. A	M	November 5, 1885.....	" 7, "	"
56	A. H.....	F.....	August 12, 1885	" 9, "	"
57	P. D. S ...	M	July 31, 1886	" 14, "	Unimproved.
58	C. E. S....	F.....	July 16, 1884	" 31, "	Recovered.
59	D. McD...	M	December 1, 1885	Septem'r 4, "	"
60	E. W	F.....	February 25, 1880.....	" 15, "	Unimproved.
61	V. L. C ...	F.....	November 26, 1885.....	" 21, "	Recovered.
62	P. F. L ..	M	September 1, 1885	" 25, "	"
63	A. M. T ..	F.....	July 17, 1886	" 28, "	Improved.
64	J. D. P....	M	July 10, 1885	" 30, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1886.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
1	T. L. J.	M	51	October 8, 1885.	.....	3	5	Epilepsy.
2	J. McC.	M	42	" 22, "	.....	4	4	Marasmus.
3	N. McK.	M	30	" 27, "	7	5	19	Phthisis.
4	A. S.	F	61	November 5, "	.....	5	24	Ac. Melancholia.
5	G. G.	M	61	" 10, "	.....	1	5	Exhaustion Ac. Mania.
6	E. D.	F	33	December 1, "	3	4	5	Phthisis.
7	T. McG.	M	39	" 3, "	12	7	3	Epilepsy.
8	C. A. V.	F	50	" 14, "	1	6	18	Marasmus.
9	J. H.	M	36	January 2, 1886.	5	6	10	Phthisis.
10	W. C.	M	65	" 19, "	15	2	1	Apoplexy.
11	O. H.	M	61	February 4, "	.....	10	24	Pneumonia.
12	J. McD.	M	63	" 17, "	2	2	13	Phthisis.
13	J. H.	M	42	" 19, "	1	8	26	Apoplexy.
14	J. S.	M	72	" 26, "	.....	11	9	Marasmus.
15	J. M.	F	63	March 10, "	15	3	15	Apoplexy.
16	F. M.	M	71	April 18, "	1	5	17	"
17	A. C.	M	92	" 23, "	15	5	5	Senile Decay.
18	W. L.	M	79	" 24, "	15	5	6	"
19	M. McD.	F	22	May 23, "	4	7	18	Phthisis.
20	R. McB.	M	57	June 20, "	11	6	8	"
21	T. L.	M	64	July 1, "	.....	.....	12	Pneumonia.
22	J. C.	F	35	" 10, "	6	7	13	Phthisis.
23	S. H.	F	56	" 16, "	1	4	12	Marasmus.
24	J. M.	F	29	" 29, "	.....	6	9	Typhoid Fever.
25	A. M.	M	25	August 7, "	1	.....	22	Dysentery.
26	M. O. B.	F	53	" 8, "	11	9	10	Bright's Disease.
27	S. O. D.	F	57	" 8, "	7	11	15	Phthisis.
28	C. C.	F	56	" 9, "	15	8	22	Epilepsy.
29	D. McI.	M	32	" 25, "	1	9	28	Heart Clot.
30	W. McL.	M	71	" 28, "	15	9	10	Diarrhœa.
31	J. C.	M	64	" 30, "	.....	5	4	Opn. for Strang. Hernia.
32	E. G.	M	72	September 8, "	15	9	16	Phthisis.
33	G. W.	M	68	" 11, "	15	9	19	Paralysis.
34	J. H.	M	57	" 13, "	.....	11	22	Chronic Diarrhœa.
35	G. P.	M	19	" 15, "	.....	1	10	Exhaustion Ac. Mania.
36	L. J.	F	47	" 22, "	13	3	25	Dysentery.
37	E. B.	F	67	" 23, "	9	10	6	Paralysis.
38	W. L.	M	49	" 28, "	.....	9	26	General Paresis.
39	J. D.	M	(?)	" 30, "	4	9	24	Apoplexy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents				5		5	5
Book-keepers				2		2	2
Bakers	1		1	3		3	4
Bricklayers				2		2	2
Butchers	1		1	7		7	8
Blacksmiths	3		3	15		15	18
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers				3		3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				1		1	1
Cabinet-makers				7		7	7
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				10		10	10
Carpenters	2		2	41		41	43
Clerks	1		1	27		27	28
Clergymen				1		1	1
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Custom-house officers				1		1	1
Civil servants	1		1				1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		10	10	4	164	168	178
Dressmakers		1	1		10	10	11
Druggists				1		1	1
Engineers	1		1	5		5	6
Farmers	29		29	482	9	491	520
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners	1		1	8		8	9
Gentlemen				1		1	1
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				1		1	1
Harness-makers				2		2	2
Housekeepers		19	19		752	752	771
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Jewellers	1		1	3		3	4
Labourers	16		16	357		357	373
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies		1	1		9	9	10
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					11	11	11
Masons				7		7	7
Machinists	1		1	7		7	8

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Matchmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Millers	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	9
Moulders	2	.....	2	6	.....	6	8
Merchants	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	25
Music-teachers	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Marble-cutters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
No occupation	1	4	5	3	5	8	13
Nurses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Not stated	.....	4	4	1	5	6	10
Organ-builders	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Pensioners	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Photographers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6
Painters	1	.....	1	15	.....	15	16
Printers	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8
Peddlers	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Physicians	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	6
Sailors	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Students	2	.....	2	17	.....	17	19
Spinners	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Sisters of Charity	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Stone-cutters	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Showmen	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Saddlers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Shoemakers	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	20
Seamstresses	.....	1	1	.....	10	10	11
Slaters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Soldiers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Surveyors	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Ship-builders	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Teachers	.....	.....	.....	16	10	26	26
Tinsmiths	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Tavern-keepers	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	8
Tailors	.....	1	1	19	4	23	24
Tanners	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Toll-gate keepers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Wood-workers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Waggon-makers	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Unknown or other employments	.....	.....	.....	104	216	320	320
Total	69	41	110	1341	1225	2566	2676

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1886.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Venereal disease	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hereditary.						
With other combined caused not ascertained	14	8	22	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	55	33	88	25	18	43
Total	69	41	110	69	41	110

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2295	M	H. H	October 12th, 1885	6 months	Discharged.
2450	F	M. A. R	" 15th, "	2 "	Returned.
2553	F	M. S	" 17th, "	1 "	"
2477	F	M. K	" 22nd, "	2 "	Discharged.
1851	M	E. P	" 23rd, "	2 "	Returned.
2539	F	E. R	November 4th, "	1 "	Discharged.
2529	F	M. J	" 5th, "	3 "	"
2404	M	G. J	" 9th, "	3 "	"
2520	F	E. G	" 13th, "	1 "	"
2557	M	T. B	" 14th, "	1 "	"
2490	M	W. J. S	" 17th, "	2 "	"
2536	M	G. G. G	" 17th, "	2 "	"
2533	F	M. F	December 4th, "	6 "	"
2582	M	R. H	" 21st, "	1 "	"
2538	F	L. F	" 21st, "	3 "	"
2514	M	J. S	" 28th, "	6 "	"
2546	F	S. W	January 2nd, 1886	2 "	"
2399	F	M. McI	" 9th, "	2 "	"
2588	F	V. L. C	" 9th, "	2 "	Returned.
2496	M	J. B	" 23rd, "	6 "	Discharged.
2580	M	M. A. E	February 9th, "	1 "	"
2532	F	E. W	" 16th, "	2 "	"
2576	M	R. M. E	" 27th, "	1 "	"
2549	F	C. C	March 1st, "	6 "	Returned.
2517	M	T. C. S	" 11th, "	6 "	"
2593	F	M. D	" 15th, "	3 "	Discharged.
2557	M	P. F. L	" 18th, "	6 "	"
2542	M	J. D. P	" 20th, "	4 "	"
2583	F	M. R	" 20th, "	2 "	Returned.
2594	F	L. F	" 23rd, "	2 "	Discharged.
2562	F	M. McH	" 23rd, "	3 "	"
2604	M	D. B	" 25th, "	2 "	Returned.
2586	M	M. R	" 31st, "	3 "	Discharged.
2355	M	W. M. H	April 13th, "	3 "	"
2558	F	M. W	" 24th, "	3 "	"
2551	M	J. H	May 11th, "	2 "	"
2421	F	C. E. S	" 21st, "	3 "	"
2578	M	B. A	" 24th, "	2 "	"
2555	F	A. H	" 28th, "	2 "	"
2572	F	E. D	June 1st, "	2 "	"
2610	M	J. F	" 4th, "	2 "	"
2596	F	E. M. A. W	" 7th, "	1 "	"
2609	F	S. S	" 11th, "	1 "	"
2588	F	V. L. C	" 19th, "	3 "	"
2590	M	D. McD	July 26th, "	1 "	"
2628	M	J. P. B	August 10th, "	2 "	Still out.
2571	M	D. C	" 12th, "	3 "	"
2559	M	J. McG	" 12th, "	3 "	"
2595	M	D. M	" 13th, "	3 "	"
2486	M	J. S	" 13th, "	3 "	"
2645	F	A. M. T	" 28th, "	1 "	Discharged.
2651	F	E. C	September 4th, "	3 "	Returned.
2601	M	J. M	" 6th, "	2 "	Still out.
2380	M	T. W	" 9th, "	3 "	"
2422	M	C. J	" 13th, "	6 "	"
2629	M	G. T. S	" 14th, "	3 "	"
2517	M	T. C. S	" 18th, "	6 "	"
2094	F	J. C	" 30th, "	6 "	"

TABLE No. 9—*Continued.*

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	31	27	58
Discharged, recovered	13	15	28	.....	.....	.....
" improved	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1886	10	1	11	31	27	58

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	36	14	.....	.....	2
From 1 to 2 months	10	11	3	1	2
" 2 " 3 "	11	5	.....	2	1
" 3 " 4 "	5	6	2	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	3	6	2	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	2	6	3	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	5	10	4	2	1
" 7 " 8 "	1	4	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	6	2	1	2
" 9 " 10 "	1	3	4	2	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	6	2	1	.....
" 11 " 12 "	1	6	4	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	7	31	3	1	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	1	23	3	2	.....
" 2 to 3 years	3	49	5	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	3	50	.....	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	6	54	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	53	.....	.....	1
" 7 " 8 "	.....	47	.....	.....	1
" 8 " 9 "	2	68	1	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	5	137	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	3	150	.....	.....	.....
Totals	110	909	39	15	10

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	7	2289	.....	2289
Tailor's Shop	1	297	.....	297
Shoe Shop	2	593	.....	593
Engineer's Shop	3	915	.....	915
Mason Work	4	1263	.....	1263
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	7	2232	.....	2232
Bakery	3	952	.....	952
Laundry	15	2053	2738	4791
Dairy	2	365	420	785
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House	4	1181	.....	1181
Painting	5	1607	.....	1607
Farm	27	8285	.....	8285
Garden	28	8577	.....	8577
Stable	6	1974	.....	1974
Kitchen	27	2620	6995	9615
Dining-Rooms	29	3202	7436	10638
Sewing-Rooms	85	.....	26597	26597
Knitting	161	671	49691	50362
Mending	15	.....	4757	4757
Halls	170	37294	24666	61960
Storeroom	2	616	.....	616
General	189	54889	3980	58869
Total daily average number of patients who worked	792			
Total number of patients who worked	972			
Total	.....	131875	127280	259155

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1886, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	2	2	4
Brant	8	10	18
Bruce	32	27	59
Carleton	2	3	5
Dufferin			
Dundas	1		1
Durham	3	4	7
Elgin	25	30	55
Essex	22	28	50
Frontenac	3	2	5
Glengarry			
Grenville		2	2
Grey	4	8	12
Haldimand	4	5	9
Halton	4	4	8
Hastings	4	6	10
Huron	38	31	69
Kent	26	25	51
Lambton	54	39	93
Lanark	3	2	5
Leeds		2	2
Lennox and Addington	2		2
Lincoln	4	3	7
Middlesex	88	79	167
Muskoka District			
Nipissing District			
Norfolk	5	12	17
Northumberland	2	1	3
Ontario	2	5	7
Oxford	34	27	61
Parry Sound District			
Peel	2	4	6
Perth	31	23	54
Peterborough		4	4
Prescott		1	1
Prince Edward			
Rainy River District	1		1
Renfrew			
Russell			
Simcoe	2	8	10
Stormont	2	3	5
Thunder Bay District			
Victoria	3	2	5
Waterloo	9	11	20
Welland	1	3	4
Wellington	6	5	11
Wentworth	2	9	11
York	17	15	32
Not classed, unknown, etc	10	6	16
Total	458	451	909

TABLE No. 13.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions during the year	69	41	110
Number of such admitted for first time to Asylum	56	29	85
Number of re-admissions during the year	13	12	25
	69	41	110
No. 2.			
Total admissions during past five years, viz. : from October 1st, 1881, to September 30th, 1886	399	310	709
Number of such patients admitted to Asylum, once	336	254	590
" " " twice	45	42	87
" " " 3 times	11	5	16
" " " 4 times	2	2	4
" " " 5 times	3	1	4
" " " 6 times and over	2	6	8
	399	310	709
No. 3.			
Total number of patients discharged recovered during year	22	19	41
Number of such discharged recovered for 1st time	13	14	27
" " " 2nd time	7	3	10
" " " 3rd time and over	2	2	4
	22	19	41
No. 4.			
Total number of patients discharged recovered during past five years, viz. : from October 1st, 1881 to September 30th, 1886	168	171	339
Number of such subsequently re-admitted to Asylum, once	14	15	29
" " " " twice	3	1	4
" " " " 3 times			
" " " " 4 times			
" " " " 5 times			
" " " " 6 times and over			

TABLE No. 14.

Showing applications for admissions to Asylum for Insane, London, (exclusive of warrant cases,) with manner of disposal thereof, for official year ending 30th September, 1886.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total applications, less warrant cases	.....	.....	.....	74	81	155
Vacancies awarded and patients admitted	37	30	67	.....	.....	.....
Vacancies awarded but patients not sent in	9	11	20	.....	.....	.....
Applications not awarded	28	40	68	.....	.....	.....
	74	81	155	74	81	155

Of vacancies awarded, but patients not sent in, 5 were cancelled, as we could get no reason why not sent; 2 died at home; 6 recovered at home; 1 was sent to gaol; 2 were sent to other asylums; 2 friends concluded to keep at home; 2 still on file to come in.

Of applications not awarded, 3 were not suitable cases; 9 recovered at home; 8 were sent to gaol; 3 died at home; 25 have not been returned; 1 was returned unfilled; 19 are still on file.

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the number of times admitted of those received into Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending Sep. 30th, 1886, by certificate.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions for year	.....	.....	.....	41	30	71
Admitted for 1st time	33	21	54	.....	.....	.....
" 2nd "	5	9	14	.....	.....	.....
" 3rd "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
" 4th "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 5th "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6th "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" More than 6 times	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	41	30	71	41	30	71

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the number of times admitted of those received into Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1886, by warrant.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissiisns for year				28	11	39
Admitted for 1st time	23	8	31			
" 2nd "	2	2	4			
" 3rd "	1	1	2			
" 4th "						
" 5th "	1		1			
" 6th "						
" More than 6 times	1		1			
	28	11	39	28	11	39

TABLE No. 17.

Amount of work done in Shoemaker's Shop during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1886.

——	Pairs.	Repairs.	——
Slippers, canvass	220	Soles	173
" cloth	1	Heels	159
" leather	17	Patches	214
Boots, Men's	2	Seams	221
" Women's	2		
Total	242		

TABLE No. 18.

Amount of Knitting done in Wards during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1886.

Stockings	916 Pairs.
" Re-footed	266 "
Socks	1254 "
" Re-footed	162 "
Total	2,880 Pairs.

TABLE No. 19.

Number of articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1886.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	No. Cut.
Coats, Uniform	54	11	Coats	138
Pants, "	55	20	Pants	316
Coats	2	113	Vests	84
Pants	4	182	Blouses	167
Vests	2	44	" Pants	36
Blouses		308	Overalls	14
" Pants		75	Jackets	3
Overalls	5	3		
Canvas Suits		33	Total	758
" Sheets		4		
Total	122	793		

TABLE No. 20.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1886.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1253	5989	Quilts (hemmed)	93	
" Uniform	40	6	"	7	2347
Aprons	1536	3780	" Canvas	26	
" Uniform	100	9	Mattrasses	34	
Skirts	399	3214	" (teazed)	376	
Chemises	415	4136	Pillows	298	
" Flannel	142	1348	Blankets		2741
Drawers	287	1991	Mats	67	
Caps, Men's	540		Towels	1356	
" Women's	55		Table Cloths	15	
Nightdresses	76	2303	Table Napkins	70	
Waists	5		Pudding Cloths	151	
Sunbonnets	31		Chairs, Rocking, seated with flat cane and varnished		18
Shirts	841	2217	Chairs, Rocking, seated with round cane and painted		50
" Flannel	11	332	Chairs, Rocking, seated with round cane		12
Guernseys		47	Chairs, seated with flat cane and varnished		16
Coats	138	1381	Chairs, Cane, varnished		10
Pants	316	1227	Chairs, seated with round cane, painted and varnished		26
Vests	84	801	Chairs, seated with round cane		37
Blouses	167	279	Chairs, painted and varnished		268
" Pants	36	106	Chairs, painted		49
Overalls	14		Bureaus, stained and varnished		10
" Jackets	3		Washstands, stained and varnished		12
Canvas Suits		24	Tables, varnished		1
Socks (marked) pairs of	219				
Stockings, pairs of		4978	Total	12343	51862
Socks "		1786			
Handkerchiefs	37				
Neckties	279				
Pillowslips	1357	1444			
Sheets	1138	2617			
Ticks	331	6250			

TABLE No. 21.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1886.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	95		Blankets		12
" Uniform	43	1	Quilts		23
Aprons	23		" Canvas		2
Chemises	9		Blinds	110	
" Flannel	3		Curtains	8	
Drawers	7	109	Crumb Cloths	2	
Night-dresses	6		Tea Strainers	4	
Skirts	2		Pudding Cloths	6	
Waists	2		Towels	12	
Collars	144		Table Cloths	2	
Cuffs, pairs of	3		Bags	9	16
Hoods	1		Cushions	3	
Sunbonnets	6		Mats	9	
Guernseys		8	Mitts, lined, pairs of	46	
Shirts	1	597	Slippers, uppers, "	189	
" Flannel	3	41	Cloth Boots, "	21	
Caps, Men's	1	2	Cloth Slippers, "	74	
Shrouds	41		Socks, "		2637
Ticks	57	136	Books, covered	284	
Mattrasses	367		Buffalo Robes		12
Pillows	116		Horse Blankets		3
Pillow Ticks	23		Carpets	2	4
Pillow Slips	45	39			
Sheets	1	329	Total	1780	3971

TABLE No. 22.

Number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1886.

——	No.	——	No.
Dresses	14871	Blouses	573
Night Dresses	10192	" Pants and Overalls	646
Aprons	32901	Jackets	1
Pinafores	867	Bibs, etc	1121
Skirts	8238	Carriage Rugs	21
Drawers	17552	Crumb Cloths	41
Chemises	33476	Carpets	2
" Flannel	1481	Blankets	7871
Waists	2303	Sheets	94695
Caps	1718	Quilts	12791
Bonnets	22	" canvas	297
Shawls	22	Pillow Slips	67903
Handkerchiefs	12503	Bolster Slips	323
Collars	12017	Bed Ticks	17213
Cuffs (pairs of)	793	Pillow Ticks	57
Socks "	21461	Towels	50856
Stockings (prs. of)	21552	Table Cloths	890
Mitts "	3	Table Napkins	5952
Neckties	2304	Pudding Cloths	1859
Shirts	25289	Blinds and Curtains	331
" Flannel	4598	Bureau Covers	958
Guernseys	3340	Clothes Bags	198
Pants	2028		
Coats	1744	Total	496571
Vests	697		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

October 1st, 1886.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

Sir,—In accordance with the statutory requirement, I have the honour to submit herewith the Thirty-First Annual Report of this Asylum, (the ninth since it became a Provincial Institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1886.

There were in residence on the 1st Oct. 1885, 255 males, 249 females. Total, 504.

Admitted during the year, 117 males, 131 females. Total, 248.

Total number under treatment during the year, 372 males, 380 females. Total, 752.

Discharged during the year, 23 males, 14 females. Total, 37.

Died during the year, 17 males, 9 females. Total, 26.

Remaining in residence Sept. 30, 1886, 321 males, 350 females. Total, 671.

Average daily population, 300.42 males, 322.02 females. Total, 622.44.

Average weekly cost per capita, $2.39.

Admissions.

The number of admissions was very large, but included no less than one hundred and twelve transfers from other asylums. The majority of the admissions were cases of chronic mental disease, and in several instances patients who had been insane for twenty years or more, were admitted from the gaols. Of one hundred and twenty six admissions (not transfers), no less than ninety came from the gaols under Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant. In this district it appears to be impossible to make the people understand that patients can be admitted to the asylum without being first submitted to the degradation of confinment in the common gaol.

The result of this erroneous belief is disastrous in the extreme, and the injury done to many patients is incalculable. Insanity is made to rank as a crime, and sensitive people naturally feel that they have been disgraced by being committed to gaol. In addition to the disadvantages just enumerated another serious one exists. Before the Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant can be issued and the Provincial Bailiff arrive to convey the so-called prisoner to the asylum, many formalities must be gone through, and of course these take time. Every day is of importance in the treatment of a case of acute insanity, and the patient cannot be under asylum treatment too soon. Much valuable time is necessarily lost while the patient is behind prison bars.

The excuse that there was no asylum accommodation, has not existed during the past year, and we have at all times been ready to do everything possible to expedite the admission of urgent cases.

Discharges.

The discharges were below the average, three less than in 1885, when the Asylum population was much smaller. This is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of chronic cases admitted was larger than usual. The percentage of recoveries was 20.63 of the admissions.

Deaths.

The deaths were few, the percentage calculated on the total number under treatment being 3.55.

Unfortunately, one of the deaths was caused by suicide. On the 1st of June, Robert M. Moore, who was suffering from melancholia, was, with a number of other patients taken out for an airing, and succeeded in making his escape. His elopement was not

observed by the attendants, and an announcement to the effect that the body of the unfortunate had been found in the lake was the first thing to draw attention to the fact that the patient had escaped. Between the time of the finding of the body, and the last time the patient was seen alive, not more than fifteen minutes had elapsed, so quickly had the tragedy been enacted. The man was known to be suicidal and very particular instructions had been given to the attendants in regard to his care. Every possible precaution was taken to guard against suicide, and ordinarily the attendants who took charge of the patient gave him most careful supervision. An inquest was held and the jury brought in a verdict to the effect "that the deceased came to his death through the neglect of the officials of the Asylum." This verdict was in my opinion an unjust reflection on the management of the institution, and calculated to do injury. I felt this so strongly that the Inspector of Asylums was asked to hold an investigation at once. The Inspector complied with the request and the result of the investigation will doubtless be found in his annual report. The friends of the patient did not share the opinion of the jury.

All that can be done in asylums to prevent suicide is to take every posssible precaution against its occurrence. This is done here. In spite of the most careful precautionary measures patients will occasionally succeed in carrying out their morbid desires, and no one outside of asylums can form any conception of the responsibilities incurred in the care of the suicidal insane.

Ventilation.

During the early spring the vexed question of ventilation was definitely settled, and a remedy for all of the existing troubles discovered. Theoretically the system of ventilation (the fan system) was excellent; practically it proved a disastrous failure, as in many parts of the building, discharge flues worked in a manner the reverse of that intended, and instead of carrying off the vitiated atmosphere, acted as conductors of foul gases from the foul air chambers to the wards. In some instances the flues worked intermittently—a fresh air flue would for a short time perform its duty perfectly, and then, suddenly the current of air would change in its direction. The problem proved a perplexing one to all who had to deal with it, and numberless experiments were made to ascertain the cause of the trouble. The atmosphere of the wards was at times very foul, and it was little to be wondered that typhoid fever found a suitable soil for development in this asylum, especially when in addition to the defects just mentioned, the water-closet system in the eastern wards of the Main Asylum was defective. Many careful examinations of the different ventilating flues were made, and it was found that not only had the conductors been blocked up in many instances, but the outlets for foul air narrowed by planking, etc., until they were nearly obliterated. Our engineer was satisfied that in addition to the defects enumerated the inlets for fresh air were altogether too small, and with the existing openings it was impossible to supply the whole building properly. The inlets for fresh air were greatly enlarged and the result has been eminently satisfactory. Careful tests made at different times since the changes were effected show the system of ventilation to be nearly perfect; the difference in the atmosphere of the wards is evident.

Rear Extension of Main Building.

In December the addition to the rear extension of the Main Asylum was ready for occupation. This addition has beds for sixty-five patients, and is one of the most cheerful and comfortable parts of the asylum. In this extension is situated a new amusement room of fine proportions—72 x 42 feet. "O'Reilly Hall," as the amusement room has been called, was formally opened by the Inspector on Dec. 29th. This amusement hall was very much needed, as the old room was small and inconveniently located at the top of the building.

Regiopolis Branch.

On Nov. 2nd the old Regiopolis College, fitted up as a Branch Asylum, was ready for occupation and was soon filled by transfers from Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and

Orillia Asylums. The building furnishes accommodation for 152 patients, and is a comfortable home for the most trustworthy of the insane ; is in fact, a large addition to our cottage system.

The heating arrangements are excellent, and the building has been adapted as far as possible to the wants of the insane. The great objections to the Branch are its distance from the Main Asylum and the endless stairs that must be traversed by the inmates in order to reach the dining-room. As a temporary expedient to accommodate the poor unfortunates who, otherwise, would have been compelled to remain for months in gaol before room could have been found in the asylums of the Province, Regiopolis is a success. It has been necessary to exercise care in the selection of patients for the Branch, as the building is situated in the heart of the city, and even one or two noisy patients would prove a source of annoyance to the people of Kingston. At present 112 female and forty male patients are cared for in the Branch, and the building is under the immediate charge of a Supervisor and his wife, both experienced employees.

Occupation.

The question of occupation for the patients has been given even more attention than in past years, and it has been found possible to keep the majority of the inmates usefully employed. Twenty or more have been steadily at work in the brush and broom factory, and the returns give ample proof that the patients laboured faithfully. If it were possible to find an outlet for the goods manufactured, at least a hundred patients—male and female—might be profitably employed at brush-making. This industry is particularly suitable for those who are not physically able to work on the farm ; to fill a brush requires little skill, and the patients appear to find a fascination in the work. I hope the day is not far distant when it will be found possible to have the brush factory greatly enlarged.

Although the asylum population has increased, the shoemakers (patients) have been able to keep up with the demand for boots, shoes and slippers.

The farm, garden and laundry have furnished occupation for a large number of patients.

Transfer of Criminal Lunatics.

On May 27th, twelve patients, ten male and two female, of the criminal and homicidal class, were transferred to Hamilton Asylum, where special provision has been made for their care. Nearly all of these patients had been admitted from the Penitentiary and belonged to the worst class of criminal insane. Their presence in the wards was always a source of trouble, as we had no facilities for giving such patients proper supervision, and their influence over the other insane was pernicious.

Amusements.

The amusements have been many and varied. The city people have been at all times ready, when called on, to contribute entertainments of different descriptions, and the members of our Minstrel Troupe surpassed the efforts of former years, successful as they were in the past. During the summer months a large steam yacht has been in commission, and the patients taken on the lake frequently—weekly dances, a visit to the Midland Fair, magic lantern exhibitions, etc., have helped to make the list of amusements attractive and varied.

Thanks.

We are deeply indebted to the city clergymen who have conducted Divine Service so regularly at the Main Asylum and at the Branch. Although the addition of Regiopolis has thrown an increased amount of work on the ministers, still they have cheerfully undertaken the extra duty. Our thanks are due the clergymen of all denominations, who have been ever ready to attend to the wants of the sick and dying. Thanks are also due

to the directors of the Midland Fair for courtesies extended to the patients; to members of the different choirs and dramatic organizations before referred to, and to the editors who have kindly furnished us with copies of their newspapers.

Improvements.

Many improvements in connection with the buildings and grounds have been made during the year, and several of the requirements mentioned in the Annual Report for 1885, attended to.

The water-closets have been re-constructed, the steam-heating pipes in the vaults renewed, and the heating arrangements of the centre building altered. The old amusement hall has been partitioned and divided into bed-rooms for employees, and a chapel for Roman Catholic patients.

Three new steam kettles have been placed in position in the kitchen.

Requirements.

The hot water system in use here is a total failure, and a source of great inconvenience. It should be replaced without delay.

A large refrigerator for storing beef in the summer time is an urgent requirement, and would save its cost in a few weeks, as we buy cattle by the car load, and with the present arrangement can only kill an animal as it is required for immediate consumption.

The woodwork on the outside of the Asylum requires painting. It is to be hoped another season will not be allowed to pass without this want being attended to.

The other requirements are—two hundred pictures for Regiopolis and the new addition; two hundred feet of garden hose; thirty perforated settees; a hundred iron bedsteads and mattresses.

Officers and Employees.

During the year there have been no changes among the officers, but in October an assistant physician was added to the staff. Dr. J. Simpson, of Bowmanville, was appointed to the position and entered on his duties in the latter part of October.

On the 28th of April, David Donnelly, assistant engineer, received fatal injuries while repairing the belting in the laundry. Donnelly had been a faithful servant for thirteen years, and was a trustworthy and reliable man in every respect. His sad fate cast a gloom over all.

The officers and employees, as a whole, have been faithful in the performance of their different duties, and it has been a source of gratification to know that nearly all have taken deep interest in carrying on the asylum work in such a manner that the best interests of the unfortunates committed to our care have been served.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1886.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1885	.....	.....	.....	255	249	504
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	81	75	156			
" Medical certificate	36	56	92			
				117	131	248
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	372	380	752
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	15	11	26			
" improved	7	3	10			
" unimproved	1	.....	1			
Total number of discharges during year	23	14	37			
Died	17	9	26			
Transferred	11	7	18			
				51	30	81
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1886	.....	.....	.....	321	350	671
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1115	865	1980
" discharged	403	275	678			
" died	294	192	486			
" eloped	14	.....	14			
" transferred	83	48	131			
				794	515	1309
" remaining, 30th September, 1886	.....	.....	.....	321	350	671
Number of applications on file, 30th Sept., 1886	2	.....	2			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1885, to 30th September, 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 29th of September, '86)	322	349	671
Minimum " " " (on the 14th of October, 1885).	252	248	500
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	109655	117538	227193
Daily average population	300.42	322.02	622.44

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married / Widowed	37	52	89	428	452	880
Single	80	79	159	687	413	1100
Total	117	131	248	1115	865	1980
Religion.						
Presbyterians	21	25	46	177	142	319
Episcopalians	16	17	33	265	163	428
Methodists	24	30	54	178	153	331
Baptists	.....	8	8	17	24	41
Congregationalists	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Roman Catholics	39	38	77	352	303	655
Other denominations	5	4	9	108	64	172
Not reported	12	8	20	18	14	32
Total	117	131	248	1115	865	1980
Nationalities.						
English	9	5	14	107	46	153
Irish	16	29	45	227	209	436
Scotch	4	12	16	53	59	112
Canadian	79	71	150	605	461	1066
United States	.....	1	1	12	7	19
Other Countries	3	5	8	44	17	61
Unknown	6	8	14	67	66	133
Total	117	131	248	1115	865	1980

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Brant	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Bruce	.....	2	2	3	6	9
Carleton	13	13	26	108	100	208
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Essex	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Frontenac	12	15	27	153	131	284
Grey	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15
Haldimand	.....	1	1	6	7	13
Halton	2	1	3	3	1	4
Hastings	7	12	19	48	42	90
Huron	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Kent	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14
Lanark	8	7	15	74	65	139
Leeds and Grenville	9	7	16	77	59	136
Lennox and Addington	11	8	19	60	44	104
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Middlesex	2	3	5	8	6	14
Muskoka District	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Norfolk	1	.....	1	7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	8	14	22	20	42	62
Ontario	3	5	8	19	22	41
Oxford	.....	1	1	14	4	18
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Perth	1	1	2	10	9	19
Peterborough	.....	2	2	8	7	15
Prescott and Russell	4	2	6	25	19	44
Prince Edward	3	6	9	16	25	41
Renfrew	7	3	10	37	18	55
Simcoe	1	2	3	11	12	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	11	13	24	85	71	156
Victoria	.....	1	1	4	13	17
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	10	4	14
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Wellington	1	.....	1	5	4	9
Wentworth	1	3	4	13	14	27
York	4	8	12	36	52	88
Not classed	7	.....	7	198	43	241
Total admissions	117	131	248	1115	865	1980

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Brant	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Bruce	.....	1	1	3	5	8
Carleton	11	7	18	101	86	187
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Essex	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Frontenac	4	4	8	106	79	185
Grey	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
Halton	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Hastings	6	7	13	45	33	78
Huron	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Kent	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14
Lanark	6	7	13	68	63	131
Leeds and Grenville	6	6	12	58	44	102
Lennox and Addington	9	4	13	47	31	78
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Middlesex	.....	1	1	6	4	10
Norfolk	1	.....	1	7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	8	8	16	19	34	53
Ontario	2	4	6	18	21	39
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	14	3	17
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Perth	1	1	2	10	9	19
Peterborough	.....	1	1	8	6	14
Prescott and Russell	4	2	6	23	18	41
Prince Edward	2	4	6	15	15	30
Renfrew	5	1	6	32	16	48
Simcoe	1	1	2	10	11	21
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	8	16	76	55	131
Victoria	.....	1	1	4	12	16
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	10	4	14
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Wentworth	.....	1	1	12	12	24
York	.....	5	5	32	48	80
Not classed	6	.....	6	21	4	25
Total admissions	81	75	156	813	668	1481

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1674	E. W.....	F.....	October 3, 1884	October 8, 1885.....	Improved.
1722	E. F. T....	M.	July 4, 1885	" 14, "	Recovered.
1662	M. A. McL	F	September 3, 1884.....	" 23, "	"
1713	I. M.	M.....	May 20, 1885	November 16, "	Improved.
1720	P. B.....	F	July 3, 1885	" 30, "	"
1714	M. C.....	F	June 4, 1885	December 16, "	Recovered.
1855	A. F.....	F	December 21, 1885	February 3, 1886.....	"
1842	W. B	M.....	November 21, 1885.....	March 8, "	"
1827	R. B. W...	M.....	November 14, 1885.....	" 13, "	"
1864	D. Q.....	M.....	January 20, 1886.....	" 13, "	"
1725	T. B.....	M.....	July 7, 1885.....	" 15, "	"
1577	C. D.....	M.....	March 14, 1884.....	" 20, "	Improved.
1630	A. G.....	M.....	June 12, 1884	" 25, "	"
1828	S. P.....	M.....	November 18, 1885	" 25, "	Recovered.
1852	A. A	F	December 19, 1885	" 31, "	"
1625	W. A. T...	M.....	June 10, 1884	April 13, "	"
1706	M. J.	F	April 22, 1885.....	" 20, "	"
1555	G. A. N. ..	M.....	January 12, 1884.....	May 6, "	Improved.
1861	M. R.....	F	January 14, 1886.....	" 17, "	Recovered.
1872	T. K.....	M.....	February 18, 1886.....	" 17, "	"
1889	C. S.....	M.....	April 10, 1886.....	" 24, "	"
1865	A. P.....	F	January 27, 1886.	June 24, "	Improved.
1832	E. G.....	F	November 19, 1885	July 2, "	Recovered.
1658	C. P.....	M.....	August 19, 1884....	" 23, "	Improved.
1592	M. J. M...	F	April 11, 1884.....	" 31, "	Recovered.
1843	T. D.....	M.....	November 21, 1885	August 2, "	Improved.
1884	M. V. C. ..	F	March 23, 1886	" 28, "	Recovered.
1946	G. M.....	M.....	June 19, 1886	" 30, "	"
1690	J. G. T....	M.....	January 20, 1885.....	" 30, "	"
1838	A. L.....	M.....	November 21, 1885	" 30, "	"
1850	C. F. G....	M.....	December 9, 1885	" 30, "	"
1939	J. N.....	M.....	June 2, 1886	" 30, "	"
1943	W. J. M...	M.....	June 10, 1886	September 4, "	"
1885	G. W.....	M.....	March 25, 1886.....	" 12, "	Unimproved.
1853	A. E.....	F	December 21, 1885	" 15, "	Recovered.
1882	E. J. P....	F	March 22, 1886.....	" 18, "	"
1905	W. T. W...	M.....	May 17, 1886.....	" 30, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1886.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
298	J. McP....	M.	66	October 1, 1885..	18	11	21	Senile decay.
1732	S. A. L....	M.	43	" 6, " ..	.....	.....	24	General Paresis.
690	C. S.....	F.	40	November 7, " ..	14	4	8	Diarrhœa.
1373	J. A. C....	M.	37	" 30, " ..	4	.....	2	Epilepsy.
1726	W. S	M.	65	December 2, " ..	.....	4	21	General Paresis.
1188	T. F.....	M.	32	" 18, " ..	7	.....	4	Latent Phthisis.
1621	J. D.....	M.	29	January 11, 1886..	1	7	19	Epilepsy.
1387	B. C.....	F.	49	" 23, " ..	4	.....	6	Phthisis.
9	W. S	M.	71	February 14, " ..	30	7	18	Erysipelas.
609	P. D.	M.	88	" 27, " ..	15	7	13	Senile decay.
1234	G. B.....	M.	75	March 20, " ..	6	5	20	Apoplexy.
1645	W. H.....	M.	37	April 4, " ..	1	8	26	Latent Phthisis.
855	J. McC....	F.	40	" 6, " ..	12	.....	27	Inflammation of Bowels.
969	J. S.	M.	55	" 7, " ..	9	6	18	Chronic Chorea.
1145	A. McD. ..	M.	42	" 9, " ..	7	10	27	Latent Phthisis.
1035	C. S.	F.	54	" 22, " ..	8	9	16	Apoplexy.
1665	M. Y.....	F.	42	May 18, " ..	2	3	16	Phthisis.
1847	R. M. M...	M.	71	June 1, " ..	.....	5	30	Suicide by drowning.
408	G. G.....	M.	35	" 12, " ..	17	6	17	Peritonitis.
1460	A. C.....	F.	79	" 16, " .	3	6	19	Senile decay.
1526	B. R.....	F.	60	" 21, " ..	2	10	19	Senile decay.
1869	J. B.....	M.	70	" 24, " ..	.....	4	13	Pleuro. Pneumonia.
1746	B. D.....	F.	41	" 28, " ..	.....	7	26	Phthisis.
1628	J. N.....	M.	68	July 16, " ..	2	1	6	Senile decay.
473	W. C. G...	M.	37	August 11, " ..	17	1	2	Phthisis.
1764	M. M.....	F.	28	Sept. 16, " ..	.....	10	14	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents				2		2	2
Book-keepers				1		1	1
Bakers	1		1	6		6	7
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Butchers	1		1				1
Blacksmiths	1		1	21		21	22
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers				3		3	3
Banker	1		1				1
Cabinet-makers	1		1	3		3	4
Coopers	1		1	4		4	5
Carpenters	3		3	49		49	52
Clerks	2		2	21		21	23
Clergymen				5		5	5
Carriage-makers	1		1	3		3	4
Cooks				1	3	4	4
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Carters	2		2	1		1	3
Cheese-makers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds,		41	41	14	215	229	270
Dressmakers		1	1		19	19	20
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				2		2	2
Engineers				3		3	3
Farmers	46		46	258	2	260	306
Fishermen	1		1	1		1	2
Grocers				1		1	1
Gunsmiths	1		1				1
Harness-makers				8		8	8
House-keepers		2	2		14	14	16
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	33		33	279		279	312
Ladies		1	1				1
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					1	1	1
Masons				2		2	2
Machinists	1		1	9		9	10
Matchmakers				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Millers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Moulders	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Merchants	1	.....	4	15	.....	15	16
Mechanics	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Music-teachers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
No occupation	14	29	43	4	10	14	57
Not stated	.....	.....	.....	121	171	292	292
Other occupations	.....	.....	.....	8	24	32	32
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Painters	1	.....	1	12	.....	12	13
Printers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Peddlers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Physicians	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Pump-makers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Sailors	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12
Students	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	6
Spinners	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Shoemakers	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	38
Seamstresses	.....	2	2	.....	42	42	44
Station-masters	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Soldiers	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10
Teachers	.....	2	2	12	13	25	27
Tinsmiths	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	5
Tavern-keepers	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	14
Tailors	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Wives	.....	46	46	.....	216	216	262
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Unknown or other employments	1	5	6	5	3	8	14
Total	117	131	248	998	734	1732	1980

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1886.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	11	5	16	.....	.....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	.....	1	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	35	34	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	11	20	31	11	20	31	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	70	77	147	69	76	145	.....	.....	.....
Total	117	131	248	117	131	248	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1577	M.	C. D.	Oct. 31, 1885	6 months	Discharged, improved.
1128	F	M. M.	Jan. 9, 1886	3 "	Returned, unimproved.
1725	M.	T. B.	" 13, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
1828	M.	S. P.	" 15, "	2 "	" "
1625	M.	W. N. T.	Feb. 2, "	2 "	" "
1630	M.	A. G.	" 16, "	1 "	" improved.
1861	F	M. R.	Mar. 11, "	2 "	" recovered.
1846	F	M. G.	" 15, "	2 "	Returned, unimproved.
1706	F	M. J.	" 18, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
1555	M.	G. A. N.	" 22, "	2 "	" improved.
1832	F	E. G.	" 25, "	3 "	" recovered.
1865	F	A. P.	April 10, "	2 "	" improved.
1866	M.	T. D.	" 15, "	4 "	" "
1883	F	S. A. S.	" 22, "	2 "	Returned, unimproved.
1421	M.	J. G.	May 6, "	6 "	Still on probation.
1658	M.	C. P.	" 10, "	2 "	Discharged, improved.
1592	F	M. J. M.	" 25, "	2 "	" recovered.
1580	F	M. L. B.	June 17, "	6 "	Still on probation.
1888	M.	B. T.	" 23, "	3 "	Returned, unimproved.
1905	M.	W. T. W.	" 25. "	3 "	Discharged, improved.
1853	F	A. E.	July 5, "	2 "	" recovered.
1699	M.	E. E.	" 13, "	3 "	Still on probation.
1569	F	M. F.	" 16, "	1 "	Returned, unimproved.
1946	M.	G. M.	" 29, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
1321	F	S. M.	" 30, "	2 "	Still on probation.
1962	M.	W. J. N.	Aug. 2, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
657	F	J. McL.	" 2, "	2 "	Still on probation.
1844	F	S. S.	" 6, "	1 "	Returned, unimproved.
1723	M.	H. S.	" 8, "	2 "	Still on probation.
1882	F	E. J. P.	" 10, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
1862	M.	A. W.	" 12, "	2 "	Still on probation.
1348	F	R. W.	" 18, "	2 "	" "
1951	M.	J. S.	" 31, "	2 "	" "
1945	F	C. M.	Sept. 8, "	2 "	" "
1844	F	S. S.	" 21, "	2 "	" "
1953	F	A. J. W.	" 23, "	4 "	" "

Summary of Probational Discharges.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				17	19	36
Discharged, recovered	5	6	11			
" improved	6	1	7			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	1	5	6	12	12	24
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1886				5	7	12

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	30	11			
From 1 to 2 months	13	6	3		
" 2 " 3 "	8	14	4		
" 3 " 4 "	6	6	4		
" 4 " 5 "	4	43	2	2	
" 5 " 6 "	3	6	2	1	1
" 6 " 7 "	6	12	1		
" 7 " 8 "	1	5	1		
" 8 " 9 "	3	6	3	1	
" 9 " 10 "	1	6	1		
" 10 " 11 "	1	101			
" 11 " 12 "	1	2	1		
" 12 " 18 "	7	19	1	1	
" 18 months to 2 years	2	19	2	2	
" 2 to 3 years	10	69	1	3	
" 3 " 4 "	11	31			
" 4 " 5 "	8	34			
" 5 " 6 "	7	23			
" 6 " 7 "	10	21			
" 7 " 8 "	9	19			
" 8 " 9 "	6	34			
" 9 " 10 "	7	26			
" 10 " 15 "	18	56			
" 15 " 20 "	13	81			
" 20 years and upwards	63	21			
Totals	248	671	26	10	1

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	25	3579	.....	3579
Tailor's Shop	5	803	.....	803
Shoe Shop	6	1069	.....	1069
Engineer's Shop	7	1909	.....	1909
Blacksmith's Shop	1	200	.....	200
Mason Work	1	180	.....	180
Repairing Roads	20	4386	.....	4386
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	4	940	.....	940
Bakery	4	949	.....	949
Laundry	16	824	2482	3306
Dairy	6	.....	1598	1598
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House	8	2251	.....	2251
Piggery	3	760	.....	760
Painting	5	722	.....	722
Farm	29	5371	.....	5371
Garden and Grounds	18	2839	.....	2839
Stable	6	1850	.....	1850
Kitchen	12	1233	1583	2816
Dining-Rooms	40	3554	6992	10546
Officers' Quarters	5	.....	1304	1304
Sewing Rooms	74	.....	14320	14320
Knitting	70	.....	16848	16848
Mending	14	.....	2553	2553
Wards and Halls	162	36849	12188	49037
Storeroom	1	300	.....	300
General	104	5845	18823	24668
Total	646	76413	78691	155104

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1886, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	1	1
Brant	1	.....	1
Bruce	1	2	3
Carleton	36	44	80
Dundas	8	5	13
Durham	1	9	10
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac	41	42	83
Glengarry	14	9	23
Grenville	5	7	12
Grey	1	2	3
Haldimand	2	.....	2
Halton	2	1	3
Hastings	16	16	32
Kent	1	.....	1
Lambton	1	.....	1
Lanark	26	27	53
Leeds	24	22	46
Lennox and Addington	24	20	44
Lincoln	.....	2	2
Middlesex	2	2	4
Muskoka District	1	.....	1
Norfolk	2	.....	2
Northumberland	5	10	15
Ontario	8	11	19
Oxford	1	1	2
Peel	1	1	2
Perth	1	2	3
Peterborough	4	3	7
Prescott	7	7	14
Prince Edward	7	13	20
Renfrew	14	12	26
Russell	2	4	6
Simcoe	1	5	6
Stormont	14	16	30
Victoria	3	4	7
Welland	.....	1	1
Wellington	1	.....	1
Wentworth	2	6	8
York	14	23	37
Not classed, unknown, etc	26	20	46
Total	321	350	671

TABLE No. 13.

Disposal of Applicants at Kingston Asylum for year ending September 30th, 1886.

A.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Applicants admitted	64	51	115
" awarded, but not accepted	5	6	11
" to whom vacancies were not awarded	16	12	28
	85	69	154

Disposal of Applicants to whom vacancies were awarded, but not accepted.

B.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Improved at home	3	4	7
Discharged from gaol	2	1	3
Sent to gaol	.....	1	1
	5	6	11

Disposal of Applicants to whom vacancies were not awarded.

C.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No return made	7	2	9
Sent to gaol	1	1	2
Discharged from gaol	1	.....	1
Died in gaol	.....	1	1
Idiotic	.....	2	2
Not proper subjects for treatment	5	6	11
On file waiting to be awarded	2	.....	2
	16	12	28

TABLE No. 14.

Returns from the Farm and Garden, for the year ending September 30th, 1886.

——	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Onions, Parsley, Sage, Thyme, Lettuce, Asparagus, Savory, Radishes, etc.	6600 bunches	0 05	330 00
Rhubarb	4300 "	0 08	344 00
Parsnips	60 bushels	0 75	45 00
Spinach	60 "	0 45	27 00
Green Peas and Beans	70 "	0 75	52 50
Salisfy and Artichokes	12 "	1 50	18 00
Tomatoes	126 "	0 75	94 50
Carrots	65 "	0 40	26 00
Onions	110 "	1 00	110 00
Potatoes	1115 "	0 45	501 75
Beets	175 "	0 50	87 00
Turnips	140 "	0 30	42 00
Cucumbers	11 "	1 50	16 50
Apples	375 "	0 90	337 50
Oats	800 "	0 40	320 00
Pears	11 "	1 00	11 00
Capsicums	36 quarts	0 10	3 60
Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries	1370 "	0 10	137 00
Cabbage and Cauliflower	9600 heads	0 05	480 00
Celery	400 "	0 06	24 00
Green Corn	112 dozen	0 12½	14 00
Melons, Squashes and Citrons	26 "	2 00	52 00
Grapes	260 lbs	0 10	26 00
Hay	40 tons	10 00	400 00
Straw	30 "	5 00	150 00
Green Fodder	220 loads	0 50	110 00
Milk	12950 gallons	0 20	2590 00
Eggs	528 dozen	0 20	105 60
Pork	6412 lbs	.....	379 40
Cows killed	8	.....	266 45
Sucking Pigs, sold	112	.....	235 00
Deacon Skins	8	.....	3 75
			$7340 05

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the Number of Articles Made and Repaired during the official year ending September 30th, 1886.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	609	1205	Hose, Leather, Feet	6	.....
Bonnets, Sun	142	.....	Lambrequins, Window	22	.....
Blankets	.....	171	Mats, Rag	86	.....
Bed-ticks	53	408	Mats, Paper	201	.....
Boots, Long (pairs)	4	8	Mitts, Bucksin (pairs)	53	.....
Boots, Cobourg (pairs)	90	63	Mitts, Wool	3	.....
Boots, Women's "	4	14	Mattrasses, Hair	147	84
Brooms, Corn	930	.....	Neckties	305	.....
Brushes, Deck Scrubbers	383	.....	Overalls (pairs)	.....	23
" Hand Scrubbers	2827	.....	Organ and Piano Covers	2	.....
" " Bass.	1308	.....	Pants (pairs)	160	1008
" Horse	259	.....	Pillows, Hair	119	.....
" Shoe	216	.....	Pillows, Feather	3	.....
" Stove	133	.....	Pillow Ticks	102	48
Clothes Bags	17	.....	Pillow Cases	1025	280
Coffee "	16	.....	Petticoats	270	927
Coats	107	468	Quilts, Strong	4	.....
Chemises	386	1247	Slippers, Leather (pairs)	284	10
Curtains	42	.....	Slippers, Canvass "	297	.....
Caps, Women's	18	65	Shirts	384	1347
Collars, Linen	173	.....	Socks, Wool (pairs)	468	2870
Counterpanes	.....	230	Socks, Cotton (pairs)	54	.....
Carpets	2	.....	Socks, Mark A, "	500	.....
Carpet Rags	115	.....	Stockings, Cotton "	450	2530
Drawers (pairs)	111	339	Stockings, Wool "	64	.....
Dresses, Night	157	.....	Sheets	528	474
Dresses, Uniform	44	.....	Shrouds	25	.....
Dresses	423	1507	Vests	4	271
Hats, Trimmed	196	.....	Table Cloths	64	.....
Harness, Setts	.....	3	Towels	76	.....
Harness Straps	15	18	Window Blinds	70	.....
Horse Collars	.....	4	Waists, Under	10	.....
Horse Covers	2	.....			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.

Hamilton, 1st October, 1886.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Eleventh Annual Report of this Asylum, for the year ending September 30th, 1886.

The number of patients in the Asylum on the 1st of October, 1885, was 295 males and 304 females; total 599.

There have been admitted during the year, by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, 68 males and 22 females; total 90. Of these 10 males and 2 females were transferred from another Asylum.

By medical certificates, 25 males and 49 females; total 74.

Total number of admissions 164—98 males and 71 females.

Total number under treatment during the year 763—388 males and 375 females.

The average daily number resident was 600—302 males and 298 females.

The discharges numbered 48, of whom 22 males and 20 females had recovered; 2 males and 2 females improved; and 2 females unimproved.

The deaths numbered 35—20 males and 15 females; 4 males and one female eloped; 25 males and 35 females were transferred to another Asylum. There remained in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1886, 315 males and 300 females; totat 615, being an increase of 16 as compared with 1885.

The ratio of recoveries calculated on the admissions, excluding the transfers, is 27.63 per cent., being the lowest this Asylum has ever recorded. This low average is due to the large number of admissions, and the very unfavourable character of many of the cases admitted during the year.

The mean annual mortality, calculated on the average number resident, is 4.58 per cent. The general health of the patients has been very good during the year, and this in some measure accounts for the exceptionally low death rate. Only two deaths were caused by paresis, eight by senile decay, twelve by phthisis, twelve are attributable to other general causes, and one was suicide by strangulation. The suicide was a man who had been in the Asylum for several years and was not suspected of suicidal tendency. He slept in a room with other two patients; his room mates were absent from their room attending a concert; he usually attended the amusements, but begged to be allowed to go to bed as he was not feeling well. While the concert was going on, the night attendant entering his room and found him in bed. When the attendant returned to see the others to bed at the close of the concert, he was found lying on his back on the floor, close to the wall, his trowser's suspenders were looped on his neck and tied to the steam pipe. He had effected strangulation by pushing his body from the wall with his feet. His body was quite warm when found, but life was extinct. The matter was reported to a coroner, who enquired into the circumstances of the case. He deemed it unnecessary to hold an inquest.

An unfortunate accident occurred by which a patient lost his life. He obtained permission to leave the Asylum to walk with a friend who was visiting him. This was quite a frequent occurrence. They were walking side by side close to the brow of the mountain, when the patient slipped and fell and rolled over the precipice. He fell a distance of about twenty-four feet on rough broken rock; the shock was very severe and he sustained a compound fracture of the humerus. He was quite conscious and spoke rationally after the accident, but could not tell what caused his fall. He lived only a few hours. This is the only serious accident which has ever occurred in the history of the Asylum.

The cost of maintenance, inclusive of all repairs and improvements of the buildings during the year; has been $131.31 per patient. In the year previous it was $122.58. This considerable difference is due to the increased price of several staple articles of diet,

including meat and some kinds of groceries. It should also be taken into account, that all the vegetables consumed in the Asylum during the summer were purchased in the market; none were produced from our own land, our vegetable garden and orchard having been appropriated for the site of the new building which is in course of construction.

A transfer of thirteen male and two female criminal lunatics was made from the Penitentiary and Asylum, Kingston, to this Asylum, and were placed in East House. Notwithstanding that no additional attendants have been employed, and these notorious criminals occupy the building with quiet and harmless patients, and must necessarily mingle with them at certain times, no serious trouble has yet occurred, though some assaults have been made.

During the year probational leave was granted to nineteen males and fourteen female patients, with the results as follows:—Ten male and seven female patients were, on completion of their term, reported as remaining well and were discharged recovered, one male and one female as improved, three males and five females were returned to the Asylum, and five males and one female are at this date absent on probation. When the cases are properly selected, the system of probationary leave has been found to work very satisfactorily, a very small proportion return to the Asylum, and those cases which have to be returned are usually much benefited. It has the effect of making them more contented and reconciled to Asylum life.

Five escapes occurred during the year. Three men got away from working parties on the farm, one man forced his way out of the ward and was pursued by attendants, but distanced them by good running and has never been heard from. A woman broke the window in her room and escaped in the night, she was a middle aged French woman, an imbecile, of vagrant habits. Most diligent and protracted search was made in each case, but the patients were not recovered, some of them were heard from after a time at their homes.

Earnest endeavours are constantly made to engage the minds of the patients and kept them employed, the men in active outdoor work, and the women at suitable employment within doors. Out of a population of 600, 465 are found daily making themselves useful and helpful. With the working patients in the fields and on the grounds, the attendants engage heartily in the work, thus leading them to follow example rather than precept. It is good for the patients to be kept out of the wards and exercised in the open air, but to obtain the greatest benefit it is essential that the mind as well as the members of the body be engaged in congenial and interesting employment. A proportion of the patients are, of course, incapable, both mentally and physically, of any kind of employment, and these, as far as possible, receive the attentions of the attendants to amuse and entertain and make their existence as pleasant as circumstances will permit.

I would recommend that a small appropriation be made this coming year to make some additions to the library. No new books have been received for several years and a great many volumes are worn out. Many patients who can do nothing else, have much pleasure in reading and being read to, but it may be said that our small library has now become stale and requires a considerable addition of new books.

The amount of work done and improvements made in and about the buildings during the year have been numerous and important. The foundation and basement storey of the entire main building, and the basements of the houses have all been gone over and thoroughly repaired and repainted. This was a work of very considerable magnitude and great value, and furnished employment to a skilled mechanical attendant and a party of from six to eight patients daily, for over two months. The wards and corridors have been repainted, also a large number of bedrooms and dormitories. The centre halls on each flat and the rooms and offices have been painted, and present a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. The brick-work around the boilers in both boiler-houses had become very dilapidated and unsafe. It has also been taken down and rebuilt, a very great saving has been effected by having this work done by a skilled attendant and a gang of patients.

The old laundry machinery has been removed, having been completely worn out, and has been replaced by three cylindrical washing-machines. They have been in use throughout

the greater part of the year and give very good satisfaction. A considerable portion of the washing—notably all the fine clothes—are washed by hand; the machines are not so well adapted for fine work as for the ordinary work of the Asylum, and the tubs furnish employment for a good number of women, who might otherwise remain idle.

The water supply has become a question for serious consideration, being supplied from the city system, it has to be pumped from the city at great cost, and paid for by measure at a high rate. The pipe through which our whole supply of water is carried from the pumping-house on Queen street to the Asylum, is reported by the engineer to be worn out and may at any time become unfit to convey the water. It has burst at several places during the past two or three years, requiring much labour to dig down to it and expose the leaking points. The engineer has been called upon a great many times to repair the pipe by plugging the openings. He says it is honeycombed in many places and should be removed and new pipe laid all the way. This would be a very expensive procedure, but it is absolutely necessary if the present system of supply is to be continued. Should a burst take place in winter, when the ground is frozen and covered with snow, the consequences would be very serious. It has been urgently recommended and some steps have already been taken to ascertain if a supply of water cannot be obtained by the drilling of an Artesian well on the Asylum property. Experienced men who have been consulted highly recommend the experiment; a great saving will be effected should an inexhaustible spring be found. It would then be extremely desirable to have a reservoir constructed near the buildings, capable of storing at least two weeks supply, and placing hydrants at different points around the buildings, as safeguards for use in case of fire. In case of fire we may say that our only practicable protection consists in chemical fire extinguishers—Canndian grenade—which are perhaps of doubtful utility, and at best can only be useful at the very inception of fire. We have hose on each corridor, but it is difficult to keep them constantly in good order ready to be used at a moment's notice. We know this by experience from our regular habit of frequently testing the working of the hose. Our tankage is not sufficient to be of any benefit in case of fire, and at certain times every day there is little or no water in them. I trust that no consideration will interfere with the immediate prosecution of the search for water on the premises.

Our coal sheds do not afford cover for more than half our year's supply of coal, the balance is to be found in heaps about the yard and in the woods exposed to the weather and liable to get covered with leaves and other extraneous matter which cause much waste, besides much unnecessary labour and inconvenience. Even the coal sheds are so constructed that the coal must be handled over at least four times before it is finally deposited in the coal shed; about the same amount of handling is required to get it out and conveyed to the boiler houses, where it is consumed. By the time it reaches the furnaces, the great amount of shovelling it has been subjected to has reduced it to fine dross, and is of course greatly depreciated in value as fuel. The coal sheds having substantial brick walls, and being conveniently located for the purpose, could at comparatively trifling cost be converted into workshops. Our present workshop is by much too small and must be removed from its present location. To provide proper coal houses all that is necessary to be done is to enlarge the coal sheds attached to the boiler houses. This plan would save so much handling of the coal; but if, for any reason, it may be objected to, sheds may be built cheaply of timber on the back grounds.

Our farm buildings remain the same as when the Asylum had a population of two hundred, and when we had nothing but a garden to cultivate. Now that we have a large farm and a large staff of farm hands, the discomfort and inconvenience experienced for want of suitable buildings is very great and daily felt. Another season should not be permitted to pass without action being taken in the matter. The old buildings should be removed and a new site selected for farm buildings of a character in keeping with the Institution. The present buildings are so near the Asylum that the whole house is often filled with the odours of the piggeries and stables.

A building is now in course of construction, situated about four hundred yards south of the main buildings, on the land formerly cultivated as a garden and orchard, and will provide accommodation for three hundred patients. The capacity of this Institution, when this building is finished, will be 925 beds. The north wing, it is expected, will be

finished and ready for the reception of patients about twelve months from this date. The centre building and south wing may be completed about November, 1888. Judging from the plans, the structure will be very imposing, and it is intended to be a model of comfort and convenience.

The Public Works Department have just completed a new roof on the centre building and that portion of the wings which originally had a flat roof. For some years past the roof has been in a very bad condition ; the upper wards were flooded by every heavy rain and much expense was incurred in vain efforts to repair it. The new roof is built over the old one, and is sloping and covered with slate. The appearance of the building is much improved by the change.

The result of the farming operations have not been so successful as could be desired; a considerable breadth of land has been placed under cultivation and will, I have no doubt, in the near future become a source of profit. The potato crop, which is to us the most important and valuable, is a failure ; the tubers are small in quantity in the ground, and the quality so bad as scarcely to be fit for human food.

The usual weekly dance was continued throughout the season, and we had an unusually large number of musical and other forms of entertainments. Among the dramatic entertainments may be mentioned an afternoon's performance by Rhea and her famous company. The great kindness shewn by M'lle Rhea and her manager, Mr. James W. Morrisey, in putting themselves to much inconvenience to afford pleasure to the patients, was highly appreciated and will be long remembered. The musical people of Hamilton deserve the highest credit for the great interest they take in furnishing entertainments at the Asylum.

The Sabbath morning services have been regularly conducted by the Rev. G. A. Bull, Mr. Gaviller, and members of the Ministerial Association. The Rev. Mr. Bull inaugurated the services in this Asylum at its opening, and he has continued to take the most active interest in the welfare of the patients. His removal to another parish deprives us of a sincere and useful friend, and his absence is deeply felt by many attached patients.

Dr. Thomas W. Reynolds entered upon his duties as second Assistant Physician in November last. I am happy to be able to say that he is devoted to his work, and is an earnest and efficient officer. With the exception of Dr. Reynold's appointment, no change or addition has taken place in the official staff. Comparatively few changes have taken place among the attendants and other employees, and it is pleasing to have it to say that all have performed their duties satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. WALLACE,

Medical Superintendent

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1886.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1886.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1885	.....	.....	.....	295	304	599
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Govenor's warrant	68	22	90			
" Medical certificate	25	49	74			
				93	71	164
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	388	375	763
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	22	20	42			
" improved	2	2	4			
" unimproved	.....	2	2			
Total number of discharges during year	24	24	48			
Died	20	15	35			
Eloped	4	1	5			
Transferred	25	35	60			
				73	75	148
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1886	.....	.....	.....	315	300	615
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	757	719	1476
" discharged	200	246	446			
" died	185	133	318			
" eloped	29	1	30			
" transferred	28	39	67			
				442	419	861
" remaining, 30th September, 1886	.....	.....	.....	315	300	615
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1886.	6	10	16			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1885, to 30th September, 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 10th of Sept., 1886)	321	304	625
Minimum " " (on the 20th of November, 1885)	288	281	569
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	109938	108794	218732
Daily average population	301.20	298.06	599.26

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed	41	38	79	349	406	755
Single	52	33	85	408	313	721
Total	93	71	164	757	719	1476
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	16	19	35	155	144	299
Episcopalians	17	14	31	169	130	299
Methodists	22	19	41	152	147	299
Baptists	8	2	10	33	44	77
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	5	5	10
Roman Catholics	18	10	28	151	178	329
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Quakers	2	.....	2	7	3	10
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations	8	7	15	39	41	80
Not reported	1	.....	1	38	24	62
Total	93	71	164	757	719	1476
NATIONALITIES.						
English	16	8	24	131	77	208
Irish	9	10	19	124	168	292
Scotch	6	5	11	67	59	126
Canadian	51	40	91	363	355	718
United States	6	4	10	23	16	39
Other Countries	5	4	9	27	30	57
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	22	14	36
Total	93	71	164	757	719	1476

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1		1	2	2	4
Brant	5	4	9	29	29	58
Bruce				1	9	10
Carleton				9	8	17
Dufferin				1	2	3
Elgin		1	1	1	6	7
Essex					1	1
Frontenac	10	1	11	12	7	19
Grey	6		6	31	17	48
Haldimand	3	4	7	21	21	42
Halton	2	2	4	26	25	51
Hastings				4	3	7
Huron				3	7	10
Kent				1	4	5
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	5	5	10
Lennox and Addington				10		10
Lincoln	6	5	11	41	43	84
Middlesex				9	4	13
Muskoka District	4		4	4		4
Norfolk	4		4	16	23	39
Northumberland and Durham				26	27	53
Ontario	1	2	3	19	25	44
Oxford	1	1	2	5	3	8
Peel	1		1	10	10	20
Perth	1	1	2	2	4	6
Peterborough		1	1	6	11	17
Prescott and Russell				3		3
Prince Edward	1		1	5	2	7
Renfrew				2	2	4
Simcoe	16	13	29	98	71	169
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	9	22
Thunder Bay District	1	1	2	1	1	2
Victoria				8	10	18
Waterloo	1	2	3	16	24	40
Welland	6	5	11	28	24	52
Wellington	6	13	19	55	53	108
Wentworth	11	13	24	121	124	245
York	5	2	7	108	100	208
Not Classed				1		1
Total admissions	93	71	164	757	719	1476

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Brant	2	.....	2	17	9	26
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Frontenac	10	1	11	12	2	14
Grey	6	.....	6	26	9	35
Haldimand	3	1	4	10	5	15
Halton	2	2	4	15	11	26
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Huron	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Kent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Leeds and Grenville	1	.....	1	5	4	9
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	9	0	9
Lincoln	6	2	8	32	20	52
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Muskoka District	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Norfolk	2	.....	2	9	12	21
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	16	13	29
Ontario	1	.....	1	15	15	30
Oxford	1	1	2	3	3	6
Peel	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Perth	1	1	2	1	2	3
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Prince Edward	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Simcoe	12	10	22	78	37	115
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
Thunder Bay District	1	1	2	1	1	2
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Welland	5	.....	5	21	7	28
Wellington	2	1	3	22	10	32
Wentworth	2	1	3	34	23	57
York	5	1	6	86	61	147
Not Classed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total admissions	68	22	90	482	292	774

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
809	J. W	M	March 23, 1882	October 2, 1885	Recovered.
1218	G. P. T	M	January 29, 1885	" 6, "	"
1255	M. K	F	April 20, 1885	" 6, "	"
1258	M. L	F	April 28, "	" 15, "	"
1296	W. M	M	August 20, 1885	" 24, "	"
1224	A. W	F	February 19, 1885	" 26, "	"
1269	M. H	F	June 9, 1885	" 31, "	"
1249	S. M. H	F	April 9, 1885	Novem'r. 20, "	"
1285	S.S	F	July 13, 1885	January 12, 1886	"
1248	S. A. M	F	April 9, 1885	" 17, "	"
1304	E. P	F	September 5, 1885	" 25, "	Unimproved.
1318	T. C	M	October 16, 1885	February 3, "	Recovered.
1305	W. G	M	September 7, 1885	March 8, "	"
1314	A. C	F	October 7, 1885	" 15, "	"
1275	C. A. M	M	June 19, 1885	" 18, "	"
1104	L. A. S	F	April 26, 1884	" 20, "	Improved.
1239	R. G	M	March 26, 1885	" 23, "	Recovered.
1134	W. L	M	August 1, 1884	" 25, "	"
1324	J. D	M	November 4, 1885	" 26, "	"
1222	P. McG	M	February 6, 1885	" 27, "	"
1281	N. W	M	July 4, 1885	" 29,	"
1193	E. M	F	December 4, 1884	" 29, "	"
1347	W. McL	M	January 26, 1886	April 12, "	Improved.
1367	W. T. O	M	March 21, 1886	" 20, "	"
1344	F. V. G	M	January 8, 1886	" 30, "	Recovered.
1322	W. R. B	M	October 26, 1885	" 30, "	"
1342	E. I	F	January 4, 1886	May 4, "	"
1310	M. H	F	September 22, 1885	" 6, "	"
1354	W. S	M	February 16, 1886	June 26, "	"
1350	M. B	F	February 13, 1886	" 29, "	"
1292	A. M. B	F	August 15, 1885	" 30, "	"
1294	D. K	M	August 18, 1885	" 30, "	"
1388	A. B	M	April 17, 1886	July 24, "	"
1323	R. J. S	M	November 1, 1885	" 27, "	"
1386	A. H	F	April 9, 1886	August 11, "	"
1379	A. M	F	March 30, 1886	" 21, "	"
1447	L. C	F	July 13, 1886	Septem'r 12, "	Unimproved.
1349	L. C. A	F	February 10, 1886	" 18, "	Recovered.
1302	W. Y	M	September 2, 1885	" 18, "	"
1274	T. C	M	June 19, 1885	" 18, "	"
1333	T. M. E	M	November 27, 1885	" 18, "	"
1295	D. G. C	M	August 19, 1885	" 24, "	"
1456	A. F	F	July 30, 1886	" 27, "	"
1458	J. B	F	July 30, 1886	" 30, "	"
1437	M. K	F	June 29, 1886	" 30, "	"
1426	G. J	F	May 29, 1886	" 30, "	"
1448	C. W. B	F	July 14, 1886	" 30, "	Improved.
1359	D. McN	M	February 24, 1886	" 30, "	Recovered.

TABLE No 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1886.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
285	A. T.....	F...	32	October 15, 1885....	6	6	.....	Phthisis.
1312	R. N.....	F...	53	" 17, "	.....	.....	19	Exhaustion of Mania
1311	M. B.....	F...	61	" 28, "	.....	1	2	Senile Decay.
295	J. C.....	F...	37	Novem'r. 6, "	6	6	1	Phthisis.
1262	W. S.....	M..	51	Decem'r. 10, "	.....	6	19	Phthisis.
1321	E. E.....	F...	72	" 28, "	.....	2	6	Senile Decay.
1039	T. McG...	M..	57	" 30, "	2	3	10	Phthisis.
1340	J. K.....	M..	52	" 31, "	.....	.....	13	Exhaustion of Mania.
517	J. H.....	M..	79	January 1, 1886....	5	5	24	Senile Decay.
81	J. E.....	M..	61	Februa'y 21, "	9	10	13	Exhaustion.
1290	S. W. K..	F..	65	" 25, "	.....	6	13	Exhaustion of Mania.
205	R. F.....	F...	45	" 26, "	9	4	27	Exhaustion.
1361	M. C.....	F...	42	March 17, "	.....	.....	16	Exhaustion of Mania.
1268	W. C. T..	M..	47	" 27, "	.....	9	19	Shock from Injury.
1372	E. T.....	F...	60	April 2, "	.....	.....	8	Senile Decay.
735	W. H.....	M..	60	" 6, "	4	7	25	"
922	M. D.....	F...	67	" 7, "	3	5	10	"
341	T. P.....	M..	37	" 20, "	6	9	3	Phthisis.
739	J. H.....	M	68	" 23, "	4	8	11	Senile Decay.
784	L. D.....	M..	33	May 1, "	4	4	3	Phthisis.
751	M. A. O'B.	F...	36	" 4, "	4	6	10	"
596	J. S. McN.	M..	42	" 20, "	5	6	20	"
908	R. W. O..	M..	23	" 29, "	3	7	2	"
1408	A. H.....	M..	58	June 4, "	.....	.....	10	Exhaustion of Mania.
1096	J. E. K...	M..	43	" 11, "	2	2	8	General Paresis.
977	E. J. W...	M..	45	" 29, "	3	3	6	Strangulation.
1405	D. C.....	M..	26	July 3, "	.....	1	20	Ex'n of Melancholia.
1041	T. H.....	M..	53	" 7, "	2	9	8	General Paresis.
743	J. S.....	M..	27	" 13, "	4	10	11	Phthisis.
46	J. W. L...	M..	58	" 20, "	10	4	3	Paralysis.
572	J. C.....	F...	(?)	August 12, "	5	10	21	"
1384	A. M.....	F...	28	" 17, "	.....	4	12	Phthisis.
1392	E. W.....	F...	34	" 20, "	.....	3	24	Ex'n of Melancholia.
1035	S. J. B....	F...	50	Septem'r 18, "	3	.....	23	Phthisis.
1429	F. N.....	M..	77	" 20, "	.....	3	13	Senile Decay.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				1		1	1
Bakers	1		1	1		1	2
Bricklayers				2		2	2
Butchers	1		1	2		2	3
Blacksmiths	2	1	3	8	5	13	16
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers				1		1	1
Brakesmen					1	1	1
Button-makers		1	1		1	1	2
Baggagemen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				1		1	1
Carpenters	3	3	6	31	4	35	41
Clerks	2	1	3	15	4	19	22
Clergymen				5		5	5
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Carders				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Carters				1	2	3	3
Cloth dressers					1	1	1
Car examiners	1		1				1
Chiselmakers	1		1				1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		11	11		253	253	264
Dressmakers		2	2		6	6	8
Druggists				2		2	2
Doctors				1	2	3	3
Engineers				2	1	3	3
Editors				1		1	1
Farmers	31	16	47	221	74	295	342
Fishermen				2		2	2
Gardeners				3		3	3
Grocers		1	1	2		2	3
Glass-blowers		1	1	1	1	2	3
Governesses		1	1				1
Hostlers				1	1	2	2
Harness-makers				3		3	3
Housekeepers		7	7		84	84	91
Hair dressers					1	1	1
Inn-keepers	3	1	4	6		6	10
Journalists				1		1	1
Labourers	33	6	39	180	25	205	244
Laundresses		1	1				1
Lawyers		1	1	1	1	2	3
Lathers				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Lock tenders	1		1				1
Loom fixers		1	1				1
Milliners		1	1		1	1	2
Masons	2		2	1	1	2	4
Machinists	2	1	3	8	2	10	13
Moulders				2	1	3	3
Merchants	1	2	3	8	5	13	16
Mechanics		1	1	14		14	15
Music-teachers					1	1	1
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
Mill-wrights				2		2	2
Messengers and wives		1	1		1	1	2
No occupation	2	6	8	3	21	24	32
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated		1	1	2	2	4	5
Photographers				2		2	2
Painters	1		1	6	1	7	8
Printers				3		3	3
Peddlers				4	1	5	5
Pump-makers	1		1				1
Pattern-makers				1		1	1
Policemen				1		1	1
Piano-case makers	1		1				1
Private secretaries				1		1	1
Railway employees	1		1	4	3	7	8
Spinsters		1	1		1	1	2
Sailors	1	1	2	5		5	7
Students				3		3	3
Spinners				3	4	7	7
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	1		1	10		10	11
Seamstresses		1	1		14	14	15
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers				8	9	17	17
Tinsmiths, wives and daughters				2	4	6	6
Tailors				4	4	8	8
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters	1		1	1		1	2
Turners				3		3	3
Vinegar-makers				1		1	1
Weavers				3	4	7	7
Waggon-makers				1	1	2	2
Waiters				5		5	5
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	93	71	164	664	648	1312	1476

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1886.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Venereal disease	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	15	1	16
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hereditary.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	28	27	55	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	65	44	109	55	30	85
Total	93	71	164	93	71	164

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1260	F	M. S	October 10, 1885	3 months	Returned.
1184	F	H. E. B	November 6, "	3 "	"
1063	M	R. M	" 7, "	6 "	"
1292	F	A. M. B	" 18, "	6 "	Recovered.
1285	F	S. S	December 12, "	1 "	"
1248	F	S. A. M	" 17, "	1 "	"
1318	M	T. C	" 22, "	1 "	"
1305	M	W. G	January 5, 1886	2 "	"
1193	F	E. M	" 22, "	2 "	"
1281	M	N. W	" 25, "	2 "	"
1154	M	W. J. C	" 28, "	1 "	Returned.
1344	M	F. V. G	February 5, "	2 "	Recovered.
1322	M	W. R. B	" 13, "	2 "	"
1310	F	M. H	March 6, "	2 "	"
1347	M	W. McL	" 11, "	1 "	Improved.
1102	M	C. B	" 17, "	1 "	Returned.
1302	M	W. T	" 30, "	2 "	Recovered.
1274	M	T. C	April 14, "	3 "	"
1323	M	R. J. S	" 14, "	3 "	"
1333	M	T. M. E	" 16, "	3 "	"
1349	F	L. C. A	" 23, "	1 "	"
1260	F	M. S	May 1, "	3 "	Returned.
1359	M	D. McN	" 29, "	3 "	Recovered.
1166	M	C. S	June 22, "	3 "	Still out.
913	F	C. C	July 6, "	6 "	Returned.
1366	F	S. J. B	" 10, "	2 "	"
1426	F	G. J	" 10, "	2 "	Recovered.
1101	M	J. W	" 22, "	2 "	Still out.
1448	F	C. W. B	August 20, "	1 "	Improved.
1391	F	S. A. H	" 26, "	1 "	Still out.
1453	M	R. H	September 11, "	3 "	"
561	M	J. M	" 14, "	2 "	"
1127	M	J. C	" 29, "	3 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				19	14	33
Discharged. recovered	10	7	17			
" improved	1	1	2			
Returned to Asylum	3	5	8			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1886	5	1	6			

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	11	9	.....	1	.....
From 1 to 2 months	39	8	1	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	20	17	2	2	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	10	4	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	24	8	.....	1
" 5 " 6 "	4	14	4	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	13	15	2	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	8	4	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	4	5	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	4	6	2	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	9	2	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	2	6	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	9	40	5	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	1	43	1	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	5	44	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	4	83	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	43	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	5	51	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	39	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	4	2	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	4	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	4	91	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reported	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	164	615	42	4	2

TABLE No. 11..

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	1248	.....	1248
Tailor's shop	2	597	.....	597
Shoe shop	4	300	.....	300
Engineer's shop	3	951	.....	951
Mason work	5	605	.....	605
Wood yard and coal shed	12	998	.....	998
Bakery	2	535	.....	535
Laundry	27	1342	7044	8386
Dairy	4	1219	.....	1219
Butcher's shop and slaughter-house	1	352	.....	352
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	3	827	.....	827
Farm	24	5673	.....	5673
Garden and grounds	13	2532	.....	2532
Stable	2	561	.....	561
Kitchen	13	1762	2340	4102
Dining-rooms	24	2920	5070	7990
Sewing-rooms	24	.....	7272	7272
Knitting	40	.....	12324	12324
Mending	13	.....	3900	3900
Wards and halls	199	45454	23337	68791
Storeroom	2	623	.....	623
General	21	1457	3410	4867
Quarry	21	912	.....	912
Totals	465	71624	64697	136321

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1886, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1
Brant	13	16	29
Bruce	.....	5	5
Carleton	.....	1	1
Dufferin	3	2	5
Durham	4	7	11
Elgin	.....	3	3
Frontenac	10	1	11
Glengarry	2	.....	2
Grenville	1	.....	1
Grey	16	8	24
Haldimand	9	12	21
Halton	14	9	23
Huron	2	5	7
Kent	1	2	3
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	.....	1
Lincoln	19	20	39
Middlesex	2	2	4
Muskoka District	7	.....	7
Norfolk	6	8	14
Northumberland	4	2	6
Ontario	6	9	15
Oxford	4	2	6
Parry Sound District	1	2	3
Peel	1	4	5
Perth	2	3	5
Peterborough	3	3	6
Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Simcoe	42	46	88
Thunder Bay District	1	1	2
Victoria	3	5	8
Waterloo	8	10	18
Welland	18	9	27
Wellington	25	20	45
Wentworth	40	43	83
York	44	39	83
Total	315	300	615

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the number of Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room, by the Seamstress, during the year ending September 30th, 1886.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	603	345	Neckties	111	.....
Bedticks	198	110	Nightcaps	24	.....
Bed spreads	.....	97	Nightgowns	96	.....
Blankets	.....	91	Pillow slips	1044	141
Bolster covers	12	.....	Pillow ticks	28	.....
Caps	51	.....	Pudding cloths	24	.....
Carpet balls	301	.....	Quilts	.....	50
Chemises	824	500	Sheets	1008	188
Combination suits	9	.....	Shirts	595	2077
Counterpanes	12	.....	Skirts	311	440
Curtains	10	.....	Shrouds	39	.....
Drawers	72	378	Stockings (pairs)	419	900
Dresses	421	300	Socks (pairs)	462	5331
Duck suits	57	.....	Towels	717	67
Hair mattrasses picked and made over	.....	30	Table napkins	24	.....
			Table cloths	18	.....
Hair pillows picked and made over	.....	10	Tea bags	12	.....
Handkerchiefs	24	.....	Toilet covers	66	.....
Jackets	5	171	Under waists	11	.....
Mattrass ticks	36	.....	Window blinds	82	.....
Mitts	39	.....	Total	7777	11226
Mufflers	12	.....			

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired in the Tailor Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1886.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	104	511
Vests	99	191
Trousers	208	1459
Combinations	5	41
Summer Jackets	87	76
Smocks	13	18
Overalls	15	11
Braces (pairs)	158	.....
Cloth Caps	33	.....
Drawers	57	10
Total	779	2317

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired in the Shoe Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1886.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Slippers	169	36
Men's Shoes	2	41
Long Boots	.....	1
Women's Shoes	3	19
Total	174	97

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

October 1st, 1886.

To the Inspector of Asylums, etc., Toronto:

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the Tenth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum for the year ending 30th September, 1886. At the beginning of the year we had in residence 229 inmates—119 males and 110 females. There have been admitted during the year sixteen males and nineteen females, a total of thirty-five; of these eight, viz., three males and five females, were admitted by the Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant, and twenty-seven viz., thirteen males and fourteen females, were admitted by the ordinary process. There have, therefore, been in residence in all 264. In November last we transferred to Kingston thirty of our inmates—ten males and twenty females. Discharged during the year five males; deaths eleven—males four, females seven; making in all forty-six, or nineteen males and twenty-seven females, as being transferred, discharged and died during the year, leaving in residence 218, of whom 116 are males and 102 females. As already stated there were eleven deaths, being a death rate of 4.16 per cent. on the total number passed through the Asylum during the year. There are 245 applications for admission on file, an increase of fifty-one over last year, notwithstanding our admissions were about twice our normal number, owing to the transfers to Kingston.

I have no record of the number of idiots confined in the various gaols throughout the Province, but believe the number to be large. The Sheriff of Simcoe informs me that there are five in Barrie gaol. It would be below the estimate to place the number in all the gaols at fifty-five, and this added to the 245 on file, would make our list of applications at least 300. This number, added to the 248 in residence here and in Kingston, makes 548 for whom accommodation is wanted at present. It will be well to consider how we will stand towards this large number, of applications when the new buildings, at present in course of erection, are finished and ready for occupation. They are intended for 200—that is 100 in each wing or cottage. Our present Asylum should certainly not have more than 140 inmates, but will, therefore, have accommodation for say 340 idiots in a few months from now. It follows, therefore, we will still have on file a little over 200 applications, or by the time the buildings are finished, say, 230. Hence the necessity for pushing on with the main building without delay.

The large number under care and applying for admission would seem to indicate that idiocy is on the increase in this Province. It may be that such is the case but I do not think the figures above given are any evidence of the fact. It must be remembered that although it is ten years since this Asylum was established, yet there are parts of the country where its existence and objects are still unknown. We must remember, too, that prior to the opening of this Institution these unfortunates were cared for at their homes—in insane asylums and in gaols—and that now they are being brought together their numbers appear large. Again, the statistics of other countries go to show there are nearly as many idiots as lunatics, and if the same rule obtains here, which I have no doubt does, only about one-fourth of our idiots have been brought to our notice yet. There is one consoling fact connected with this question, and that is, not one-half, nor probably two-thirds of these unfortunates will ever have to be cared for by the Province. Those in well-to-do families, unless very troublesome, repulsive or violent, will always be kept in their homes. Those for whom applications are now made are most urgent cases in poor families, where they cannot be properly cared for, where they not only suffer themselves, but where they are a dead weight on the family, keeping it down as it were, under a load of care, worry and misery, that cannot be got rid of in any other way than in being relieved of all care and responsibility in connection with the idiot. How many such cases there are in Ontario God only knows; but it is quite apparent it is our duty as a wealthy and prosperous Province, to relieve those unfortunate and distressed families of these charges without any unnecessary delay.

The new buildings will not be ready for occupation for several months yet, and from

what I have already stated it will be seen how far they will come short of meeting the immediate wants of the country; so it is absolutely necessary that more accommodation should be provided at once, and I would strongly recommend that the main buildings be proceeded with without delay. Our farm, the building site, and all the surroundings, including our magnificent water supply of the purest spring water, are all that the most exacting critic or specialist could demand. During the ten years that I have had the honour of being Superintendent here, I have visited a large number of the public institutions of America, and nowhere, and in no case have I seen a situation so well adapted for the location of a large asylum. The outlook is charming, the drainage will be perfect, and the water is of the purest—three of the principal requisites for insuring good health. Our buildings, as planned, will be commodious, convenient and substantial, but somewhat unadorned; and I am pleased to say the works so far are of a first class description, the plain and material used is good, and the workmanship excellent.

I would suggest that our old Asylum be devoted to the care and training of the children until the new buildings are all complete and ready for use. In order to do this, some internal alterations must be made to secure three or four class rooms, which would not be a very expensive matter. This would reduce our living space by at least forty inmates, leaving 120, a number more in proportion to our cubic space. We have between fifty and sixty children of school age. We could keep sixty or seventy of the younger adults who would be useful in doing the work inside and outside, and, at the same time, profit somewhat from evening exercises in the school room and the discipline necessarily attending a training school. An experienced teacher should be employed, with three attendant teachers. By these means we could get our work under way instead of waiting three, or perhaps five years.

In any case, as we are to occupy the old building for a few years yet, we will require a considerable amount for repairs and renewals next year. The lower dormitory on the female side will require a new floor throughout, together with joists. We will require a new floor and sills for the front verandah. The verandah on west side will have to have a new floor, sills and joists; the engine and boiler house, a new floor and joists, and new shingles on roof. We will require new floors in three halls in the main buildings. The whole house should be painted, especially outside, as it is suffering badly from the want of it. Just now the dome, dormer windows and verandahs must be painted, or they will decay very rapidly.

As my recommendation, made in my last report, to provide accommodation for twelve or fifteen of our working patients at the farm, was not complied with, we have not been able to utilize our labour to any extent on the farm. It is a pity my suggestion was not acted upon, as we would have been able to construct some of our roads, and do a great deal of necessary work that should be done before our removal to the new buildings.

Nothing of striking interest has occurred during the year. We have moved along in a quiet way, caring for and protecting our helpless family. Little or no aid has been given to us by the people of the town in the matter of amusement. The Church of England choir very kindly gave one concert in June last, which was much enjoyed by the inmates. None of the other church choirs followed suit, and our own people were thrown entirely upon their own resources to provide amusement for their charges.

It is our object to keep as many of our inmates as possible engaged at some kind of employment. Our ornamental grounds and gardens afford us splendid facilities for this purpose, so far as the males are concerned, during the summer, and our ward yards and sheds supply work for the winter months. The females, of course, are always engaged at domestic work the year round. Knitting has now become quite an industry with us, as we make all our own socks and stockings. A few are employed in the sewing-room.

The officers and employees continue to give great satisfaction in their respective departments, and no change has taken place among the officers during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1886.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1886.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1885	.....	.....	.....	119	110	229
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	3	5	8			
" Medical Certificate	13	14	27	16	19	35
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	135	129	264
Discharges during year :—						
As unimproved	5	.....	5			
Total number of discharges during year	5	.....	5			
Died	4	7	11			
Transferred to Kingston Asylum	10	20	30	19	27	46
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1886	.....	.....	.....	116	102	218
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	225	200	425
" discharged	21	10	31			
" died	76	68	144			
" eloped	1	.....	1			
" transferred	11	20	31	109	98	207
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1886	.....	.....	.....	116	102	218
No. of applications on file 30th Sept., 1886	.....	.....	.....	137	108	245

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1885, to 30th September, 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 1st of October	119	110	229
Minimum " " " " 3rd of November	108	88	196
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	42176	36635	78811
Daily average population	115.55	100.37	215.92

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Single	16	18	34	225	195	420
Total	16	19	35	225	200	425
RELIGION OF PARENTS.						
Presbyterians	2	3	5	41	31	72
Episcopalians	4	4	8	43	48	91
Methodists	5	7	12	50	55	105
Baptists	.....	1	1	3	9	12
Roman Catholics	2	2	4	34	25	59
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Quakers	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Other denominations	1	1	2	5	3	8
Not reported	1	1	2	41	25	66
Total	16	19	35	225	200	425
NATIONALITIES.						
English	1	.....	1	18	16	34
Irish	1	.....	1	22	18	40
Scotch	.....	.....	.....	19	10	29
Canadian	11	18	29	136	136	272
United States	2	1	3	3	2	5
Other Countries	1	.....	1	11	6	17
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	16	12	28
Total	16	19	35	225	200	425

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District						
Brant				4	2	6
Bruce		1	1	4	7	11
Carleton				7	4	11
Dufferin		1	1		1	1
Elgin				1	6	7
Essex	3		3	5	4	9
Frontenac	1		1	9	15	24
Grey				12	7	19
Haldimand	1		1	9	3	12
Halton				5	4	9
Hastings		1	1	1	5	6
Huron				10	7	17
Kent		1	1	3	7	10
Lambton	2		2	6	4	10
Lanark	1	1	2	6	3	9
Leeds and Grenville				7	1	8
Lennox and Addington		1	1	5	3	8
Lincoln				4	1	5
Middlesex				7	8	15
Muskoka District				2	2	4
Norfolk		1	1	6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2	9	10	19
Ontario				9	7	16
Oxford				5	4	9
Peel		2	2	2	6	8
Perth				6	3	9
Peterborough					2	2
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward		1	1	1	3	4
Renfrew					6	6
Simcoe	1		1	14	9	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				4	1	5
Victoria				6	4	10
Waterloo	1		1	6	4	10
Welland		2	2	1	2	3
Wellington				7	2	9
Wentworth		1	1	11	11	22
York	5	5	10	31	27	58
Not Classed						
Total admissions	16	19	35	225	200	425

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District						
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton				2	3	5
Dufferin						
Elgin					4	4
Essex	1		1	2	2	4
Frontenac				7	9	16
Grey				6	3	9
Haldimand				1		1
Halton					2	2
Hastings					2	2
Huron				4	1	5
Kent					3	3
Lambton				1	1	2
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				4	1	5
Lennox and Addington		1	1	2	3	5
Lincoln				2	1	3
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk		1	1	5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario				3		3
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel		1	1	1	2	3
Perth				4	1	5
Peterborough						
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward						
Renfrew					4	4
Simcoe				3	3	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				3		3
Victoria				2		2
Waterloo				1		1
Welland						
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth		1	1	1	6	7
York	2	1	3	9	2	11
Not Classed						
Total admissions	3	5	8	81	66	147

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
389	J. D.....	M	June 9th, 1885..	October 30th, 1885..	Taken home by father.
396	B. S.....	M	November 18th, 1885..	November 24th, 1885..	" "
394	M. J... ..	M	November 17th, 1885..	December 19th, 1885..	" mother.
378	F. A. S....	M	November 27th, 1884..	April 1st, 1886..	" "
374	C. G. S....	M	August 8th, 1884..	August 1st, 1886..	" father.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1886.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	M'ths	Days.	
159	N. McF...	F ..	18	October 13th, 1885..	8	2	26	General debility.
321	M. B.....	..	18	October 13th, 1885..	3	.....	22	Acute mania.
339	A. L. W ..	F ..	23	November 10th, 1885..	1	11	17	Congestion of brain.
381	E. G.....	..	19	December 2nd, 1885..	.....	11	27	Epilepsy.
275	T. McK...	F ..	29	March 2nd, 1886..	3	5	12	Enteric fever.
357	W. A. J..	M ..	9	March 7th, 1886..	2	7	24	Hepatic disease.
298	T. L.....	M ..	20	April 6th, 1886..	3	6	15	Peritonitis.
271	P. G.....	M ..	34	May 7th, 1886..	3	7	16	Phthisis.
35	W. C.....	M ..	24	May 11th, 1886..	9	7	6	Bilious fever.
400	S. R.....	F ..	24	June 1st, 1886..	.....	6	21	General debility.
280	N. G.....	F ..	29	July 20th, 1886..	3	10	5	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

PERIODS.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month	
From 2 to 3 months	1
" 3 " 4 "	1
" 4 " 5 "	4
" 5 " 6 "	1
" 6 " 7 "	3
" 8 " 9 "	3
" 9 " 10 "	7
" 10 " 11 "	11
" 12 " 18 "	12
" 18 months to 2 years	7
" 2 to 3 years	10
" 3 " 4 "	10
" 4 " 5 "	53
5 " 6 "	8
" 6 " 7 "	13
" 7 " 8 "	8
" 8 " 9 "	14
" 9 " 10 "	31
" 10 " 15 "	30
Totals	218

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	310	.....	310
Engineer's shop	2	676	.....	676
Wood yard and coal shed	9	2370	.....	2370
Laundry	6	933	933	1866
Farm	8	384	.....	384
Garden	2	470	.....	470
Grounds	1	150	.....	150
Stable	1	365	.....	365
Kitchen	4	365	1095	1460
Dining-rooms	11	730	3295	4025
Officers' quarters	2	365	365	730
Sewing-rooms	3	.....	680	680
Knitting	22	.....	6428	6428
Wards	23	1770	6510	8280
General	2	626	.....	626
Total	97	9514	19306	28820

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1886, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bruce	.....	3	3
Carleton	5	3	8
Dufferin	.....	1	1
Dundas	1	.....	1
Durham	3	1	4
Elgin	1	3	4
Essex	5	3	8
Frontenac	2	1	3
Glengarry	2	.....	2
Grey	7	5	12
Haldimand	5	2	7
Halton	3	4	7
Hastings	1	4	5
Huron	5	3	8
Kent	3	5	8
Lambton	5	2	7
Lanark	4	1	5
Leeds	3	1	4
Lennox and Addington	5	3	8
Lincoln	1	.....	1
Middlesex	4	1	5
Muskoka District	1	2	3
Norfolk	3	4	7
Northumberland	3	4	7
Ontario	6	3	9
Oxford	2	1	3
Peel	2	3	5
Perth	4	2	6
Peterborough	.....	1	1
Prince Edward	1	2	3
Renfrew	.....	5	5
Simcoe	3	3	6
Stormont	.....	1	1
Victoria	1	2	3
Waterloo	3	2	5
Welland	.....	2	2
Wellington	3	.....	3
Wentworth	3	5	8
York	16	14	30
Total	116	102	218

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,

BELLEVILLE,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 & 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1887.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Inspector's summary of the year's operations	6
Minutes of Inspection—21st and 22nd January	6, 7
" " 13th and 14th September	7, 8
Examiner, Report of	8-14
Maintenance expenditures	14
Superintendent's Report	15-23
Statistical tables	24-41
Physician's Report	42

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

SIXTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1886.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Sixteenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending on the 30th September, 1886.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

During the session of 1885-86, the number of pupils in attendance at the Institution was 273, 161 males and 112 females, being a slight reduction as compared with the attendance of the previous year. On the 30th September, 1886, about three weeks after the opening of the new session of 1886-87, the pupils in residence numbered 229. This would indicate that there will be a decrease in the attendance during the current session, as compared with the one now under report.

The Institution has passed through another year and another session with success, and its value and the value of the training it gives are being more and more appreciated by those who most directly derive benefit therefrom. The Superintendent has embodied in his report extracts from the letters he has received from the parents of the pupils, in reply to those addressed by him to them when sending for their perusal the papers filled up by their children at the annual examination. These extracts will be read with much interest, as they shew what the parents of deaf mutes think of the results of the training afforded by the Institution.

The medical officer of the Institution reports that the session of 1885-6 was one of the healthiest on record. We were spared from any alarming outbreaks of disease or ailment, and therefore the routine of the class-rooms and workshops was uninterrupted. The report of Mr. Johnston, the Public School Inspector for South Hastings, who examined the classes, shews that there has been no falling off in the attainments of the pupils.

The Superintendent, in his report, makes some very pertinent suggestions regarding the industrial training of the deaf mutes, and I should be glad if some of them could be carried out. This could not be done, however, while the Act respecting the Institution limits the term of each pupil's attendance to seven sessions. On this question the Superintendent also writes at length. A great deal of work is done by the pupils under existing circumstances, and I may state that during the year the work done in the shoe shop represented $927.00 in value; 401 pairs of boots and shoes being made and 645 pairs repaired. In the carpenter's shop over a thousand dollars worth of work was done. The male pupils, too, are taught farm and garden work, and in the year under report their their operations in these departments were fairly successful. The female pupils are thoroughly instructed in dress-making and general domestic work.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION.

Annexed are copies of the minutes made by me at my various inspections:

"I made my first inspection of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the official year, on the 21st and 22nd of January, and during my stay visited every part of the building. I found it scrupulously clean and in good order. The general health was all that could be desired. There was not a case of illness reported and this satisfactory state of matters had existed for eight or nine weeks prior to my visit. No serious case of sickness has occured since the commencement of the present term and in this respect it has been phenomenal.

"There were 245 pupils in attendance, 99 girls and 146 boys, and they all looked contented and comfortable.

"I saw the meals served and found the food good, and well served, and the Superintendent reported favourably in regard to the quality of butchers' meat and butter supplied since the commencement of the year.

"I was in all the class rooms and found the teachers actively engaged in their duties. Since my last visit Miss Sawyer has resigned and left the Institution. She is an excellent teacher and while in the service proved herself worthy of the confidence reposed in her. Her class is now in charge of Miss White, who was promoted from a lower one, which is now being taught by an advanced pupil until another appointment is made. Miss Matheson, who has lately returned from Philadelphia, where she went to review and complete her knowledge of oral teaching and lip reading, returned in December last and immediately arranged the classes in these branches. I visited the school-room several times to observe the work as now being carried on. The pupils are drawn from the regular classes from one-half to three-quarters of an hour each day. Thirty-five children are being taught by her and those who were under instructions when I was present seemed to be making noticeable progress.

"I consulted with the Superintendent as to the various requirements of the Institution for the ensuing year, and estimated the outlay for the purpose of submitting the different sums necessary to be placed in the appropriation."

"I made a second inspection of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on the 13th and 14th of September.

The sixteenth session commenced on the Wednesday preceding my visit, consequently all the pupils that were expected had not returned.

The school closed in June with 243 pupils. Of these about 30 were not to come back, some because they had graduated, and others for various reasons. At the time of my inspection there were 227 on the roll, 129 boys and 98 girls. Twenty new pupils were admitted, and admissions had been awarded to 12 others. One little boy was sent home after examination, as he was found unsuitable by the Physician.

"The Superintendent informed me that the pupils came back more promptly this term then at any former time, and he was enabled to proceed with the classification without delay. I visited all the class-rooms and found that the teachers had commenced their regular work. With the exception of a few of the new pupils who had just entered the Institution for the first time, and were a little homesick, all appeared bright, happy and contented, and their health was good. All were reported well, and they were clean and neatly clad.

"The food served was good and wholesome, and excellent order and deportment was a noticeable feature in the dining-hall where they assembled at their meals.

"The interior of the building has, during the recess, been thoroughly overhauled and all necessary repairs made. The woodwork had been cleaned, grained and varnished, the walls kalsomined and the whole appearance of the building internally was pleasing and homelike.

"The dormitories were not quite in their usual order, owing to the marking and sorting of pupils' clothing which was still in progress. A day or two is necessarily spent at the commencement of each session, in getting all such matters thoroughly attended to.

"The floors in the main building are much worn in some places and require to be replaced. The hardwood flooring for the purpose is on hand and this matter will be attended to by the carpenters and boys in the shop as soon as the time can be spared for the work.

"The farm products have not turned out to be quite equal to those of former years, either in quantity or quality. The drought which prevailed in that section of country during the past summer, stunted the growth of creals, especially in such soil as that which composes the Institution farm. I am however, glad to note considerable improvement in the cultivation of the garden, and the front grounds, also, were more neat and tidy, and presented a good appearance.

"The new four-inch water pipe from the pumping house at the Bay to the main building was in position and the connection made, and the Superintendent informed me that at a test with the new hose attached to the now non-freezing hydrants put in by the Public Works Department. a stream of water was forced on the roof of the main building.

"This pressure will leave the Institution in a much safer condition in event of fire, and arrangements were made by which a number of the older pupils would be trained to assist the officers and employees to handle the hose and appliances properly in event of necessity for their use.

"The hot water steam-pump was found to be worn out and unfit for further use. As the purchase of a new one of greater capacity would serve the purpose and wear much longer, it was authorized."

Examination of Classes.

As before mentioned, the annual examination of the classes was made by Mr. Johnston, the Public School Inspector. A copy of his report is attached:—

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Report of the recent examination of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.

I undertook the work with a desire to give the pupils of the different classes a thorough and fair test in the work gone over during the year, and to make myself acquainted with the course prescribed and the work to be gone over, I spent some time previous to the examination in the class-room with Mr. Mathison.

I knew that only a thorough examination would satisfy the Superintendent and the teachers. More questions were prepared than would be required, so that some could be rejected if considered by Mr. Mathison and teachers as being outside of the "limit;" but they generally met with their approval.

I must say that the test was as thorough as it ought to be, and the result of the examination was more than gratifying to me, who have examined classes for the past fifteen years. I did undertake the work with some reluctance, but from the promised assistance of Mr. Mathison, and the willingness on the part of the teachers that I should examine their classes, I heartily entered into the spirit of the work.

Classification.

I found the classification about perfect. Each teacher has a full and complete Limit Table prepared by the Superintendent for the guidance of teachers. Years ago I frequently heard it stated that such a Table could not be used in teaching the Deaf and Dumb, but I could never see any force in the assertion. I believe, from a careful examination of all the details of the work, that the prescribing of the Limit Table now in use, and which I believe has been since Mr. Mathison took charge of the Institution, has done much to improve the general efficiency of the work in each class-room.

The teachers approve of it, and say that it is what they had long wished for.

Teachers.

The teachers are energetic, earnest and thorough. To teach any class of pupils teachers have to work, but with the deaf and dumb, it is a necessity. They have to be up and doing, and I think it is no place for a slow and lifeless teacher. They all seem to feel this, and are doing their utmost to have the pupils thoroughly and efficiently to understand each subject taught.

Many of the teachers were successful as public school teachers, holding second and first-class Provincial Certificates. I think Mr. Mathison has acted wisely and in the interest of the deaf and dumb of the Province when he recommends all vacancies to be filled with trained teachers. Take two candidates with same attainments, but one of them has never had any special training for the teaching, while the other has at first attended a Model School, taught afterwards a Public School for one year successfully, then attended the Normal School for six months, can any one say, with any knowledge of teaching, that the latter will not be the better teacher? It is sometimes said that men and women are successful teachers without training or experience, but would not such have been much better teachers had they received the training now all have to secure before they can take charge of any public school? Institutions of this kind are built to give the deaf and dumb a thorough and practical education, to fit them for the duties of after life, and not to give positions to persons unqualified to do this work in the best possible way, and I must say, candidly, that Mr. Mathison deserves the sincere thanks of this unfortunate class of children, and the hearty co-operation of the Government, for selecting the very best teachers in the country to teach in the Institution. While the appointments made for the past six years are men and women of successful experience as public school teachers, I must not forget several teachers who have been engaged in the work of teaching the deaf and dumb for years, long before the Institution was built, who have devoted their lifetime to this great work. These have given special attention to the teaching of the deaf and dumb for many years.

The class-rooms are neat, clean and well furnished with all the necessary apparatus. They are roomy, well ventilated and properly lighted. The desks and seats are of the most approved pattern. Every thing is in perfect order throughout the whole building. The health and comfort of the pupils are carefully attended to, and they all look healthy, cheerful, contented and happy. Mrs. Spaight, the Matron, looks after the interests of the girls, and from what I saw, I believe she is a very efficient woman. Mr. Douglass, who keeps careful watch over the boys, is also a very faithful and careful officer. The internal management of the whole Institution is as complete as it can be. Every one employed does his or her work to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, whose watchful eye is over all, and who sees that every thing is done as required. He is kind, courteous and cheerful to the teachers and to those under him, but yet he expects that all will do their work in the very best possible manner. Every one knows his or her work, and feels it has to be done to his satisfaction. This is as it should be, and is necessary to the successful management of an institution of this kind, and I am glad to be able to say that it seems to be the wish of the teachers, employees and officers to comply cheerfully and willingly with the authority of the Superintendent. The conduct of the pupils after school hours, both in the Institution and outside of it, deserves special commendation, as I have had ample opportunity of witnessing their general deportment on their way to and from the city, on Saturdays, and at other times.

With a few exceptions, the pupils are bright and intelligent, and would compare favorably with the same number of children in any school in the country. I was hardly prepared to meet so many of the 243 pupils in attendance that were so keen, sharp and thoughtful. I found a very different class of pupils from those whom I saw in the Institution some years after its commencement.

I saw the pupils at dinner several times during the week. They are given good, clean food, well cooked. They are waited upon by persons appointed, and every pupil has a full supply of good, clean, substantial food three times a day.

I had the pleasure of dining with the teachers once during the examination. The meal was a pleasant one. They are supplied with all that could be wished for, and all expressed themselves well pleased with the full and bountiful supply.

Language.

Much attention is paid to the teaching of language in all the classes. This is what they are deficient in when they first enter the Institution, but it was a very pleasant part of the whole examination to see how well they could incorporate all the words given into sentences of various kinds, give the plural of nouns, supply the proper adjectives and

suitable words, finish incomplete sentences, write descriptions of things suggested, describe actions, and write letters. The spelling was excellent throughout, not more than two words being mis-spelled during the whole examination, which was conducted on slates, and while one set of slates was being examined the pupils were writing the answers to another set of questions on the second set of slates.

Fancy Work, Dressmaking and Tailoring.

Mrs. Spaight, the very efficient Matron, supervises this work, having under her Miss Bull, who attends to the fancy work, and Miss Gallagher, who looks after the teaching of the girls in the other department. The work was well executed and deserves to be specially noticed as one of the most useful employments taught for the practical benefit of the pupils, after their education is completed at the Institution. I was well pleased with the display of useful articles exhibited. They were of a useful character and very nicely and carefully performed.

Shoe Making Department.

This is presided over by Mr. Nurse, who is a deaf mute, and was trained in the Institution. He is a very efficient man and the boys under him are doing well. Five are employed the whole day under his instructions, and four of them are now ready to leave the Institution and earn a living for themselves. The rest are employed three hours per day, morning and evening. The boots and shoes are of good material and well made. I believe they are worn by some of the pupils, and the rest are used in the Asylums.

Carpenter Work.

This is presided over by Mr. O'Donoghue, and the boys are taught much that will make them very useful in any department of work in which they afterwards may be engaged.

Drawing.

This report would be incomplete were I not to speak of the drawings examined at the close of the examination in one of the annex buildings. This subject is very efficiently taught by a young man, a deaf mute who has also been teaching since Christmas one of the lower classes in the Institution. Forty-one pupils from the different classes are taught drawing twice a week, after school hours, each lesson lasting about two hours. The drawing books were all carefully examined, and the pupils deserve a great deal of credit for the excellence of the work. While the books were being examined, Mr. Hadden drew my attention to the other work of each pupil, as exhibited on the walls of the room. Many of them show superior talents in this work. Mr. Hadden is a very earnest teacher of drawing and takes great pains and pride to make his pupils as proficient as possible. He secured several first prizes at the West Hastings Agricultural Show last fall at Belleville for some very excellent specimens of drawing.

Articulation Classes.

These classes consist of about thirty-five pupils from the other classes in the Institution. They are made up of boys and girls who have lost their hearing through disease and other causes, and some bright cogenital mutes. There were seven classes in all, and each class was examined in the work as laid down in the tabular statement appended. They did extremely well, and I plainly understood all their answers. There is not much time given to this work, only from one-half to three-quarters of an hour per day to each class. They read lessons selected by myself, understood the meanings of the words ; could give other words instead ; could answer very intelligently the questions given to them on the lessons, and on other things. One class commenced about Christmas the Part I of the Public School Series. They could read all the lessons selected of the twenty-seven ; could tell the meanings of the words and answer questions on the lessons. At first they are all

taught the sounds of the letters, and in this they were thoroughly tested. Miss Annie Mathison, who has charge of these classes, was an excellent public school teacher, having been trained in the Normal School and holding a second-class Provincial Certificate. To prepare herself thoroughly for this work she spent some time in an Institution in Philadelphia. She is very kind and patient with them, and from her intimate acquaintance with the sign language, having been associated with the deaf and dumb for years, she cannot fail to be an excellent teacher for those of this class. She is doing her work in a very efficient and thorough manner.

You will find appended to this Report the names of the pupils in each class, their ages, the time at the Institution, and marks given in each subject examined. It may be well to state that the pupils in the various classes know many things outside of the subjects in which they were examined, as at the close each teacher had some time given to question the class. This was generally done with a good deal of life and energy, and to my satisfaction, and worthy of imitation by many teachers of speaking children.

Class "A" consists of fourteen pupils divided into two divisions. Those in the first division did extremely well, could readily describe actions, and were well and thoroughly prepared in all the subjects of the programme. They all wrote well, in fact there are good writers in all the classes. Many in the second division are mentally weak, and not able to learn anything; I think it is a wise arrangement to put such in a class by themselves, as many of them are old and large and would not like to be placed with small and intelligent children. In the report I have marked those who should not be in the Institution. Mr. McKillop is doing his work well and deserves much credit for the pains and patience shown those who seem to be unable to make much progress.

Class "B" is taught by Mr. Hadden, a deaf mute and monitor teacher, and consists of three divisions and eighteen pupils. The pupils in this class are small and young, but with the exception of a few in the third division, the result of the examination was very satisfactory. As can be seen by the report they could write the names of objects given, the plurals of nouns, suitable adjectives. In describing actions some of them did not do so well. The writing was good, and in numbers they did well, except the few in the third division. The order and attention was good.

Class "C" is made up of twenty bright, sharp and intelligent pupils, divided into two divisions, sixteen in the first and four in the second, and taught by Mr. Green, deaf mute, who has been a teacher in the Institution since its commencement. He is a born teacher. In writing the names of objects, giving the plurals of nouns, writing suitable adjectives before nouns and in describing actions they were all that could be desired. With the exception of one or two in the third division they were fully entitled to the maximum marks. The writing was good, and in rotation they passed a splendid examination. The order and attention, good. He was given some time at the close to examine his pupils in any subjects he wished. It was a very pleasant part of the examination. He is quick, lively and energetic, and a first class teacher.

Class "D" is divided into two divisions, fourteen in the first and five in the second, and taught by Miss Bull, who received her education in the Institution and graduated a few years ago from Mr. Coleman's class. She can speak, but is unable to hear; I was much pleased with her as a teacher, and believe she is a hard and earnest worker. The attention of the class was good. All were well up in nouns, adjectives, plurals, and in describing actions. The writing of all was good and, with the exception of one, they were thorough and efficient in number. I was very much pleased with her as a live and energetic teacher, and with the bright and intelligent appearance of her pupils.

Class "E" consists of 17 pupils divided into four divisions, five in the first, six in the second, four in the third, and two in the fourth. It is taught by Mrs. Terrill, who has taught the deaf and dumb for years, and before the Institution was built. This is what Mr. Mathison calls a side class. Many of them are old and unable to learn fast and it is a good plan to place such in classes by themselves. Some of the bright pupils did quite well in arithmetic, two are unable to learn the subject. They did well in giving

the plurals of nouns, suitable adjectives and pronouns, and in the incorporation of words. The writing was good, and the order and attention were all that could be desired. She seems to be a very patient teacher and is doing as well as could be expected with such pupils as are placed under her for instruction.

Class "F" is composed of twenty-one very bright pupils, taught by Miss White, with whom I had been acquainted for years as head mistress of the Separate School, Trenton; she holds a Second Class Provincial Certificate, and I always considered her a bright and energetic teacher. This is her first year in the Institution, and the examination of her first class. In writing the names of objects they all did well and, with the exception of two, they did well in mental arithmetic. The examination in slate arithmetic was very satisfactory. In supplying suitable adjectives they deserve much credit, while in the incorporation of words of different kinds they all exceeded my expectations. A pleasing part of the examination was when Mr. Mathison, the teacher, and myself each gave actions for them to describe on the board. This was well and correctly done by all. The order and attention good. Though this is her first class she will make one of the best teachers in the Institution.

Class "G" is made up of twenty-one very bright boys and girls of the third year, and doing the same work as those taught by Miss Templeton. They are instructed by Miss Ostrom, who has been an efficient and thorough Public School teacher in South Hastings and in Belleville for some years before she commenced her work in the Institution. With the exception of about three they did extremely well in mental and slate arithmetic, three working all the questions in mental and two all in slate arithmetic, while many of the others were near the maximum. They all did well in the examination on trades, and the examination in incorporation and in geography was good, and showed that they had been well and thoroughly taught. The writing was good, and the order and attention could not be better. She is a bright and intelligent teacher.

Class "H" consists of nineteen intelligent pupils of the third year, and taught by Miss Templeton, a very successful teacher in the city schools for a number of years, and holding a First Class Provincial Certificate, obtained at the Normal School. With the exception of about three they did extremely well in mental and slate arithmetic, five working all the questions in mental and one all of them in slate arithmetic. They nearly all did well in mental, and many of them passed a good examination in slate arithmetic, while two were fair. In trades, incorporation and geography the examination was good, showing that they had been efficiently and thoroughly taught. The writing was good. She is a very energetic and thorough teacher. At the close she gave her pupils a number of questions in mental arithmetic, and the answering was very satisfactory.

Class "I" taught by Mr. Ashley, who lost his hearing while engaged as a Public School teacher, numbered twenty-two keen, bright and intelligent boys and girls of various ages. I was intimately acquainted with Mr. Ashley when he taught a Public School in South Hastings and afterwards in Belleville. He held a First Class Certificate, and was an excellent teacher and held that reputation by those who knew him. His pupils did well in mental and slate arithmetic, though a few in slate were fair. In the incorporation of words into sentences they are quick and correct, and all did well. They all did well in grammatical forms and in geography. The writing of all was good, and the order and attention could not be better. He gave them a thorough examination in language and syntax at the close, and they showed themselves to be well and thorougly prepared in much outside of the work laid down on the programme. I was very much pleased with examination, and glad to be able to give an old friend so much well-merited and deserved credit for the good and thorough work done with his class.

Class "J" composed of twenty-two bright pupils taught by Mr. Denys, who has been a teacher in the Institution for many years. This was a good class in mental and slate arithmetic, only two being below the minimum in mental and only one in slate, while six in mental and eight in slate obtained the maximum number of seventy marks in mental and fifty marks in slate. In grammar and geography they all passed extremely well. In letter writing they were asked to write a letter to Mr. Mathison, stating how

they had succeeded since coming to the Institution. Each letter was read by Mr. Mathison and myself. The language, spelling, puncutation were good, and showed that Mr. Denys pays careful attention to this important subject, so useful to them in after life. The writing was good, and the order and attention could not have been better. At the close each pupil was questioned in general information outside of the usual examination. Questions were also given by Mr. Mathison and myself, and I was well pleased with the result. Mr. Denys has a good class and, from the result of the examination, I am satisfied that he is an earnest, energetic and efficient teacher.

Class "K" consists of nineteen intelligent-looking pupils taught by Mr. Watson, who has been a teacher in the Institution since the second year of its commencement, and I believe was a teacher of the deaf and dumb for many years before. With the exception of one they all did extremely well in mental arithmetic. In slate arithmetic half of them did fairly well, while the other half did not reach the required minimum of twenty-five. This was a surprise to me, as they had done so well in mental, and the questions to be worked were considered suitable and only slightly more difficult than those given to the former class. In grammatical exercises and letter-writing a few did quite well, but the rest were not as well up as could be desired, with the exception of four or five who are well fit to go to a higher class; I am of the opinion that the others had not better be promoted for a time. They all did well in geography; the examination in this subject showed that they were well and thoroughly prepared in this branch of study. The writing was good, and the order and attention was all that could be desired. There are four or five pupils in the room who passed a good examination in all the subjects, and one of them, Ada James, deserves special mention for the excellence of her papers in grammatical exercises and for the superior excellence of the letter she was asked to write on the same subject given to the former class; in consequence she was awarded ten marks in each above the maximum.

Class "L" being the highest class in the Institution is taught by Mr. Coleman, who has been a teacher in the Institution since its opening. He has eighteen clever and bright pupils. They did extremely well in mental arithmetic, no less than eight of them giving the correct answer to all the questions in mental, and four working all the slate questions while many obtained a very high percentage. In grammatical exercises they all did well, and in languages I was very much pleased with result, as the test was different from any formerly given, but they showed that they had been thoughtfully taught, and were prepared to stand an examination outside of the usual course. They are all well and thoroughly prepared in geography, while in history the result was all that could be wished. The writing was good, and with the exception of two the order and attention of all the others could not be better. Many of the pupils were quick and correct in mental and slate arithmetic, and one girl in particular, whose name I do not now remember, worked all the questions in slate arithmetic in an incredibly short time; and these embraced questions in interest, papering and plastering walls, questions in analysis of various kinds, and a variety of useful practical questions. Mr. Coleman has plenty of life and energy, and my experience is that such teachers have always sharp, bright and thorough pupils. I was more than pleased with the excellence of the work done in this room.

Writing.

The marks awarded for writing were given upon the written answers at an examination held a few weeks before by the different teachers.

Excursion.

The day after the close of the Examination a very pleasant excursion on the steamer *Quinté* to Trenton and head of the Bay was enjoyed by the pupils, teachers and others of the Institution.

The above is a full, complete and correct report of the examination of the pupils of the Institution, founded upon a careful and thorough examination of each class. I have

to tender my sincere thanks to Mr. Mathison for the valuable assistance rendered during the examination, for his uniform kindness, and for the willingness on his part to give me every assistance in his power. He was present in each room during the whole of the examination, and gave me assistance in reading the answers of the pupils. He knows the standing of every pupil in the Institution, and in my opinion, he is a faithful, earnest and efficient Superintendent.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The table given below shews the cost of maintaining the Institution during the two years ending respectively on the 30th September, 1885, and the 30th September, 1886 :

SERVICE.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1885.		Year ending 30th Sept., 1886.	
	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost per pupil.	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost per pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medical Department	112 50	0 48	121 50	0 50
Food of all kinds	9,477 75	40 68	10,659 17	43 86
Bedding, clothing and shoes	436 94	1 88	1,208 11	4 97
Fuel	3,504 75	15 04	2,957 18	12 17
Light	1,411 77	6 06	1,340 58	5 52
Laundry, soap and cleaning	408 61	1 75	452 58	1 86
Books and apparatus	667 73	2 87	664 33	2 73
Printing, postage and stationery	864 51	3 71	708 67	2 92
Furniture and furnishings	559 99	2 40	741 77	3 05
Farm, feed and fodder	890 17	3 82	846 84	3 49
Repairs and alterations	753 99	3 24	1,709 22	7 03
Miscellaneous	752 33	3 23	1,025 36	4 22
Salaries and wages	18,908 17	81 15	18,594 40	76 52
Total	38,749 21	166 31	41,029 71	168 84

In the following pages will be found the reports of the Superintendent and the physician ; also tables containing the usual statistics relating to the pupils :—

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Belleville, September 30th, 1886.

R. Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

The total number of pupils during the session of 1885-6, was 161 males and 112 females, in all 273 as compared with 284 the previous term.

The Work we are Doing.

There has been a steady development of facilities and systems in all educational work, and the results are generally encouraging, as they undoubtedly indicate a higher and more practical standard of instruction. The education of the deaf, especially, has been subject to many experiments, under the direction of capable and devoted teachers. Only those who have had experience in this important branch of our educational functions can appreciate the value of a discovery or invention that will aid in the promotion of so genuine a work of benevolence. There are so many impediments in the way of difficulties to meet and overcome, that not unfrequently both teacher and pupil feel discouraged, and the labour of the class-room becomes monotonous and irksome. Patience, perseverance, and a peculiar tact for imparting information are requisites that all teachers of the deaf must possess if success is to be attained.

In this Institution we have recognized all these qualities, and have aimed at the development of a system of instruction that will ensure the greatest amount of practical benefit to the pupil in subsequent life. We have been guided by theory only so far as a theoretical knowledge of any principle or subject was a necessity, but experience has convinced us that deaf mutes require a limited quantity of such mental pabulum. They move in a narrow sphere of intellectual activity, and must not have their minds distracted by a routine of nomenclature and formula. Practical subjects, practically and thoroughly taught, will lead the deaf pupil from simple and natural thoughts and modes of expression to an understanding of complex subjects. With this object in view, we have gradually improved our system and extended our work, and we now flatter ourselves that we can show results that will favourably compare with what is being accomplished by other and similar Institutions.

Text-Books.

We do not despise a good text-book, but we find little use for any kind in this Institution. The higher classes, where history, physiology, geography, etc. are taught, may require a text or subject matter that teachers cannot conveniently supply, and they are furnished with books of a suitable nature. We are convinced that few, if any, text-books written expressly for the use of the deaf are adapted to the ever-varying conditions of the pupils, as they advance in their course of instruction. The following from a well written article in the July number of the *Annals*, by J. W. Kirkhuff, M.A., of the Pennsylvania Institution at Philadelphia, we quote approvingly: "Text-books are no doubt a hindrance to the best and most successful work, for they destroy the individuality and tact of the teacher. No teacher should be so ready to appreciate and do what the circumstances and conditions of his pupils require as a teacher of deaf mutes. Any teacher who attempts to instruct these pupils as he would those possessed of all their faculties will fail, because their minds must first be prepared for such instruction, by the development of their faculties."

We rely very little upon text-books, and hence teachers to be successful, must have a peculiar tact of imparting information, and ample resources from which to draw the mental food they employ to stimulate the growth of the young minds committed to their care. Quick to perceive the wants of their pupils and ready to supply what is needed, they must be in active sympathy with their work, and employ every available means to ensure a faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon them. This is one, and the principle reason why comparatively few teachers of deaf mutes attain that degree of success which is reasonably expected. There are so many peculiarities and characteristics about the work, special aptitude as well as efficiency

must always direct the class-room exercises. It has been my aim and desire, since having charge of this Institntion, to secure such teachers as have the ability and energy to originate and teach such lessons in language and accompanying subjects as are best calculated to give the pupils the widest and safest range of practical information. The results of thorough and impartial examinations by competent persons appointed by the Provincial authorities, show how far I have succeeded in the attainment of my desires.

Language.

It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the most prominent feature of the educational system we adopt is the teaching of language. Nature is our model in imparting instruction. We begin to teach a deaf mute as we would a little child and we expect no more than we would from a little child. In fact when deaf mutes enter school for the first time, no matter at what age, they are as ignorant of the use of language as a child beginning to lisp the simplest monosyllables. Recognizing this important fact we direct our teaching towards the development of language. With a large majority of the pupils attending our schools for the deaf and dumb, the ability to express themselves intelligently in their daily intercourse with others is of paramount importance. A knowledge of figures, geography, history, etc. is necessary, but above all other considerations we seek to give our pupils ideas in conversation. Every lesson, no matter what the subject may be, is made to serve this leading purpose, the teachers improving every opportunity to drill in language and give the pupils a new idea for their guidance. By this means we gradually overcome obstacles, and after "a patient continuance in well-doing," we have the satisfaction of knowing that a majority of our pupils leave the Institution with a fair knowledge of the rudiments of a language freighted with synonymous difficulties. There are a certain number of pupils in all schools for the deaf and dumb who are mentally incapable of grasping but a limited amount of lingual terms, and who cannot progress much beyond the first principles of a rudimentary education. With such we deal specially, giving them as much practical information as possible about things generally without a perplexing repetition about forms and synonyms. We never lose sight of the fundamental axiom that the deaf mute must first be prepared for a rational existence as a thinking being, and then taught how to think and how to express his thoughts. Those who are incapable of an intelligent expression are led to recognize the duties and responsibilities of life and the nobility of good moral habits. How best to fit all our pupils for a proper discharge of these obligations, and make them intelligent, useful citzens, is the guiding principle in all our work.

There are a good many hobbies for teaching language to deaf mutes, upon which zealous and well-meaning enthusiasts industriously ride, but we have found that no cast-iron rules can be formulated for the guidance of instructors. In the hands of a capable teacher, any system can be made subservient to a purpose, but we define no special work, outside a general programme specifying the course for each class. Each teacher is left to follow his or her own inclinations in presenting and illustrating a subject, the results being closely watched and carefully noted. By this means the individuality of the teachers is brought out and thoroughly tested. We do not discard all the directions published for our benefit; instead we give good heed to whatever is offered by experienced teachers of the deaf, and test, as far as practicable, every theory propounded. Original methods are encouraged from a careful study of the means employed and the results obtained. A very simple novelty in the instruction of deaf mutes may secure important advantages. The teacher is expected to rely much upon his or her own resources for interesting and improving a class, and to industriously employ these resources for obtaining the very best results. These observations apply mainly to the teaching of language. Other subjects are of secondary importance in estimating results, inasmuch as they require less originality and ability on the part of the teacher.

We have found that current history, intelligently and simply taught by means of chalk and blackboard, is a valuable adjunct in teaching language, and at the same time it develops and strengthens the minds of the pupils to a degree not easily reached. When important events occur, which is frequently in these days of social and political revolutions, the teacher writes out and explains the consecutive leading incidents, introducing a few new words and phrases. The pupils are then required to copy the lesson into blank books to be studied out of school. This practice not only familiarizes them with a correct form of expression, but it also creates a desire for reading newspapers and other periodicals, whereby their knowledge may be widened. Subsequently, the teacher, by a series of questions, thoroughly tests their knowledge of the subject and gives them an excellent exercise in language, as the variety of answers given in writing will show defects in expression as well as in comprehension. The interest thus created and the benefit derived from the practice, make it an important part of the work of the school-room.

The classes were examined at the close of the session by John Johnston, Esq., Public School Inspector for South Hastings, as Government Examiner. His report deals fully with all matters connected with this work. Credit is given where deserved and some defects pointed out, which

will be remedied. He performed his task conscientiously towards all parties concerned, and the results as a whole, I think, are satisfactory.

Prior to the close af the school we had a regular teachers' examination extending over three or four days and the work of each pupil, on paper, was sent to the parents. The scores of letters received bear testimony to the satisfaction existing among them, and I cannot do better than insert here extracts from some of them.

"We received Arthur's papers and were very much pleased with them, and are proud of the progress he has made for the time he has been at school. We think he has learned more than a great many children that can hear and speak. We would be glad to have him go one or two years more as we think he can learn faster now than when he was younger. He is willing to go back every year when school begins."

"I received the papers you sent me and was glad to see the progress he has made. I think no more could be done for him than has been done. I thank you for your kindness to my little son when he got hurt."

"I send William back to you again. He is not quite as fat as when he came home, still his health is good. We are well pleased with his education so far, and hope he will give you little trouble."

"We take great pleasure in letting you know that we are well pleased with our little brother's progress in learning to read and write. His manners are greatly changed for the better, which we think is wonderful."

"John got home safely and I am well satisfied with the progress he has made in his studies, and I believe all is done for him that can be done. I have another boy that I want to send to you next term if you will take him.

"The boys' papers came duly to hand and we are very much pleased with the progress they have made and everyone who examines them is astonished. They often talk about the things they saw and did at Belleville. I hope you may be long spared to fill the place that you now fill, for I think it is a hard task to see after so many. I thank you for being so kind to our boys."

"I got your letter and school report. Levi has improved very much during the past year. I would like him to learn a trade. He says he can learn his lessons and a trade at the same time and in two years he will be able to make boots. He is having a gay time at home and will leave us all very lonesome when he goes away, but it is for his good."

"I received Charlie's papers and they show that he has improved in his studies very much. I thank you for your kindness to him the long years he has been under your care."

"It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the progress which my child has made under your charge. On looking over the papers, I find that he has a very creditable report. The picture frames that he made and brought home with him were highly appreciated by his mother."

"I am well pleased with the progress Arthur has made in his studies since he was home last holidays. He was a good boy while he was at home and enjoyed himself while here, but seemed pleased to go back to school again. I am thankful to you and the teachers for the care and attention you have given him."

"We have much pleasure in informing you that we think our son is considerably improved during his sojourn in your Institution."

"I must say we are particularly pleased with Aggie's progress during the last term and hope the session on which you have entered may be equally successful in every respect to former ones."

"I am very thankful for the way my son got along during his last term."

"We are very lonely without our Minnie, yet we have much to be thankful for. She has so many kind friends, that she does not dislike being there, and she says Mrs. Spaight is just like mamma to her and she loves her very much."

"I received Minnie's examination papers and I am very much pleased with them. I am quite satisfied with everything connected with her education and I do not think your valuable Institution can be praised too highly. Every year of her stay there she has made rapid progress in everything; it is astonishing to see how well your methods work."

"We are extra well pleased with our daughter's progress since she began to attend the Institution and we feel grateful to you for the interest you have taken in her since she has been under your care. She seems anxious to learn to talk. Do you think she could do so?"

"We received Mary's writing papers and we looked over every part of them many times. We are well pleased with everything. They are much better than we expected of her. As for anything else she would need to learn we leave that to yourself. Teach her what you think will be of the most benefit to her. We want to give her all the chance we can and will try and send her to school as long as she can learn anything."

"I am truly satisfied with the progress and advancement of my child and I want to know if you think it necessary for her to go back again."

"Many thanks to you and the officers of your Institution for the attention you have given to my child. It is a great satisfaction to me to know when she is leaving me that she is going

to a place where she will be taken care of. I am well satisfied with the progress she has made in your Institution, and I am confident there could not be much more done for her."

"The papers came to-day and we are very glad to see them. We feel proud of the manner in which Hannah has got along with her lessons during the time that she has been under your care. We think it would be almost impossible to do any better than our child has done in the same time. She is now entering on her seventh year and we would like you to bring her on with her needlework, as she seems inclined to be a dressmaker when she has done schooling. We leave her future with you as we have done all along, feeling confident that you will do all that lies in your power to advance her interests."

"We are very well satisfied with the progress Alice has made. We were much pleased with her examination papers and think they are just splendid. We would like to know if she can be taught to speak, as we have great hopes in that respect.

"Please accept our many thanks for the improvement our little boy has made in the Institution. We are perfectly satisfied with the progress he is making, and we know that he has been treated kindly as he is always willing to return."

"David John has exceeded our expectations in learning. We feel thankful to you for the trouble you have taken for his improvement."

"The papers of the examination of Eliza are thankfully received and have been thoroughly examined. If I could frame suitable language to express the thankfulness and gratitude due to you and the officers of the Institution, I would gladly do so. I am struck with amazement to know how it is that a child deaf and dumb can learn so much faster than those that can hear; it reminds me of the patience of Job. This is her second term and if she continues for the future to learn as fast as she has done in the past I shall be more than satisfied. I do not think that any more could be done for her than has been done. I am quite willing that you should prescribe her future studies.

"Uncontrollable circumstances prevented me sending my boy to the Institution for the last two terms. He will be with you, however, when your school opens in September. I am sorry he lost so much time for he improved so much when there."

"The examination report which I received from you, merits my hearty thanks, and I feel that the progress my son has made during the last term is a credit to the Superintendent and his teacher, for which I offer you my best wishes through life. Albert also wishes me to send you many thanks for your kindness."

"The examination papers of Louis were received and we are all much pleased with them. There have been a number of public school teachers to see them and they all think that he has done well. He is a far better boy than he has ever been, and we never can thank you enough for your efforts in his behalf. He is a good boy at home and we have great comfort with him this year. He is trying to earn his own clothes doing any work that offers."

"I wish to express my gratitude to you for your kindness in recommending that my children continue their studies for a time. I have marked their steady improvement from year to year, specially the last three years, and I notice that besides having a good knowledge of things generally they are receiving a fine religious training, which has a happy effect upon their dispositions and manners. They are both anxious to return to school at the opening, and since they have been at home I must say that I never saw more industrious children to help in the house; evidently they have been taught that 'industry is a virtue.' People who have watched the progress of my children speak in glowing terms of the Institution, and are surprised at what can be done for the deaf mute. The examination papers have given me a good idea of the subjects taught and they are going the rounds of my friends, who tell me I have great cause for thankfulness that my children are in a position to receive such training."

"I received your favour containing papers showing the progress made by my daughter Agnes. During the years she has attended your Institution the progress she has made in the various branches taught has more than pleased us, and for which please accept my sincere thanks."

"I received Thomas' examination papers and I was very pleased to see how neatly they were written. I should have answered sooner but I wished to show them to some friends that I could not conveniently see for a few days. They all thought he had made extra good progress. He is talking just now about Mr. Mathison and his eldest son being away in British Columbia. He got his Geography to show me where he had gone. He talks very much more this year than he has ever done before, and I feel that he may yet be able to talk as well as anyone, or at least so that he can be understood."

"I received George's examination papers and was pleased to see that he was getting along so well. I think they are just splendid and I am very thankful to you and his teacher for the trouble you have taken with him. It makes me shudder to think what he would have been if he had not gone to school. He was almost master of us before he went, but he is different now. I would like you to let me know what trade you think would be most suitable for him."

"I am much pleased with the progress William has made in one term. It is really amazing how he could be taught so much in such a short time. All the neighbours that came to see him

were delighted with his work It pleased me to welcome him home so nice and clean and fat and in good health. I am intending to send him another term. It amused me a little to see how he conducted himself in church. He was so attentive and devout. He likes to hear of going back. I think you have done your duty by William."

"I think Lily's papers are very good, and if she understands all that is in them, it is more than I ever thought she could learn."

"I take pleasure in writing to you to-day to let you know that my uncle received the examination papers which you sent him. He was pleased with them and surprised to see how nicely I could write and how good I had learned. I am sorry that I cannot go to school again. I must stay home and work on the farm. I cannot write so nicely as I could when at school for my hands are stiff and trembling by working hard. I am also lean now."

"I was glad to get Naomi's papers. I think there could be no more done for her than has been done."

"We have looked over our child's papers and find she has made rapid improvement in her studies. We feel very grateful for the interest you have ever taken in her, and the neighbours are astonished to see how she has learned. I hope she may continue to improve in the next term. She seems to have a little selfishness in her nature, and does not mind us as well as she might. I thought perhaps you could make some little improvement in her manner towards her parents."

"We received the little book containing our little boy's writing, and are much pleased with the progress the child has made in so short a time. He has done far better than we thought he could do."

"We received Eddie's papers, and the advancement shown by him for the length of time he has been there far exceeds our expectations, and we feel grateful to those under whose care he is placed. We do not think any more could be done for him than is being done, and our prayer is that the richest of God's blessings may rest on the officers and teachers of the Institution. He is anxious to go back. Although we feel sorry to have him so far away from us we are glad he has such an interest in his studies."

"It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of the examination papers of my little girl. They show a great improvement, and not only are her papers satisfactory but her every day actions convince me there is nothing possible left undone to advance her interest."

"I received my son Joseph's examination papers, and I am astonished at the progress he is making. It is far beyond anything I had ever hoped for. May God bless the noble Institution, superintendent and teachers."

"We were very much surprised to receive the examination papers of our boys, and more so to note the advancement they have made in so short a period of time. I do not think any better mode of teaching could be adopted to advance the pupils. I am very thankful to you for the progress my dear boys have made, and I sincerely hope that the future may prove as successful as the past."

"We received Agnes' papers and are much pleased to have them. She is making progress but very slowly. She does not seem to make many mistakes in what she can do, but I do not believe that anything more can be done for her than you have been doing."

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of my son's examination papers. I have much pleasure in saying that after having tested him further as to his general language I am highly pleased with the progress he has made. I will also add that I have each year, upon his return from the Institution, found a marked improvement in his conduct, disposition and knowledge, proofs of good training and teaching. I have every reason to believe that those entrusted with the training and teaching of mute children have, in addition to their reputation as officers and teachers, the interests of the pupils at heart and are zealous workers in the cause which, from its peculiar nature, requires great tact, patience and perseverance. I cannot suggest anything as an improvement on what has been accomplished."

"I am very much pleased with the progress made by John during the past year. I think everything possible is being done for the furtherance of his knowledge both temporal and spiritual."

"My son's papers have come to hand. He seems very quiet since he came home. He is a different young man altogether. His manners are changed and the amount that he has learned is certainly wonderful and a credit to the Institute. He wishes the school vacation over so that he can go back again. He wants to learn the boot and shoe trade."

"My child's papers came to hand. I do not think anything more could be done for her either in scholarship or appearance. She is the picture of health and happiness, and speaks very highly of the kind treatment she received. Words cannot express our gratitude to you and her teacher and all concerned. Wishing you all happiness and prosperity."

"I am very thankful to you and the teachers for the advancement of my boy. I think he has improved quite a bit. I am glad that he likes the school. I shall try and keep him in practice as much as I can."

"We received William's papers and I am sure we have no reason to complain. We are quite satisfied with his progress. We can see a great improvement in him since last session, and you will favour us by receiving our very sincere thanks for your many kindnesses to our little boy."

"I must say that I am much pleased with Allie's work; I think he is improving splendidly. I could not advise any change in your methods, but would like to have him spend as much time as possible at arithmetic."

"We are at a loss to know how to thank you for your kindness towards Harriet. Her improvement surprises all who look at her papers. She has learned in every way what we could not teach her at home. She is pleased while I write, and wishes to be remembered."

"My son's examination papers were received a short time ago and I have examined them thoroughly, and am much pleased at the rapid progress made since last term. Kindly accept my thanks for kindness and pains shown and taken in his welfare."

"Mary's examination papers to hand. I think she has done very well for one term and has improved very much in everything. She often tells us about things at school. I do not think we will have any trouble to get her back to you again; if we get her anything for herself she puts it in her trunk and says she is going to take it to school with her."

"My daughter is well and looks well, and I never was better pleased than I am now that I sent her to the Institution. I think she did remarkably well, and I am ever so much obliged to you for the great trouble you took with my daughter and myself."

"We are astonished to see the progress our son has made; you are just making a man of him. I would say that his father could not have done more for him, if he was in your place, than you have done in every way. We cannot think how you have brought him on so quickly. I could not think that he could be taught so fast, he must have a good teacher; he speaks well of her. We return you our sincere thanks for everything you have done both for ourselves and our son."

"I was glad to receive your letter. My father said I might come to the Institution again this year; so I shall come, God willing. I have tried to keep up my studies by reading in the evening. I also am trying to read the Bible, I find some of it very hard. Please send me notice when school opens."

Articulation and Lip-reading.

Our classes in articulation and lip-reading were resumed in December last, and good results were obtained. Thirty-five pupils, in seven classes, were instructed as follows: I. Numbers in hundreds of thousands, days, months, stories, questions about them and incorporation and meanings of words in them, general questions, multiplication tables. II. Numbers to 100, names of persons, days, Lord's prayer, reading in First book, easy questions. III. Numbers in thousands, reading stories and answering questions about them, incorporation and meanings of words. IV. Reading from books, meanings of words, incorporation, questions about the reading. V. Easy sentences, short stories, numbers to 100. VI. Nearly all the consonant sounds taught and a few vowels, combinations of consonant sounds, lists of words with the same vowel sounds; they can read from the teacher's lips everything they can speak. VI. Numbers, reading stories from books and answering questions about them, meanings and incorporation of words, can point out counties of Ontario and some cities and towns.

Industrial Employments.

Our system of instruction very naturally leads to an early training of the pupils in the necessary industrial pursuits. Not only must we teach our silent learners how to think and express their thoughts, and the value of an education in a literary sense, but we must also prepare them for manual labour, and show them how noble, honest employment is among all classes. As soon as a child has arrived at the proper age the practical tuition begins in the dining-room, dormitory, work-shops, and on the farm. The Matron of the Institution looks carefully after the interests of the girls in this respect, and insists upon regular attention to household work under her own and assistants' supervision, in addition to the time devoted to dress-making, tailoring and fancy sewing; thus the girls are thoroughly initiated into the best habits of domestic life, and are trained for positions as housekeepers and employees of labour. The discipline and work in every department are regulated with a view of teaching order, neatness, cleanliness and frugality. The boys are given practical instruction in agricultural pursuits, as we recognize the importance of this branch of labour in an agricultural country. Their duties are light and always attended to out of school hours.

In order to more effectively and fully carry out the design of the Institution, we must enlarge our field of operations, so far as the industrial pursuits are concerned. At present we are limited to a few trades. The girls are instructed by competent persons in dress-making, tailoring and other sewing. The boys, in addition to the farm work above referred to, are taught carpentering and shoe-making successfully, some of them showing superior aptitude for the trade they have chosen. We are convinced, however, that in this respect, our operations

are limited to a too narrow sphere. There are several other trades that deaf mutes can be taught with equal facility, and that will serve them to equal advantage in future life. There should be no restriction when such important interests are at stake. I contend that the object for which this Institution was established should be aimed at in every particular, and the work carried out in the widest sense. To accomplish this purpose we require enlarged facilities and more generous provisions. The experience of similar Institutions in the United States and elsewhere convinces us that additional trades should be taught here :—Tailoring to the boys, printing, brush-making, broom-making, etc.

Tailoring is a trade for which deaf-mute boys are well fitted, and at which they succeed, under ordinary favourable circumstances. *Printing* has always been a favourite employment for deaf mutes, more especially semi-mutes. Their want of hearing does not seem to handicap them in the competition with others. In fact it has been remarked by observing persons that, with an average intelligence, a deaf mute makes a superior compositor, as his attention is less distracted by conversation and transpiring events. His composition is generally "clean" and his progress rapid. *Brush-making* has been successfully introduced into a few American Institutions. It is a light and easy trade, requiring little use of the faculties of speech and hearing. *Broom-making*, for similar reasons, is a trade for which deaf mutes have a particular fondness, and which can be made profitable employment for them.

I would strongly recommend the introduction of the above-mentioned trades into this Institution at the earliest convenient time, as I am fully convinced that they can be successfully and profitably taught to the pupils. They are easily learned by the deaf, always in demand and generally remunerative.

The Time Limit.

In order to accomplish what I have indicated in the foregoing remarks, it is absolutely necessary to extend the time limit, for pupils attending the Institution, as seven years, the time now allowed is inadequate to the purpose. It is conceded that deaf mutes labour under great disadvantages, as compared with hearing children, in the acquirement of knowledge. Is it reasonable, then, that they should be limited to seven year's schooling, when the more favoured ones are generally double that number of years at school? The agitation for an extension of time is now general throughout the United States, where the system of deaf-mute education is receiving such commendable assistance from the State authorities, and where its development has been so satisfactory to all concerned. The shortest possible time in which deaf mutes can be expected to complete the course of studies prescribed and acquire a fair knowledge of a trade, is ten years. We find it impossible to obtain satisfactory results under existing time regulations.

In reference to the above, I wish to state that it is not advisable for children under eight or nine years of age to be sent here for instruction. We have had a number who were too young for the lowest grades of schooling, and who would have been better suited with a nursery than a school-room. The time and attention that must be given to children of such tender years, cannot be reasonably expected from the teachers and officers. When nine years of age an intelligent deaf mute can immediately enter upon the actual work of the Institution, and progress is far more satisfactory. It is to be regretted that parents and other relatives of deaf children interest themselves so little in a primary home instruction. It does not require much of an effort to begin this kind of instruction which, though meagre of results, will pave the way for a more systematic course at school. Children are sent to us at all ages who are ignorant of the simplest forms of expression, and who seem to be equally as ignorant of the ordinary duties of life. Taking these matters into consideration, the difficulties encountered in starting a pupil in his or her education course may be estimated.

Another grievance I have to ventilate here has reference to the removal of pupils from school for a year or two, and returning them again in a generally demoralized condition. When action by parents or guardians is caused by ill health or accident, it is excusable, but always regretted. When, however, it is the result of caprice or cupidity, it cannot be excused under any consideration. A deaf mute, before finishing the course of study prescribed and becoming well grounded in the principles of a literary and business education, soon lapses into a primary state of ignorance and indifference, or retains an imperfect idea of what has been taught, if permitted to leave school for a time. Parents should fully resolve to give their children, who require this special system of instruction, an uninterrupted course of study throughout the term. The plea that is so frequently advanced in extenuation of this habit, viz., that parents require the help of their children in imperative work at home, cannot be allowed under the circumstances. If the parents are poor and unable to pay for the schooling and board of their children while at the Institution, the Government very generously relieves them of all responsibility of this kind, and provides them with ample comforts while they are being instructed free of cost. It is not reasonable, therefore, that such parents should interfere with the work thus gratuitously performed for their benefit, by taking their children from school for labour at home. The assistance rendered in any capacity cannot compensate for the loss, in an educational sense, which an absence from school surely entails.

Newspapers Received.

We are under renewed obligations to the proprietors of the following papers for copies of their publications:

Name.	Where Published.	Name.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Tribune	Deseronto.
Economist	Shelburne.	Telegraph	Palmerston.
Express	Colborne.	Herald	Carleton Place.
Daily Advertiser	London.	Echo	London.
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg.	Northumberland Enterprise	Colborne.
Daily News	Kingston.	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe.
Daily Times	Victoria.	Standard	Listowell.
Weekly Expositor	Brantford.	Enterprise	Arthur.
Free Press	Acton.	Bulletin	Collingwood.
Guardian	Uxbridge.	Thunder Bay Sentinel	Port Arthur.
Mercury	Renfrew.	Ensign	Brighton.
Western Despatch	Strathroy.	Courier	Perth.
Chronicle	Whitby.	Advertiser	Petrolea.
Chronicle	Ingersoll.	Chronicle	Beeton.
British Guardian	Simcoe.	Sentinel-Review	Woodstock.
Monitor	Brockville.	Courier	Embro.
Weekly Mercury	Guelph.	Independent	Bobcaygeon.
Examiner	Peterborough.	Mutes' Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Gazette	Almonte.	Deaf Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Observer	Pembroke.	Goodson Gazette	Staunton, Va.
Post	Thorold.	Kentucky Deaf Mute	Danville, Ky.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Index	Colorado Sp'ngs, Col
Reporter	Kingsville.	Star	Olatha, Kan.
Niagara Review	Niagara Falls.	Companion	Fairbault, Minn.
Banner	Dundas.	Deaf Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Enterprise	Collingwood.	Deaf Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.
Advocate	Cookston.	Deaf Mute Times	Dalavan, Wis.
Ontario Chronicle	Belleville.	Vis-a-Vis	Columbus, Ohio.
Guide and News	Port Hope.	Maryland Bulletin	Frederick City, Md.
Independent Forester	London.	Tablet	Romney, West Va.
F. Leslie's Ill. Newspaper	New York.	Deaf Mute Record	Fulton, Mo.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto.	Deaf Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Ia.
Advocate	Blyth.	Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
Evangelical Churchman	Toronto.	Daily Paper for Our Little People	Rochester, N.Y.
Courier	Trenton.	Register	Rome, N.Y.
North Hastings Review	Madoc.	Journal	New York, N.Y.
Trent Valley Advocate	Trenton.	Our Little World	Philadelphia.
Rural Canadian	Toronto.		
Standard	Markville.		

Miscellaneous.

The pupils came back promptly, and I was able to re-organize and classify them the Monday following the day of opening.

Twenty-two new pupils were admitted to the 30th September, and four others who had attended the Institution at former periods returned.

By the kindness of the Directors of the Quinté District Fair, the pupils and officers accompanying them were admitted to the exhibition free of charge.

Considering the season, our operations in the farm and garden have been quite successful. Our gardener took thirty-two prizes at the district show, and we have on hand a sufficient quantity of vegetables to meet the demands of the Institution. The yield of potatoes and feed for the horses and cows was about the average. Some of our products were sent to the Colonial Exhibition in London, England.

During the summer various minor repairs were made, and the woodwork of the interior of the building was all thoroughly varnished and made to look quite new. The floors are in a very dilapidated condition in many places and require renewing.

To meet emergencies, a fire company has been organized from among the male pupils, and I trust provisions will be made in next year's estimates to furnish each member of it with a becoming uniform.

Balcony fire escapes are urgently needed at the ends of the main building so as to provide an easy way of exit in case of fire.

During the year there were only two changes in our staff. Miss Sawyer resigned in January in order to get married. She was a devoted, capable teacher, and merited the esteem and respect which everyone in and about the Institution held for her. Mr. Canniff, clerk and storekeeper for eight years, during which time he proved himself an efficient officer in every respect, left to engage in business with his brother in Manitoba. Miss Maybee was appointed to fill the vacancy in the teaching staff, and has commenced her duties, and will prove, I feel assured, when she acquires a knowledge of the mute language, to be a good teacher. Mr. Smith, who takes Mr. Canniff's place, is discharging his duties very satisfactorily.

I had the pleasure of attending a convention of instructors of the deaf and dumb of the United States and Canada, held at Berkley, California, in July last. The proceedings were of a very practical nature, and I received information there that will, I think, be of benefit to us here. Mr. Wilkinson, the principal of the California Institution, was exceedingly kind to me as representing this Institution.

A convention of deaf mutes, principally those who formerly attended this Institution, met in Toronto in September. They were from various parts of the province to the number of 150, and all of them expressed gratitude for the benefits they had derived from attendance here. An invitation, extended by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, to meet here two years hence, conveyed by me, was heartily received and enthusiastically accepted.

We have our regular Sabbath services, as in former years, taken in turns by the male teachers, and the Bible-class taken charge of by myself. Mr. Denys has special services for the Roman Catholic Children every Monday and Friday afternoons.

The clergymen of the city have visited us at various times during the year, and we are always glad to see them. The Rev. Mr. Burke has been untiring in his devotion to the pupils belonging to the English Church, and a number of them were confirmed by his Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa in May last. Our thanks are due to the Rev. Mr. Burke, Rev. Monseignor Farrelly, Rev. Dr. Jeffers, Rev. Mr. Maclean, Rev. Mr. Baker, Rev. Mr. Clarkson, Rev. Mr. Curts and Rev. Mr. Learoyd, for kind attentions.

I desire to thank the officers, teachers and employees, who have so generally supported me and worked assiduously for the benefit of the Institution during the past year. Any success we may have had is due to their exertions.

The general health was never surpassed in any year since the Institution has been opened. We had very little sickness, and no deaths occurred during the year. Our sanitary condition may be considered excellent.

Favours in the way of reduced fares for pupils going home and returning and parents coming to visit them, have been extended to us by the Grand Trunk, Canada Pacific and Northern and North-Western Railway Companys, through their general passenger agents, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Quinn. Kind attentions from Mr. Riddell, Mr. Stiff, Mr. Larmour, Mr. Gunn and Mr. Gormley, of the Grand Trunk Railway, are also gratefully acknowledged.

Herewith I forward the usual statistics :

A. Showing the nationalities of parents of pupils.
B. " religion " "
C. " occupation " "
D. " ages of pupils.
E. " counties from which pupils were admitted during the year.
F. " showing the number of pupils in attendance each year since the opening of the Institution.
G. " counties from which the total number of pupils were received.
H. " occupation of parents of pupils admitted since the opening of the Institution.
I. " ages of pupils admitted since the opening of the Institution.
J. " causes of deafness.
K. " dates of deafness after death.
L. " relationship of parents.
M. " number of deaf mutes in the families represented.
N. " counties from which the pupils in residence on 30th September were admitted.
O. " list of pupils with their P.O. addresses.

Aided and helped by our Almighty Father, we look for continued blessings on our labours.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

(*a*) NATIONALITIES OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Canada	122	Germany	12
Ireland	36	United States	1
Scotland	44	Unknown	22
England	35		
Italy	1	Total	273

(*b*) RELIGION OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Presbyterians	82	Mennonites	4
Methodists	69	Jewish Synagogue	1
Church of England	50	New Jerusalem	1
Roman Catholics	30	Evangelical	1
Baptists	22	United Brethren	1
Bible Christians	6	Church of Christ	1
Lutherans	5	Total	273

(*c*) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Agents	3	Carder	1
Axe-makers	2	Carpenters	12
Baker	1	Carriage-maker	1
Blacksmiths	8	Clerks	2
Book-keepers	2	Conductors	2
Brakesman	1	Carrier	1
Brewer	1	Cheese-maker	1
Butcher	1	Contractor	1
Bricklayer	1	Car Inspector	1
Boarding-house keepers	2	Dress-makers	3

(c) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Druggist	1	Painters	3
Engineers	5	Pedler	1
Farmers	112	Plate-driller	1
Harness-maker	1	Plasterers	2
Hotel-keepers	2	Saddler	1
Lumberman	1	Sailors	2
Labourers	52	Seamstresses	3
Livery proprietors	2	Shoemakers	3
Machinists	2	Tailor	1
Malster	1	Teacher	1
Marble cutter	1	Teamsters	4
Masons	2	Turner	1
Merchants	8	Watch-maker	1
Moulder	1	Waggon-maker	1
Miller	1	Unknown	8
Millwright	1	Total	273

(d) AGES OF PUPILS.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
7	11	14	30	21	2
8	14	15	31	22	6
9	18	16	25	24	1
10	16	17	17	25	2
11	18	18	9	29	1
12	23	19	8	39	1
13	33	20	7	Total	273

(e) COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Brant	6	Durham	3
Bruce	12	Elgin	11
Carleton	9	Essex	10

(*e*) COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Frontenac	5	Peel	3
Grey	4	Perth	12
Grenville	1	Peterborough	2
Haldimand	1	Prescott and Russell	8
Halton	4	Prince Edward	1
Hastings	12	Renfrew	5
Huron	15	Simcoe	11
Kent	6	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	15
Lambton	9	Victoria	4
Lanark	4	Waterloo	8
Leeds and Grenville	8	Welland	3
Lennox and Addington	2	Wellington	9
Lincoln	1	Wentworth	10
Middlesex	12	York	14
Muskoka	9	Algoma	1
Norfolk	4	Nipissing District	1
Northumberland	5	Parry Sound District	1
Ontario	6		
Oxford	6	Total	273

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE SESSION 1885-6.

Males	161
Females	112
Total	273

(*f*) NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
" 1st, 1871, " 1872	97	52	149
" 1872, " 1873	130	63	193
" 1873, " 1874	145	76	221
" 1874, " 1875	155	83	238
" 1875, " 1876	160	96	256
" 1876, " 1877	167	104	271
" 1877, " 1878	166	111	277
" 1878, " 1879	164	105	269
" 1879, " 1880	162	119	281
" 1880, " 1881	164	132	296
" 1881, " 1882	165	138	303
" 1882, " 1883	158	135	293
" 1883, " 1884	156	130	286
" 1884, " 1885	168	116	284
" 1885, " 1886	161	112	273

(*g*) COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	2	.....	2	Ontario	14	6	20
Brant	15	5	20	Oxford	8	6	14
Bruce	15	8	23	Peel	5	3	8
Carleton	16	6	22	Perth	21	13	34
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Peterborough	10	2	12
Durham	11	6	17	Prescott	4	1	5
Elgin	8	9	17	Russell	4	4	8
Essex	5	11	16	Prince Edward	3	1	4
Frontenac	9	6	15	Renfrew	7	7	14
Grey	18	12	30	Simcoe	15	13	28
Haldimand	5	1	6	Stormont	6	4	10
Halton	3	4	7	Dundas	5	3	8
Hastings	18	12	30	Glengarry	4	1	5
Huron	25	21	46	Victoria	3	4	7
Kent	13	8	21	Waterloo	10	11	21
Lambton	14	6	20	Welland	5	4	9
Lanark	7	2	9	Wellington	15	13	28
Leeds	8	3	11	Wentworth	20	5	25
Grenville	4	1	5	York	23	23	46
Lennox	3	3	6	Muskoka District	5	5	10
Addington	1	1	2	Nipissing District	1	.....	1
Lincoln	3	3	6	Parry Sound District	1	1	2
Middlesex	25	15	40	New Brunswick	2	.....	2
Norfolk	10	6	16				
Northumberland	6	10	16	Total	.....	.....	725

(*h*) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Accountant	1	Barristers	1
Agent	3	Blacksmiths	16
Axe-maker	2	Boarding-house keeper	1
Baggageman	1	Boiler-maker	1
Bakers	3	Book-keeper	4

(*h*) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS, ETC.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Brakesman	1	Keeper of park	1
Brewers	2	Labourers	131
Bricklayers	2	Livery proprietors	3
Brick-maker	1	Machinists	2
Butcher	2	Lumberman	1
Cab-driver	1	Malster	1
Cabinet-makers	2	Marble cutters	2
Captain of schooner	1	Masons	4
Carder	1	Manufacturers agricultural implements	2
Car inspector	1	Mechanics	1
Carpenters	24	Merchants	15
Carriage-makers	5	Millers	3
Cheese-maker	1	Millwrights	2
Civil service	1	Miner	1
Clerks	4	Minister	1
Conductors, railway	2	Moulders	2
Cigar-maker	1	Non-commission officer	1
Coopers	3	Nursery	1
Curriers	4	Painters	8
Dealers in hides	1	Pedler	1
Draymen	3	Shoemaker	1
Dress-makers	3	Tailor	5
Engineers	3	Tavern-keepers	9
Engineers, railway	3	Teachers	6
Farmers	327	Teamster	3
Fire Insurance Inspector	1	Traders	2
Fishermen	3	Weavers	1
Gaoler	1	Watch-maker	1
Gunsmith	1	Wagon-maker	1
Harness-maker	1	Unknown	73
Iron-founder	1	Total	725

(*i*) AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.
4	1	19	21
6	18	20	13
7	84	21	9
8	78	22	10
9	78	23	5
10	49	24	5
11	58	25	5
12	52	26	4
13	43	27	2
14	36	30	1
15	49	36	1
16	31	Unknown	12
17	32		
18	28	Total	725

(*j*) CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Causes.	No.	Causes.	No.
Abscess	1	Fever, intermittent	2
Accident	2	" scarlet	50
Affection of the ears	2	" spinal	17
Burn	1	" malarial	1
Canker	1	" typhus	5
Cerebro spinal meningitis	18	" typhoid	6
Cholera	1	" undefined	19
Cold	33	Fits	8
Congenital	286	Gathering of the ears	1
Congestion of the brain	6	" head	4
Diphtheria	1	Inflammation of the brain	7
Dysentery	1	" " ears	2
Falls	17	" " lungs	2
Fever, bilious	4	" " pulmonary organs	2
" brain	19	" " spinal marrow	1

(*j*) CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.—*Continued*

Causes.	No.	Causes.	No.
Measles	18	Spinal disease	40
Mumps	4	Swelling on the neck	1
Paralytic stroke	1	Teething	5
Rickets	1	Water on the brain	5
Scabs	1	Whooping cough	8
Scald	1	Worms	3
Scald heads	3	Causes unknown or undefined	86
Shocks	4		
Sickness undefined	24	Total	725

(*k*) DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

—	No.	—	No.
Under 1 year of age	53	Between 10 and 11 years	5
Between 1 and 2 years	74	" 11 " 12 "	2
" 2 " 3 "	72	" 12 " 13 "	1
" 3 " 4 "	50	" 13 " 14 "	4
" 4 " 5 "	30	" 14 " 15 "	2
" 5 " 6 "	22	Unknown at what age they lost their hearing, but not born deaf	99
" 6 " 7 "	7	Congenital mutes	286
" 7 " 8 "	8		
" 8 " 9 "	3		
" 9 " 10 "	7	Total	725

(*l*) RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousins	48
2nd "	12
3rd "	7
Distinctly related	17
Not related	620
Unknown	21
Total	725

(*m*) NUMBER OF DEAF MUTES IN THE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

1	family contained	5 mutes	5
3	"	4 "	12
10	"	3 "	30
50	"	2 "	100
578	"	1 mute	578
642		Total	725

(*n*) COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1886, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

Counties.	Males.	Females	Total.	Counties.	Males.	Females	Total.
Brant	4	1	5	Ontario	3	3	6
Bruce	6	3	9	Oxford	4	.....	4
Carleton	2	4	6	Peel	1	1	2
Durham	1	1	2	Perth	4	5	9
Elgin	6	5	11	Peterborough	1	.....	1
Essex	3	3	6	Prescott and Russell	3	3	6
Frontenac	3	2	5	Prince Edward	1	1	2
Grey	2	2	4	Renfrew	2	3	5
Haldimand	1	.....	1	Simcoe	4	5	9
Halton	2	.....	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	11	4	15
Hastings	7	3	10	Victoria	1	2	3
Huron	8	9	17	Waterloo	2	4	6
Kent	2	2	4	Welland	1	1	2
Lambton	3	5	8	Wellington	5	5	10
Lanark	3	.....	3	Wentworth	4	3	7
Leeds and Grenville	7	1	8	York	7	6	13
Lennox and Addington	.....	2	2	Muskoka District	3	4	7
Lincoln	1	.....	1	Nipissing District	1	.....	1
Middlesex	7	3	10				
Norfolk	3	1	4				
Northumberland	2	1	3	Total	131	98	229

(o) List of Pupils in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30th, 1886, with Post Office Address:

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Algoma District—	
Bagshaw, Herbert J.	Big Lake.
Brant—	
Brockbank, Henry H.	St. George.
Foulds, Sarah	Brantford.
McKenzie, Robert M.	New Durham.
McPherson, Robert U.	Brantford.
Simmons, Marshall	New Durham.
Smith, Arch'd V.	Brantford.
Bruce—	
Burr, Annetta	Park Head.
Channon, Albert E.	Dyer's Bay.
Channon, Joseph M.	do
Fitzsimons, John	Glammis.
Grant, Ellen	Holyrood.
Gregg, Wm. J. S.	Port Elgin.
Morgan, Joseph E.	Kincardine.
McKenzie, Kenneth	Glammis.
McRitchie, Prudence	Maple Hill.
Pickard, Edward	Paisley.
Speer, Francis E.	Tara.
Zingg, Eva A.	Hanover.
Carleton—	
Armstrong, Levi	South March.
Baizana, Jean	Ottawa.
Hodgins, Michael L.	Diamond.
Montgomery, Harriet	Richmond.
McEwen, Rachel	Carsonby.
Morrand, Samuel	Ottawa.
Skeffington, Margaret	do
Gates, Jonathan	Coleman.
Jamieson, Eva J.	Ottawa.
Durham—	
Ballagh, Georgina W.	Starkville.
Lancaster, Annie	Port Granby.
McCulloch, John A.	Enfield.
Elgin—	
Blue, Duncan	Dutton.
Couse, Jenny	Fingal.
Dewar, Aggie	St. Thomas.
Henderson, Jonathan	Talbotville.
Hesner, Jacob H.	Rodney.
James, Ada M.	St. Thomas.
McCollum, Henrietta	Staffordville.
McIntyre, Dugald	Fingal.
McIntyre, Duncan	do
McMillan, Flora A.	Dutton.
Phillimore, Margaret	Alymer.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Essex—	
Ball, Ernest E	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel	do
Campbell, Susan	do
Downey, Patrick	do
Jodoin, Noah	do
Lafferty, Matilda	do
Lafferty, Sophia	do
L'Herault, Nathalie	do
Robson, Joseph	Leamington.
Sepner, Albert E	Windsor.
Frontenac—	
Clench, Wm. H	Wolfe Island.
Crozier, Frederick W	Fermoy.
Miller, Mary J	McLaren's Mills.
Rousehorn, Geo. H	Perth Road.
Spooner, Agnes E	Glenburnie.
Grey—	
Andrew, Maud C	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis A	Horning's Mills.
Campbell, Wm. J	Owen Sound.
Middleton, Thomas	Horning's Mills.
Haldimand—	
Bradshaw, Thomas	Jarvis.
Halton—	
Gillam, Christopher	Bronte.
Hinton, John	Kilbridge.
Newell, John R	Milton West.
Hastings—	
Allan, Frank P	Deseronto.
Drum, Matilda	Thanet.
King, John	New Carlow.
McLean, Jennie	L'Amable.
Swanson, Alex. O	Belleville.
Wannamaker, Lucinda	Eldorado.
Young, John C	Madoc.
Grant, Charlotte A	Hermon.
Holton, Charles Mc	Belleville.
Irvine, Mary E	do
Irvine, Eva G	do
King, Robert M	New Carlow.
Huron—	
Agnew, Ellen	Blake.
Black, Newton	Dungannon.
Cumming, Lilly M	Dunlop.
Engle, George	Cranbrook.
Hayward, Mary A	Clinton.
Henderson, James	Ethel.
Hoggard, Hepzibeth	Londesborough.
Krause, Henrietta	Crediton.
McCulloch, Mary E	Leadbury.
Pettypiece, Lovilla	Wingham.
Pettypiece, Mary	do
Sparling, Arthur	Kirkton.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Huron—Continued.	
Sparling, Wm. H	Kirkton.
Smalldon, John Wm	Cranbrook.
Wood, Nelson	Exeter.
Kent—	
Campbell, Marion	Chatham.
Crosby, Eliza A	do
Fisher, John F	do
McKay, Alexander	do
Sherman, Mary	Thamesville.
Thompson, William M	do
Platt, Everett Victor	Dresden.
Lambton—	
Hadden, James	Moore.
Lucas, Henrietta	Oban.
Mitchell, Mary B	Sarnia.
McFarland, Aggie	Forest.
Steel, Edith	Point Edward.
Steel, Mabel	do
Summers, Thomas W	Sarnia.
Turrill, David A	Florence.
Wark, Walter A	Sarnia.
Lanark—	
Brian, Levi	Carleton Place.
Lockhart, Alfred P	Blakeney.
Malone, Peter J	Almonte.
Thackaberry, William A	Carleton Place.
Leeds and Grenville—	
Beane, Ernest E	Prescott.
Earl, John	Glen Buell.
Howison, Albert E	Brockville.
Murray, Matthew	North Augusta.
McLaren, Arch	Prescott.
Rape, Cecelia	Lansdowne.
Hunt, Francis E	Rockport.
Todd, Thomas	Whitehurst.
Todd, Richard	do
Lennox and Addington—	
Bradshaw, Agnes	Selby.
Campbell, Mary A	Flinton.
Lincoln—	
Wallace, Wm	Merritton.
Middlesex—	
Baker, Melissa	Newbury.
Bloom, Duncan F	Wardsville.
Bryce, Lilly A	Byron.
Cowan, Alfred H	London.
Dark, David W. B	London East.
Evans, Emma	London.
Fleming, Minnie	do
Gould, Wm. Henry	do
Green, Thomas M	do
McCallum, Neil	Gladstone.
McIntire, Eliza A	London.
Thompson, Simpson	London East.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Muskoka District—	
Dickson, George A	Pembrook.
Fletcher, Wm. N	Housey's Rapids.
Francis, Alice	Huntsville.
Gilbert, Margaret	Germania.
Hunter, George F	Burk's Falls.
Hanes, Emily L	Allansville.
McDowell, Mary	Stoneleigh.
Morrison, Barbara D	Reay.
Ross, James	Bracebridge.
Nipissing District—	
Joice, Robert	Sturgeon Falls.
Norfolk—	
Kelly, George A	Glen Meyer.
Bowlby, Culver B.	Simcoe.
McIsaac, John A	Delhi.
Lewis, Levi	Vannessa.
Northumberland—	
Lyon, Arthur	Campbellford.
McArdle, Isaiah	Bewdley.
White, Alexander	do
White, Juliet	do
Wright, Thomas	Newcomb's Mills.
Ontario—	
Bernard, John F	Brechin.
Cannard, William	Oshawa.
James, Eliza L	do
King, John	do
Munro, Jessie Maud	Ashburn.
Stewart, George	Oshawa.
Oxford—	
Broom, Jane M	Woodstock.
Chantler, James	do
Chantler, John	do
Chute, Edwin G	Vandecar.
Stauffer, John F	Plattsville.
Whealy, Henry S	Norwich.
Peel—	
Beattie, Samuel	Norval.
Knight, Naoma	Caledon.
Little, Annie	Lockton.
Perth—	
Barthel, Edward	Sebringville.
Fuller, Margaret	Mitchell.
Jordan, Thomas	Dublin.
Kennedy, Margaret	Mitchell.
Moore, Claude C	Sebringville.
McLaren, Thomas	St. Mary's.
Quinlan, William	Stratford.
Rice, Charlotte	Fullerton.
Trachsel, John	Shakespeare.
Wolf, Barbara	Gowanstown.
Fuller, Arthur S	Stratford.
Pringle, Hugh A	Staffa

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Peterborough—	
Emery, Wm. J.	Peterborough.
Isbister, John A	Lakefield.
Prescott and Russell—	
Cahill, Patrick	St. Eugene.
Herrington, Isabella	Russell.
Herrington, Rachel	do
Labelle, Alexander	St. Albert.
Labelle, Noah	do
Leblanc, Moses	Pendleton.
Sicard, Moses	Clarence.
Borthwick, Margaret	Ottawa.
Prince Edward—	
Davis, Charles N	Picton.
Renfrew—	
Meilentz, Charles	Pembroke.
Mick, Jessie	Micksburg.
McPhee, Gertrude	Palmer Rapids.
Fraser, Albert E.	Pembroke.
Russel, Janet	Renfrew.
Simcoe—	
Avarell, Samuel	Newton Robinson
Avarell, Sarah	do
Corbiere, Eli	Barrie.
Crosbie, Agnes M	Lisle.
Johnson, Joseph N.	Barrie.
Lennox, David J.	Phelpston.
Morrison, Mary A	Collingwood.
Munro, Mary	Mildhurst.
Norman, Hannah	Alliston.
O'Neil, Mary	Collingwood.
Rodger, John	Midland.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—	
Baker, Laura M.	Woodlands.
Faubert, Joseph	St. Isidore de Prescott.
Fetterly, Fanny	Morrisburg.
Gagne, Elzear	Cornwall.
Hanes, Christie	Chesterville.
Hanson, Robert	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A	Glen Walter
Merchand, Edward C.	Morrisburg.
McDonald, Flora	St. Raphael.
McDonald, Hugh A	Harrison's Corners.
McDonald, Ronald J	do
Phillip, Louis	Cornwall.
Vallance, Christina	Woodlands.
Vallance, Isabella	do
Wylie, George W	Vancamp's Mills.
Victoria—	
McRae, Murdock	Lorneville.
Reeve, George	Lindsay.
Robinson, Lueffa	Bobcaygeon.
Garden, Elsie	do

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Waterloo—	
Gottleib, Henry	Ayr.
Nahrgang, Isaiah	New Hamburg.
Nahrgang, Louisa	do
Nahrgang, Mary	do
Thompson, Albert E	Galt.
Turnbull, Agnes	do
Windemberg, Allan	New Dundee.
Gardiner, Florence A	Berlin.
Welland—	
Braven, Henry	Welland.
Lentz, Henry	Stevensville.
Lentz, Catherine	do
Wellington—	
Bridgeford, Geo. T.	Harriston.
Farrell, Margaret	Salem.
Halliday, Emily J	Harriston.
Kahler, Louis	Palmerston.
Mallet, Josephine	Teviotdale.
Munro, Albert G.	Palmerston.
Scott, Matthew	do
Watt, Margaret	Guelph.
Watt, Wm. Robert	do
Wentworth—	
Braithwaite, John A.	Carluke.
Bryce, William	Hamilton.
Clark, Robert W.	do
Feast, Linnie	do
Goodbrand, James	Ancaster.
Nolan, Elizabeth	Hamilton.
Pettit, Syrian H.	Stoney Creek.
Ryan, Charles	Lynden.
Stenebaugh, Wm. W.	Weir.
Macphail, Annie L.	Hamilton.
Parry Sound District—	
Weeks, Eva Charlotte	Magnetawan.
York—	
Burk, Jennie	Toronto.
Clark, Arthur E	Aurora.
Cook, Joseph	Lemonville.
Elliott, Eva	Toronto.
Hill, Thomas	do
Hunt, Sarah	do
McGillivray, Neil	Purpleville.
Riddle, Frederick	Box Grove.
Shepherd, Anival	Aurora.
McGregor, Flora	Toronto.
White, Henry	do
Ladley, Alice	do
Hutchinson, Margaret	do
McGillivray, Mary A.	Purpleville.

SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF IN CANADA, 1886.

	Name.	Location.	Date of opening.	Chief Executive Officer.
1	Catholic Male Deaf and Dumb Institution for the Province of Quebec..	Mile-End, near Montreal, Can.	1848	Rev. J.B. Manseau, P.S.V., Principal.
2	Institution for the Female Deaf and Dumb of the Province of Quebec.	Montreal, Can. (*a*).....	1851	Sister Phillippe, Superior.
3	Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Halifax, N.S.....	1857	J. Scott Hutton, M.A., Principal.
4	Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Belleville, Ontario	1870	R. Mathison, Superintendent.
5	Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf and Dumb and the Blind....	Montreal, Can.....	1870	Miss Harriet E. McGann, Superintendent.
6	New Brunswick Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	Portland, N. B.....	1873	A. H. Abell, Principal.
7	Fredericton Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb....	Fredericton, N.B.....	1882	Albert F. Woodbridge, Principal.
7	Schools in Canada.			

	Name.	No. of Pupils. During the Year.*				No. of Pupils. Present, December 1, 1885.	No. of Instructors.†				Method of Instruction.	School-hours.	Trades.**
		Total.	Male.	Female.	No. taught articulation.		Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Deaf mute.‡	Semi-mute.		
1	Catholic Institution, (Male)...	117	117	0	30	74	§27	27	0	3	0	Manual and oral	Five hours	Bo., Cab., Car., Fa., Ga., Pa., Pr., Sh., Ta., Wt.
2	Catholic Institution (Female)..	185	0	185	60	139	§35	0	35	0	0	do	$8\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	Se.
3	Halifax Institution	74	39	35	10	68	5	3	2	1	0	Combined	9 to 11 ; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$ and 2 to 4..	Car., Ga., Sh.
4	Ontario Institution	284	168	116	33	243	15	7	8	2	2	do	9 to 12 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3.....	Car., Dr., Sh., Ta.
5	Mackay Institution.....	45	25	20	12	36	4	1	3	0	1	do	9 to 12 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$.....	Cab., Car., Dr., Pr.
6	New Brunswick Institution (*b*).	32	23	9	0	25	2	2	0	2	0	Manual.....	9 to 12 and 2 to 4.....	Car., Fa., Pa., Se., Sh. Ta.
7	Fredericton Institution (*b*)	20	11	9	2	16	2	2	0	0	0	Combined	do	None.
7	.....	757	383	374	147	601	90	42	48	8	3			

*Including those who have left school during the year. †Including the principal. ‡Not including the semi-mute teachers. §Comprising industrial instructors.
**Bo.=Book-binding. Cab.=Cabinet-making. Car.=Carpentry. Dr.=Dress-making. Fa.=Farming. Ga.=Gardening. Pa.=Painting. Pr.=Printing. Se.=Sewing. Sh.=Shoemaking. Ta.=Tailoring. Wt.=Wood-turning. (*a*) No. 401 St. Denis street. (*b*) For the year 1884.

SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF IN CANADA, 1886.—*Continued.*

	Name.	Vacation.	How Supported.	Value of buildings and grounds.	Expenditure Last Fiscal Year.		Number volumes in library.	Total number pupils have received instructions.
					For support.	For buildings and grounds.		
				$	$	$		
1	Catholic Inst'n (Male)	Last Wed. in June to first Wed. in Sept..	State, pupils, and vol. contributions.	80,000	.. ....	.....	600	477
2	Catholic Inst'n (Female) ..	July 1st to first Tuesday in Sept.....	State and voluntary contributions ..	200,000	.....	... .	800	.....
3	Halifax Institution	Second Wed. in July to first Wed. in Sept.	State and voluntary contributions ..	....	9,776	2,178	.....	301
4	Ontario Institution	Third Wed. in June to second Wed. in Sept.	State.....	202,718	38,749	1,500	1,500	707
5	Mackay Institution.. '....	Third Wed. in June to second Wed in Sept.	State, pupils, and vol. contributions.	50,000	7,700	1,848	250	103
6	New Brunswick Inst'n....	May 17 to Aug. 6.....	Pupils and voluntary contributions..	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
7	Fredericton Institution ...	July 1st to Sept. 1st	State and voluntary contributions ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
7	.....	....	....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	2,018

AMENDED BY-LAWS OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, REGULATING THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

In conformity with the provisions of an Act respecting Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, in the Province of Ontario, 36 Vict., the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., enacts as follows :—Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 of Cap. 2 of the existing By-laws are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

I.—All deaf mute youths of both sexes, between the ages of seven and twenty, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being *bona fide* residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

II.—The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupils shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances, discretionary power in this respect to be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

III.—The regular annual School Session shall commence on the second Wednesday in September each year, and shall continue until the third Wednesday in June, and applications for admission will be made in good time to ensure the pupils reception at the commencement of the session. After the first year, no application for admission will be received after the first Wednesday in September, except in special and extraordinary cases.

IV.—Education, as well as instruction in such mechanical employments as may be taught in the Institution, and the use of such books, stationery, maps, school and work-shop appliances as may be necessary, together with bed and bedding, to be free to such deaf mutes as are specified in section 1 of this By-law.

V.—Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of the pupils, will be charged fifty dollars per session for the same, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the session.

VI.—The cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term, between the second Wednesday in September and the third Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from the charge in consequence of absence, or any other cause whatever except sickness.

VII.—Parents, guardians or friends who are unable to pay for the board of pupils, shall apply to the clerk of the township, city, town or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution ; and the Principal, with the assent of the Inspector, upon receiving the certificate of the Reeve or Mayor of such municipality, and such other evidence as may be considered sufficient, setting forth that the parents or guardians of such deaf mute are unable to pay for his or her board, may award admission to such deaf mute.

VIII.—Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will make direct application to the Principal for admission into the Institution.

IX.—Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government on the application for admission from the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the Warden, Reeve or Mayor, and that of the County Judge attached.

X.—Pupils from the other Provinces of the Dominion may be received into the Institution and entitled to all its benefits, at the rate of $125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, for board, lodging and education.

XI.—It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl to be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

XII.—The vacation will commence on the third Wednesday in June, and end on the second Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.

XIII.—All travelling expenses of pupils to and from the Institution, whether at vacation or in consequence of serious sickness, must be defrayed by the parents, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil.

XIV.—It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

XV.—In the case of each pupil entering the Institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested :—

1. What is the name of the individual? If he has a middle name it should be given in full.

2. When was he born? Give the year, month and day of the month.

3. Was he born deaf? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing? And by what disease or accident.

4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? Can he distinguish any spoken words? Or hear the human voice at all? Or what sounds can he hear?

5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and what are the results of such efforts?

6. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips?

7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction? And is he acquainted with any trade or art, or with the mode of forming letters with a pen?

8. Is he labouring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision? Or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?

9. Has the deaf mute had the smallpox or been vaccinated? Has he or she had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps or whooping cough?

10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred, and how and when produced?

11. What are the names, occupation and residence, county and township, and nearest post-office of the parents? Give the Christian names of both father and mother.

12. Are either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage?

13. Was their any relationship or consanguinity between the parties previous to marriage? Were they cousins?

14. What are the number and names of their children?

15. What is the nationality of parents?

16. What church do parents attend?

17. What is the occupation?

☞ Parents will also state the nearest railway and telegraph station.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN TO THE INSTITUTION.

BELLEVILLE, October 1st, 1886.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30th, 1886.

The health of the pupils during the year was all that could be desired, and the fact that since my last report was written no case of serious illness occurred, argues well for the Institution's sanitary arrangements which are in so satisfactory a condition that even the number of trivial complaints was reduced almost to a minimum. A clean bill of health has been presented to me for days in succession, and the usual morning report of the Superintendent during the term was that all the pupils were well and in their respective classes.

During the spring months several cases of bronchitis occurred, the result of colds, which are almost inevitable at that season; but as the children were carefully looked after from the time of its first manifestation a few days sufficed to restore them to health. Prurigo, a skin disease, troublesome but not serious, also made its appearance, and several were affected.

The surgical cases were few indeed, and unimportant, consisting of contusions, sprains and the like. There was not a single case of fracture during the session.

Measles were prevalent in the city and vicinity and were introduced into the Institution by one of the female servants, but fortunately none of the children contracted the disease.

The officers, teachers and employees generally, together with the members of their respective families were equally fortunate in being remarkably free from sickness during the year.

No pains have been spared in regard to the comfort of the pupils. Their clothes are kept in good order, and good clothing is furnished to those who are not in a position to secure them otherwise. The food is wholesome and well prepared, and the attention given to the diet by those in charge is so strict that one could at any time have a comfortable meal in the pupils' dining-room. The dormitories, class-rooms, etc., are kept scrupulously neat and clean and the surroundings made as pleasant as possible.

During the summer vacation the building was thoroughly renovated, the woodwork and walls of those rooms requiring attention having been painted and the whole interior made as comfortable as possible.

Our water supply continues satisfactory. An additional pipe which was laid down during the summer removes the danger which heretofore existed, and we need henceforth have no fear of a water famine should the pipe now in use get out of order.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY, M.D.,

Physician.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST
1887.

To the Hon. A. M. Ross,
Commissioner of Agriculture, etc.

I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, to present the Report of their proceedings for 1886, the Treasurer's Report, as audited, for 1885, the Report of the Prize Farm Judges, the Essays to which prizes have been awarded, the Report on the Educational scheme, the Results and Prize Awards of the Forty-first Provincial Exhibition, the Secretary and Treasurer's Report of the Fat Stock Show held at Guelph, and the Principal's Report of Veterinary College for 1885-6.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY WADE,
Secretary of Agriculture and Arts Association.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Report of Annual Meeting of Council	1
Election of Members in Divisions 5, 6 and 7	1, 2
Election of Officers	2
Secretary's Report	2
Report of successful Canadian exhibitors at Chicago Fat Stock Show	5
Financial Statement	8
Standing Committees	10
Superintendents of Departments at Exhibition	10
Invitation from Guelph	12
Report of Special and Herd Book Committees	12
Report on Prize Farms	13
Report of Committee on London Exhibition Grounds	14
Minutes of Joint Committee Meeting on Fat Stock Show	15
Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting	16
do do	17
Formal opening of Exhibition	19
Minutes of Executive Committee	22
Minutes of Annual Meeting	23
Report on Essays	26
Report on Agricultural Examinations	27
Report on Prize Farms	27
Communication from Clerk of City of Ottawa	28
Judges' Reports on Prize Farms	29
Hillcrest Farm, Mr. C. Barker	30
Huntingford Farm, Mr. Wm. Donaldson	31
Hyde Park Farm, Mr. Jas. Fisher	33
Pine Grove Farm, Mr. Alex. Dolson	34
Mr. J. B. Carpenter's Farm	36
Woodland Farm, Mr. Walter Sorby	39
Mr. David Smellie's Farm	40
Seed Farm, Mr. Wm. Rennie	42
Kelvin Grove, Mr. Simpson Rennie	45
Fairview Farm, Mr. John Campbell, jr	48
Lakeview Farm, Mr. Wm. Graham	50
Rock Farm, Mr. Thomas Graham	52
Springbank Farm, Mr. John Airth	53
Springfield Farm, Mr. Wilmot	55
Balsam Lodge Farm, Mr. John Fothergill	56
Mr. Andrew Waechter's Farm	58
Maple Grove Farm, Mr. Wm. Robinson	59
Essay, The Relations between Employers and Employed, by Thos. Shaw, Hamilton	62
Essay, do do by John Campbell, jr, Woodville	76
Essay, on Grasses and Clovers, by D. Nicol, Cataraqui	85
do do Thos. Elmes, Princeton	107
Examination Papers for 1886	114

	PAGE.
Official list of Premiums awarded at Guelph—	
Horses	116
Cattle	124
Sheep	136
Pigs	139
Poultry	142
Agricultural Implements	147
Carriages and Sleighs	151
Agricultural Products	152
Dairy Products	156
Horticultural Department	158
Arts and Manufacturers' Department	168
Ladies' Work	172
Machinery and parts thereof	176
Stoves and Castings	178
Saddle, Harness and Trunk-makers' Work	178
Woollen Goods	179
Groceries and Provisions	180
Essays	181
Comparative Results Table	182
List of places where Exhibition has been held	184
Report of Superintendent of Horse Department	185
do Cattle do	186
do Sheep do	186
do Pigs do	186
do Poultry do	187
do Horticultural Department	188
Report on Agricultural Implements	189
Minutes of December Council Meeting at Guelph	196
Estimate for 1887	198
Subjects for Essays for 1887	198
Report of Fourth Fat Stock Show at Guelph	200
List of Officers	200
Prize List	201
Results of Fat Stock Show	215
Report of Veterinary College	216

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO FOR 1886.

Division No.		
1	D. P. McKINNON	SOUTH FINCH.
2	IRA MORGAN	METCALFE.
3	JOSHUA LEGGE	GANANOQUE.
4	J. B. AYLESWORTH	NEWBURGH.
5	ROBERT VANCE	IDA.
6	J. C. SNELL	EDMONTON.
7	G. MOORE	WATERLOO.
8	J. C. RYKERT, M.P.	ST. CATHARINES.
9	HENRY PARKER	WOODSTOCK.
10	HUGH REID	ANNAN.
11	L. E. SHIPLEY	GREYSTEAD.
12	STEPHEN WHITE	CHATHAM.
13	CHARLES DRURY, M.P.P.	CROWN HILL.

Ex-Officio Member.

HON. A. M. ROSS	Commissioner of Agriculture, etc	TORONTO.

Officers.

PRESIDENT	HENRY PARKER	WOODSTOCK.
VICE-PRESIDENT	J. C. SNELL	EDMONTON.
TREASURER	GEORGE GRAHAM	BRAMPTON.
SECRETARY	HENRY WADE	TORONTO.
AUDITORS	JOHN I. HOBSON	MOSBOROUGH.
	JOHN B. SMYTH	LONDON.

LIST OF COUNTIES

Composing Agricultural Divisions in Ontario.

1. Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, and Cornwall.
2. Lanark, Renfrew, City of Ottawa, Carleton, and Russell.
3. Frontenac, City of Kingston, Leeds, Grenville, and Brockville.
4. Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, and Addington.
5. Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough, and Victoria (including Haliburton).
6. York, Ontario, Peel, Cardwell, and City of Toronto.
7. Wellington, Waterloo, Wentworth, Halton, Dufferin, and City of Hamilton.
8. Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, and Monck.
9. Elgin, Brant, Oxford and Norfolk.
10. Huron, Bruce, and Grey.
11. Perth, Middlesex, and City of London.
12. Essex, Kent, and Lambton.
13. Algoma, Simcoe, Muskoka, and Parry Sound.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO.

WEDNESDAY, March 11th, 1886.

The Council met this day at 2 o'clock p.m., pursuant to the call of the Secretary, in the Board Room, Agricultural Hall, for the purpose of electing officers, etc., for the coming year.

The Secretary, Mr. H. Wade, took the chair, called the meeting to order, and read an official communication from Mr. A. Blue, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, as follows:—

TORONTO, March 10th, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the elections for representation in the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association, took place this year in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Agricultural Divisions of the Province, as provided in the 20th and 21st sections of the Agriculture and Arts Act.

In the 5th Division, consisting of eight Electoral Societies, the candidates were Robert Vance, Esq., of East Durham, and James Barnum, Esq., West Northumberland. The votes of the several Societies as recorded at the annual meeting, have been returned as follows:

FOR MR. VANCE.	FOR MR. BARNUM.
East Durham,	West Durham,
West Peterboro',	East Northumberland,
North Victoria,	West Northumberland,
South Victoria—4. .	East Peterboro'—4.

The result being a tie, the secretaries of the several societies were requested to forward to the Department certified statements of the number of duly qualified members in each, for the purpose of ascertaining which society was entitled to the casting vote. The statement for the East Durham Society has not yet been received, but of the seven societies for which statements have been received, West Peterboro' appears to have the largest number of members. The casting vote, therefore, lies between West Peterboro' and East Durham, and although the election of Mr. Vance is unquestioned, I am not able, under the circumstances, to make a return of the same.

In the 6th and 8th Divisions, Messrs. J. C. Snell, of Peel, and J. C. Ryckert, of St. Catharines, Lincoln, have been re-elected by acclamation.

In the 7th Division the candidates were George Moore, Esq., of Waterloo, and Nicholas Awry, Esq., of Wentworth. The voting resulted in the election of Mr. Moore.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. BLUE,
Assistant Commissioner.

HENRY WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association, Toronto.

The Secretary then called the roll, the following members answering, viz.: D. P. McKinnon, Henry Parker, Joshua Legge, J. B. Aylesworth, George Moore, C. Drury, S. White, J. C. Snell, L. E. Shipley, J. C. Ryckert, Hugh Reid, Ira Morgan, and the newly-elected member, Robert Vance, of Ida.

The election of officers was next proceeded with. On motion of Mr. Shipley, Mr. Parker was unanimously elected President, and on motion of Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. White, Mr. J. C. Snell was elected Vice-President, and upon motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Morgan, Mr. George Graham was elected Treasurer.

On being installed in the chair, the newly-elected President briefly, in a few well-chosen remarks, returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. He expressed the hope that all possible assistance would be given him by the members to aid in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the office.

Mr. Snell also returned thanks for his election as Vice-President.

The minutes of the previous meeting, as found printed in the Annual Report distributed to the members, were confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Shipley, seconded by Mr. J. C. Snell, that Messrs. J. C. Ryckert, S. White, and Ira Morgan be a committee to elect the several committees for the year.

The Secretary then read his annual report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association:—

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to present my annual report of the work done in your office for the past season of 1885. Our Live Stock registrations have been as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Cattle—		
Shorthorns	937	931
Ayrshires	88	124
Polled Angus	8	28
Herefords	3	4
Devons	7	6
Swine—		
Berkshires	110	119
Suffolks	9	12
Horses—		
Clydesdales	73	87
Shire, or Cart Horses	37	9
	1272	1320

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS AND FEES FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

	Registrations.	Fees received.
1885	2592	$1879 75
1884	2657	1688 00
1883	2839	1848 50
1882	2532	1672 00

HERD BOOKS.

This branch of office work has to be added to that of the registration of animals to be able to arrive at a decision as to whether this class of work pays the Association or not.

RECEIPTS.

In 1884 the receipts from registration fees were	$1879 75
The sales of Herd Books	296 00
	$2175 75

EXPENDITURES.

Herd Book expenses, printing, etc	$1322 35
Proportion of salaries	1141 00
	$2463 35
Apparent loss by the Canada Shorthorn Herd Book	$ 287 60

The ninth volume was issued on the first of May, and cost $1100. Only a few have been sold up to date, and now that the amalgamation of the two Herd Books has taken place, we cannot expect much revenue from the stock on hand. This volume was more expensive than any former one on account of a full index of all the cows in the nine volumes being printed in it.

We must congratulate ourselves, notwithstanding our assets of $2623 worth of Shorthorn Herd Books on hand, now to be written off, that the books have been pretty nearly paid for out of revenue, and the pecuniary loss would be little if any. Our early volumes will still be of value to us, the later ones will not be of much use, and the Council might generously donate some of them to agricultural societies throughout the Province, as they will always be useful as books of reference, and being free from palpable blunders.

CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK.

The patrons of this book are now urgently requesting the publication of the first volume. We have now been three years compiling this work, and have at present, according to my plan of publication, over 700 pedigrees to print—450 recorded in the Canadian book, and 253 taken from the Scotch book, to make the work complete in itself. By the time we close the volume, say the first of May, we will have a good sized book, and it is a work that will be readily sold at a good price to American buyers as well as to our own breeders.

To give the book the standing that it should have, I would recommend that you, gentlemen of the Council, authorize me to call, at a very early date, a meeting of Clydesdale breeders, to organize an association in affiliation with this, whose duty it shall be to appoint a Revising Committee to examine the pedigrees on record, and to formulate a Constitution and By-laws to regulate the standard for future registrations.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the 28th and 29th volumes of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, also the very valuable work of Mr. Wm. Warfield, on imported Shorthorns, from the American Shorthorn Association also, the 30th and 31st volumes of the English Herd Book, the 5th volume of the Ayrshire Herd Book, the 7th and 8th volumes of the Scotch Clydesdale Stud Book, and the 2nd volume of the American Clydesdale Stud Book, in exchange for our books, since my last report.

I am sorry to say our Educational Scheme has not been as successful as on its merits it deserves. Twenty-eight students presented themselves last year for examination, of which number, ten only passed. This year we have sent out 10,000 copies of our circular, which ought to have beneficial results. Do you gentlemen, as members of the Council, do all you can to promulgate this scheme, or do you leave it all to the circulars? You should, at every meeting, no matter where, give a short sermon on the subject, and the result will be diplomas given by hundreds instead of tens. The whole tendency of the age is to use mental power and economise physical; this can only be done by mental training. Our young men should read more, so as to be able to use more thoroughly the theoretical with the practical in agriculture; and this is what we want to encourage in this scheme. It cost us last year $313.50.

Prize Farms.

This year completes the examination of the sixth and last group of counties to be gone over by our Judges. It has taken six years to inspect all the counties in Ontario. The reports of all the farms examined have been ably written by Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mossborough, and published in our reports to the Commissioner, making a very valuable addition to Canadian literature of that kind.

It is proposed this year to give three prizes, to be competed for only by prize winners in the six groups. It will be for you, gentlemen of the Council, to fix the value of each prize, and appoint the Judges, whose duties should begin at the least a week earlier than has been the custom in former years.

The Prize Farm scheme has done a great deal of good to the agricultural portion of our country, and at the very moderate outlay last year of $251.65.

Fat Stock Show.

The third annual Provincial Fat Stock Show was held in Woodstock last year, and was in every respect a success. We had by far the best accommodation we ever had, the full account of which will be found in our report to the Commissioner. It cost us last year $585.92. As yet no invitation has been given us for 1886.

The Dominion and 40th Provincial Exhibition was held in London from 7th to 12th September.

We had 11,662 entries, and paid out in premiums $18,953.25. In live stock alone we paid out:

For	Horses	$3303 00
"	Cattle	5122 00
"	Sheep	1549 00
"	Swine	1271 00

All this great amount of money has been distributed among the breeders of stock, and the different industries, arts and sciences of the Dominion. We paid more than $2000 for freight on live stock and other exhibits from remote provinces of the Dominion; and more than $9000 for printing, advertising, labour, and the other necessary expenses connected with the holding of the Exhibition. While our receipts from sources outside of the grant were $15,229.22, and of this amount only $9569.77 was taken at the turnstiles, shewing that this was the only failure of the Exhibition, everything else being a great success, and because we had the misfortune to select a week which turned out to be deplorably wet—proverbial Provincial weather—notwithstanding our arranging upon a time two weeks earlier in order to escape it. On Tuesday and Wednesday it rained almost incessantly—a perfect deluge. Nevertheless, in spite of the adverse operation of the elements, neither London nor any other place in the Dominion of Canada had ever before such a magnificent exhibition of live stock on one fair ground at one time. Had the weather been fair and the gate receipts up to the mark, there is not one would have gone home dissatisfied with the 40th Provincial Exhibition. Instead of that, every officer

and clerk, after doing his utmost, working day and night, went home feeling disappointed that there were no funds at the disposal of the Association to compensate him for his extra and prolonged exertions.

Our correspondence, on account of the printing and advertising having to be duplicated, has been very large, and the officers have been fully taxed to keep up with the requirements of the public demand. It has been the rule to answer all enquiries as promptly as possible.

I have had, on behalf of the Association, the pleasure of visiting the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, where one always picks up useful information, and meets men with advanced views on every subject that is of interest to farmers.

I also attended the second annual Convention of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, held at Indianapolis, Ind., and was much pleased with the attention shown us by the State Board of Indiana, which adjourned its own meeting to unite with us. The Convention was very instructive and entertaining. A full report will be printed, and I will see that you all get copies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

After the reading of the Secretary's annual report, it was moved by Mr. Aylesworth and seconded by Mr. Legge, that the report be printed for distribution.—Carried.

Following the reading of the above, the Secretary read a report compiled by him, of the successful Canadian exhibitors at the Chicago Fat Stock Show since 1878, as follows :

REPORT OF SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN EXHIBITORS.

1878.

John Snell's Sons, Edmonton.

Sheep—Long wooled—Pen of three ewes (over three years) 2nd prize	$ 10 00
Pen of three ewes (over two and under three years) 1st prize	15 00
Pen of lambs (under one year) 1st and 2nd prize	25 00
Two sweepstakes prizes of $25.00 each	50 00
Grand sweepstakes	50 00
Amounting to	$150 00

1879.

George Hood, Guelph.

Sheep—Long wooled—Three first prizes, two seconds	$ 65 00
Do Medium wooled—Four firsts, two seconds	80 00
Sweepstakes	50 00
Grand sweepstakes	30 00
	$225 00

1880.

Sheep—Long wooled—one first prize	$ 10 00
Do Medium wooled—one first prize	10 00
Do Grades or crosses—four firsts, two seconds	50 00
Sweepstakes	100 00
	$170 00

1881.

Sheep—Five firsts, five seconds, three thirds	$115 00
Sweepstakes	75 00
	$190 00

1882.

Sheep—Eight firsts, five seconds, four thirds	$156 00
Sweepstakes	55 00
	$211 00

1883.

Sheep—Two first, two second, five thirds	$130 00
Sweepstakes	70 00
	$200 00
Making a grand total of	$996 00

The Canada West Farm Stock Association, Bow Park, Brantford.

1881.

Shorthorn cow (three years or over) "Lady Alexander 3rd" first prize	$ 30 00
Sweepstakes	50 00
	$ 80 00

1882.

Shorthorn steer or spayed heifer (one and under two years) "Clarence Kirklivington," first prize	$ 30 00
Cow (three years or over) "Royal Charmer 6th," third prize	10 00
	$ 40 00

1883.

Shorthorn steer or spayed heifer (two and under three years) "Clarence Kirklivington," first prize	$ 30 00
Grade Shorthorn cow (three years or over) "Canada's Pride," first prize	30 00
Sweepstakes, (judged by butchers) "Clarence Kirklivington"	50 00
Do do do "Canada's Pride"	50 00
Do (judged by feeders) "Clarence Kirklivington"	50 00
Do do do "Clarence Kirklivington"	50 00
Do do do "Canada's Pride"	50 00
	$350 00

1884.

Shorthorn steer or spayed heifer (three years and under four) "Clarence Kirklivington," first prize	$ 30 00
"Clarence Kirklivington," (Am. S. H. Breeders' prize)	32 25
Sweepstakes (State Bd. of Agriculture)	75 00
Do (H. J. Whitcomb & Sons)	65 00
Do (Am. S. H. Breeders)	64 50
Grand sweepstakes (State Bd. of Agriculture)	100 00
Do do (Thorley Food Co.)	13 00
Sweepstakes—dressed carcase (State Bd. of Agriculture)	100 00
Do do do (Thorley Food Co.)	13 00
	$492 75
Making a total of	$922 75

H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

1882.

Shorthorn steer or spayed heifer (three years and under four years) first prize			$ 30 00
Grade Shorthorn, third prize			10 00
Do	do	(early maturity) first and second prize	75 00
Do	do	(cost of production) first and second prize	100 00
			$215 00

1885.

E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

Southdowns	Two firsts; two seconds.
Do	Sweepstakes.

1886.

The Messrs. Stanford made a large number of entries of sheep for this years' show, and took several good prizes. At time of going to press the amount of awards is not to hand.

1885.

John Rutherford, Roseville.

Shropshire	One first; one third.
Hampshires	One second.
Oxfords	One third.
Leicesters	Two first; three second; one third.
Lincolns	Two first; three second.
Grades	Two first; one second; two third.
Middle-Wools	One first.
Long-Wools	Two first.

1886.

Mr. Rutherford won a great many prizes this year for sheep, as did also J. G. Snell & Bro., but I have not the awards by me, so I cannot give any details.

Geary Bros., Bothwell.

1883.

Devons—steer or spayed heifer (three and under four years) "Black Prince," first prize		$ 30 00
Devons—Sweepstakes		50 00
		$ 80 00

This report was referred to a Committee, consisting of the President, Messrs. Aylesworth, Shipley and Legge.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. George Graham, was presented, with the report of he Auditors, showing the statement to be correct.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, as classified by the Auditors, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
		$ c.			$ c.
To Cash in Bank		1,467 36	By Cash Exhibition Printing		1,119 53
" " Registration Fees on Stock	$1,879 75		" " Prizes	$18,157 30	
" " Herd Book Sales	296 00		" " Prizes in Medals	795 95	
		2,175 75			18,953 25
" " Rent of Building		2,000 00	" " Exhibition Expenses	$8,247 80	
" " Interest		118 60	" " " Dominion Freights	2,695 68	
" " Prize Acct., Grants and Refunds		609 50			10,943 00
" " Legislative Grant (Provincial)		10,000 00	" Building Repair Acct. and Furniture		39 37
" " " " (Dominion)		9,455 62	" Educational Scheme		313 50
" " Exhibition Expenses, Freights, etc., refunded		77 55	" Herd Book Printing, etc	$1,322 35	
" Exhibition Receipts:			" " Proportion of Salary	1,141 00	
Members' Fees	$1,446 00				2,463 35
Rent of Booths and Stand	1,527 50		" Postage		577 36
Licenses	311 00		" Fat Stock Show		585 92
Stable Fees, Horses	541 00		" Interest		325 00
Poultry	122 80		" Salaries, Agriculture and Arts Association		1,600 00
Sheep	89 15		" Petty Cash		12 76
Swine	35 90		" Stationery, other than for Exhibition		44 25
Cattle	220 30		" Council Expenses—Ordinary	$973 21	
Cattle Feed Sold	365 40		" " Exhibition	555 92	
Locks, Lumber, etc., Sold	147 00				1,529 13
Butter Sold	26 90		" Library		10 00
Manure Sold	25 00		" Legal		24 05
Space in Machinery Hall	199 00		" Miscellaneous		50 24
Children and Carriages	302 50		" Insurance		83 75
Turnstiles	9,569 77		" Rent Acct., Heating (Jamieson)		200 00
		15,229 22	" Veterinary College		195 80
			" Veterinary Museum		107 80
		41,123 90	" Prize Farms		251 65
To error in Registration Fees and Voucher		3 70	" Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1885		1,697 30
		41,127 60			41,127 60

Audited and found correct.

JOHN B. SMYTH, JOHN I. HOBSON, } Auditors.

TORONTO, *January 22nd, 1886.*

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, 31st December, 1885.

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.		
	$ c.			$ c.	
To Cash in Bank		1,697 30	By Mortgage on Real Estate		5,000 00
" Real Estate, Agricultural Hall		34,000 00	" Amount due Ontario Government for repairs		2,000 00
" Library, 1,630 vols		2,900 00	" Balance owing Veterinary Museum		180 51
" Herd Books, 15 copies vol. 1 Shorthorn	$30 00				
" " 68 " 2 "	102 00				
" " 199 " 3 "	298 00				
" " 337 " 4 Part I	346 00				
" " 347 " 4 Part II	347 00				
" " 245 " 5 "	367 00				
" " 128 " 6 "	192 00				
" " 166 " 7 "	249 00				
" " 235 " 8 "	352 00				
" " 227 " 9 "	340 00				
		2,623 00			
" " 162 Ayrshire		243 00			
" Prince of Wales Fund on Mortgage		800 00			
" Office Furniture, Safe, etc		550 00	" Balance Assets over Liabilities		34,732 79
		41,913 30			41,913 30

Audited and found correct.

JOHN B. SMYTH,
JOHN I. HOBSON, } Auditors.

TORONTO, *January 22, 1886.*

The Report of the Treasurer was referred to the Finance Committee.

Considerable discussion ensued when the matter of the liens came up, which are held by the Association on the several exhibition grounds in the Province, particularly at Toronto and London.

After a brief adjournment, the Special Committee for striking the Standing Committees reported as follows:—

We recommend the appointment of the following Committees:

Executive and Building.—Messrs. Ryckert, White, Moore, Snell, Morgan and the President, Mr. Parker.

Finance and Printing.—Messrs. Drury, McKinnon and Shipley.

Gates and Turnstiles.—Messrs. Legge, Aylesworth, Snell, Reid and Vance.

Prize Farms.—Messrs. White, Morgan and Snell.

Fat Stock Show.—Messrs. Snell, White, Aylesworth, Moore and the President, Mr. Parker.

Educational Scheme.—Messrs. Drury, Blue and Prof. Mills.

Herd Books of Association.—Messrs. Snell, Drury, Shipley, Moore and Wade.

Shorthorn Herd-book, under Amalgamation.—Messrs. Drury, Moore, Aylesworth, White, McKinnon, Shipley and the President, Mr. Parker, and Vice-President, Mr. Snell (*ex-officio*).

The report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That a committee be appointed to draft a petition to memorialize the Dominion Government, asking them to pass a stringent law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale, excepting under its true name, of any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter or cheese, manufactured out of animal fat or vegetable oils, commonly known as oleomargarine, and that it be illegal to offer the same for sale, except under its true name; and that the name of the article be stamped on each package, and that a high protective duty be placed on the importation or manufacture of the same.—Carried.

Mr. Legge was of opinion that Legislation should be secured to combat the introduction and manufacture of oleomargarine in the Province, unless positively stamped as such. The views expressed by other members of the Council were to a considerable extent in accord with Mr. Legge, although the remarks of the Secretary, Mr. Wade, based on considerable experience and observation, he having visited Armour's celebrated establishment in Chicago, gave an idea of the superiority of oleomargarine over a great deal of the butter offered for sale.

Mr. Aylesworth said that perhaps they ought to have protection on butter. He approved of the suggestion that the name of the article should be stamped on the package, so that people would know what they were eating. (Laughter.)

The President said that he also had visited Armour's establishment, but he disagreed with the opinion of the Secretary. Some of the animals slaughtered were not fit for food.

After some further discussion the motion was adopted and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Morgan, Moore, Legge and Reid, was appointed to draught the memorial.

Mr. Ryckert quoted an extract from the transactions with respect to our lien on the London Exhibition Grounds, as a result considering the previous discussion of the subject. A committee composed of the President, Messrs. Morgan, Ryckert and Wade, was appointed to enquire into the liens on the different exhibition grounds.

Moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by D. P. McKinnon, That the following appointments be made of superintendents of departments for the Provincial Exhibition of 1886:

General Superintendent—A. H. White, Chatham.

Manufacturing and Mechanical Department—E. Jackson, Newmarket.

Grain, Roots and Horticultural Department—D. Nicol, Cataraqui.

Dairy Department—L. Derbyshire, Brockville; Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P., Stratford.

Arts Department—Thos. Hunter, Toronto.

Ladies' Work Department—Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto.

—Carried.

Moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by Mr. Vance, That the following be Superintendents of Live Stock at the Provincial Exhibition of 1886 :

Horses—Robert Vallance, Osnabruck Centre.

Cattle—E. W. Chambers, Woodstock.

Sheep—Horace Chisholm, Paris.

Swine—Wm. Collins, Peterborough.

Poultry—Wm. McNeil, London.

—Carried.

After some desultory conversation on the subject of membership and fees for exhibiting, a committee was appointed to report on a scheme for the purpose of considering the ticket system, the committee to be comprised of Messrs. Moore, Snell, Aylesworth, McKinnon and Wade. The matter of the method of appointing judges came up next for a lengthy discussion, the result being as follows :

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Legge, That the present system of appointing judges be continued, with this exception, that where any member is unable to find competent judges in his district, he shall forthwith report such fact to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall submit the vacancies on the list to the Executive Committee, which shall fill up such vacancies. Further, that the members of the Council shall be required to return their lists not later than the 15th day of July.—Carried.

The Council adjourned at 5.30 p.m., to meet in the morning at 10 o'clock.

(Signed) H. WADE,
Secretary.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 12th, 1886.

The Council resumed its meeting at 10 o'clock, all the members present.

A deputation, composed of Mayor Stevenson and Aldermen Hewer and Chadwick, appeared before the Council to urge the application of the City of Guelph for this year's Provincial Exhibition.

The Mayor, in pressing the claims of Guelph, referred to the expense already incurred by the City through the Provincial being held there in 1883, and the satisfaction it would afford them to renew in the minds of the members of the Council the good impression made by the treatment they received when in Guelph before.

The President expressed the pleasure the Board felt at receiving the deputation from Guelph, and regretted that the city was still labouring under the debt incurred on the occasion of the last Exhibition. The Board was satisfied with the action of the city at that time, and would meet the city in a liberal spirit, but they were obliged to be careful in regard to expenditure, because others were striving to get their Government grant.

The deputation then retired.

Mr. Aylesworth stated that the City of Kingston was desirous of securing the Exhibition for this year, and would provide all necessary accommodation.

Mr. Legge said that considerable improvement had been made in the buildings there.

Mr. Morgan said that the City of Ottawa also was willing to receive us, and give necessary accommodation. He pointed out that in the debate on the Association in the Legislature, the claims of the eastern part of the Province were dwelt upon. He was willing, however, that Guelph should get the exhibition this year, if that city would give the necessary accommodation, on the understanding that Ottawa should get it next year.

Mr. McKinnon said that Ottawa had now better facilities than on the occasion of the last Exhibition in that city.

On motion of Mr. Moore, a Committee was appointed to consult the Guelph deputation. This now retired to meet in an adjoining room.

After a short conference the Committee returned with the deputation and made the following report :

TORONTO, 11th March, 1886.

To the President and Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association :

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned deputation from the City of Guelph, agree on behalf of the said city to furnish all necessary accommodation that you may require for holding your usual Exhibition, if you decide to hold it in our city this year, as understood between your Special Committee and us ; that is to say, we will put all the present buildings and fences in a proper state of repair, as required by your Superintendent ; also, a water supply the same as we did last time. We further agree to furnish all lumber that may be required for new stables, buildings and sheds, free of charge.

(Signed)

WM. STEVENSON, Mayor.
ALD. JAS. HEWER,
ALD. FRED. J. CHADWICK.

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, that the Provincial Exhibition for the year 1886 be held at the City of Guelph, providing the accommodation be given according to the agreement signed by the Mayor.

Mr. Morgan moved in amendment that the Exhibition be held at Ottawa, providing the necessary accommodation be furnished.

Mr. Drury said the feeling of Members of the Legislature was that the eastern part of the Province should receive more attention than it had in the past. After this expression of feeling on the part of the Members he would not have felt free to vote for Guelph, but for the fact that that city had spent a great deal of money on account of the Exhibition there, and that there was an understanding that Guelph should have it this year.

Mr. Legge stated that he had just received a telegram from Mr. Walkem, Kingston, President of the Midland Central Fair Association, asking for the Exhibition for that city.

Mr. McKinnon—Too late.

After some discussion Mr. Morgan withdrew his amendment, and the original motion by Mr. Moore was adopted unanimously.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Special Committee on Rules and Regulations in regard to issuing members' tickets, and entrance fees, beg to report as follows :—

Your Committee, having duly considered the subject of members' tickets, recommend that they be discontinued, except to non-exhibiting members. We would also recommend that ladies be allowed to make entries for exhibition for twenty-five cents for the first five entries, and fifty cents for more than five. All other entries to be as before. It is also recommended that the charges for stables be,—for large one, $2.00 ; medium size, $1.50 ; and for small ones, $1.00.—Carried.

(Signed) GEORGE MOORE,
Chairman.

REPORT OF HERD BOOK COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,—Having carefully considered the recommendations offered in the Secretary's report, your Committee are agreed that the first volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book should be published forthwith, and fully coincide in the idea that a meeting of Clydesdale breeders be called for the purpose of forming an Association, and from such Association appoint a Revising Committee to act with our Herd Book Committee in

inspecting the pedigrees already on record, and establishing rules for future registrations; and we are of opinion the meeting should be called soon, say, Wednesday, March 24th, next.

Your Committee are pleased to see that the amount of registration fees has been steadily increasing from year to year, under the able management of our Secretary. This past year the fees amount to $1,879.75.

Your Committee are also pleased to report that the amalgamation of the Canadian Herd Books has become an accomplished fact, on the basis passed at our last meeting at Woodstock, and that everything is working harmoniously.

As regards the copies of the Canada Shorthorn Herd Book still on hand, we do not recommend that any action be taken as to their disposal, but that the Secretary be allowed to use his discretion in disposing of some of them, either free, to those that have rendered us complimentary services, or at a reduced price per volume; and that the Secretary be instructed to return the sum of $10.00 paid him by the American Shorthorn Association for the first three volumes of our book, as they had sent for our use a complete set of the Ohio Record and their revised third volume, for which no bill had been rendered.—Carried.

(Signed) GEORGE MOORE,
Chairman.

PRIZE FARMS REPORT.

To the President and Members of the Council of Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee on Prize Farms report as follows:

(1) We recommend that three grand sweepstake prizes be offered for competition among those who have been awarded medals in the several districts of the Province. The first prize to be $100, second $60, third $40, in plate or other articles that will be kept in the family in after years as a memento of the honor achieved by its winners.

(2) That the Secretary be instructed to send a circular to all winners of medals, calling their attention to the above and asking for entries to be sent in by the 1st day of June next; the judges to commence their duties about the 21st June.

(3) That only two judges be appointed, as the expense will be large.

(Signed) S. WHITE,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Shipley, That Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Hamilton, and Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mosborough, be appointed judges.—Carried.

Mr. Legge presented the Report of the Committee appointed to draft a petition to the Dominion Government in regard to the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine. The petition set forth that the dairy industry has grown to be one of the largest and most important in the Dominion, and that a keen interest is now being taken in the manufacture and improved quality of butter, and that concurrently with this movement considerable quantities of oleo-butters are imported into the country and sold to consumers at prices below the cost of producing genuine butter of good quality, and that a company was to be formed for the manufacture of oleo-products. In view of these facts, the petition asked for a law against the manufacture and sale of any article or product in imitation of butter or cheese, excepting as such; the name of the article to be stamped on each package.

The draft was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LONDON EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

TORONTO, March 10th, 1886.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee met at the Tecumseh House, London, on the 15th day of January last, together with a committee from the East Middlesex County Agricultural Association, and a committee from the Middlesex County Council, which also has liens on the London Exhibition Grounds, when it was unanimously agreed to relinquish none of our liens or claims on said Exhibition grounds, except to transfer said claims to other grounds that may be procured and buildings that may be erected thereon, our claims and privileges to be transferred and continued on said new grounds.

(Signed) L. E. SHIPLEY,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Shipley, seconded by Mr. White, That the report be adopted. —Carried.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with instructions, I beg leave to say that since the last meeting of the Council accounts to the amount of $290.55 have been passed. We recommend that the Auditor's Report of Receipts and Expenditures for 1885 be adopted. —Carried.

(Signed) CHARLES DRURY,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Drury, and seconded by Mr. Snell, That the Secretary be instructed to draft a petition in favour of the Bill now before the House of Commons, known as "A Bill to amend the Animal Contagious Disease Act," and that said petition be signed by the President, with the Seal of the Association attached, and forwarded to Mr. Muloch, M.P. for North York, for presentation.—Carried.

At this stage a deputation arrived to lay before the Board the claims of the eastern part of the Province to this year's exhibition.

Mr. Wilmott, M.P.P., at some length characterized it as manifestly unfair that the claims of the east should be overlooked as in the past. He urged as a right the consideration of a fair share for the east in participating in the benefits which are derived by the different places from the holding of the Provincial Exhibition there. Further, he considered the action, in concluding to go to Guelph in direct opposition to the opinions voiced in the Legislature, where it was stated that the western portion of the Province no longer had any desire for the Exhibition, while the east was in favour of continuing it, so that they might derive to some extent the benefits which in the past have been monopolized by the west.

Mr. Drury thought the usefulness of the Provincial in the future would be in the east. In the past, there was no disguising the fact, the west had benefited most by having the Exhibition held oftener there than east. However, he felt that since the assurance had been given Guelph, that place should have it this year. He deemed it best not to oppose its going there, but in future would strongly support the east on account of his convictions previously expressed.

Mr. McKinnon expressed his pleasure at hearing the remarks of Mr. Wilmott, but the Board was in the position of having no formal application from any place but Guelph, and besides there had been a sort of understanding with Guelph. He was glad to see that there was now a stronger feeling for doing justice to the east.

Mr. Morgan also spoke to the same effect, and stated that if they should decide to go east he would support Kingston.

Mr. Aylesworth said they had put off a decision on the question as long as possible, but the fact was that Guelph was the only place represented that would give a guarantee.

The President stated that many of the western men who had opposed this had been

converted to the idea that the work of the Association must in the future be more in the east. If either Kingston or Ottawa had been prepared with the necessary guarantees, he thought the east would have stood a fair chance even this year, notwithstanding the inference the Guelph people had drawn from previous remarks made by the Board, but after Mr. Wilmott's censure he thought it only fair to say in justification of their action that they really could not go east. If the east had been sufficiently alive to its interests and had given guarantees, the show might have gone that way this year. For himself he would say that he would be in favour in future of the show being held twice in the east to once in the west, and thought that was the feeling of the majority of the Board. The east had not had its share considering the amount of money it had paid towards the Exhibition.

Dr. Preston, M.P.P., then addressed the Board, concurring in the remarks made by Mr. Wilmott. He shared the opinion that the show should go twice to the east to once to the west. As the Association had been told in the House by western members that they could not in future go west, the duty of the Board should be to take the show east.

On motion of Mr. Aylesworth, seconded by Mr. Morgan, the thanks of the Board were tendered to the gentlemen who had addressed them.

Dr. Preston—We have only done our duty.

The Board adjourned for lunch.

The Council resumed its meeting at 3.30 o'clock, when a communication was read by the Secretary from the students of the Ontario Veterinary College asking the Council to change the present style of designation from "V. S." to "D. V. M. & S." Dr. Smith, principal of the college, who was present with a deputation of students, addressed the Council in support of the requested change. On account of the large number of American students attending the college, he contended that the graduates of this college were eminently fitted to compete with the graduates of American colleges, and he could see no objection to their being permitted to use the same letters after their names as those of American colleges, with whom many of them do compete. The Council decided to comply with the request embodied in the communication, and also, if consistent with their power, make the change retroactive, so as to apply to graduates previous to this year.

The correspondence relating to an error in the awarding of a gold medal at Ottawa in 1884 was laid before the Council, when, after some discussion, it was ordered that Mr. John I. Anderson, one of the parties interested, should be given a new medal.

The President then spoke on behalf of one of his constituents who suffered some injustice through a mistake of the judges last year at London.

A motion by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Snell, that a Resolution be forwarded to Ottawa to support Mr. Muloch, M.P. (North York), in his endeavour to have passed the Bill now before the House of Commons, known as "A Bill to amend the Animal Contagious Disease Act."—Carried.

At this point the whole Council went into Committee on the Revision of the Prize List.

The concluding day's session of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association commenced at nine o'clock a.m., March 13th, in the board room, Agricultural Hall.

The greater portion of the morning was taken up with revision of the Prize List.

On motion of Mr. Snell the Council decided to issue 4,000 lithographic sheets and 1,500 large posters this year, and to discontinue advertising in the local papers.

There being no further business the meeting closed.

(Signed) H. WADE,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF A JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING ON FAT STOCK SHOW, HELD IN GUELPH.

May 6th, 1886.

Present—Messrs. Parker, Moore, White, Aylesworth, and Wade, from the Agriculture and Arts Association, and Messrs. Laidlaw, Hobson, Phin, Mullen, Hearn, West, Armstrong and Prof. Brown, from the Guelph Fat Stock Club.

Moved by Mr. Aylesworth, and seconded by Mr. Parker, that Mr. Phin, President of Fat Stock Club, be President of Provincial Fat Stock Show.—Carried.

The Secretary here explained the basis of meeting. That the sum of $100 being voted by the Council to the Show, and $250 by the Fat Stock Club, it was expected that if $500 were given by the Agriculture and Arts they would have enough to hold a successful Show.

Discussion next ensued on the benefits and conditions of partnership.

Moved by Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. White, that the basis as explained by Mr. Wade be accepted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parker, seconded by Prof. Brown, that Mr. Wade be Secretary. —Carried.

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Parker, that Mr. Armstrong be Treasurer. —Carried.

The time for holding the show was fixed for 8th, 9th and 10th December, next.

It was moved by Mr. Moore that any animals on record be eligible for Show.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Parker, and seconded by Mr. White, that the Agriculture and Arts Association do agree to hold a Fat Stock Show in the City of Guelph, in December next, in connection with the local Fat Stock Club, the Agriculture and Arts Association to pay $500, and the Fat Stock Club $250, towards the prize list, on the understanding that the Fat Stock Club and the City of Guelph shall furnish the necessary accommodation for holding the Show, and make up any shortage that may arise in connection with holding the said Show, over and above the amount realized by entrance and gate fees, which amount shall be expended in prizes.—Carried.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AT WELLINGTON HOTEL, GUELPH.

June 24th, 1886.

Members present—Messrs. J. C. Ryckert, Chairman; Moore, Morgan, Snell, and White, the Secretary, and A. H. White, General Superintendent.

The following list of requirements was read:

There should be for	Horses	500 stalls.
"	" Cattle	500 "
"	" Sheep	200 pens.
"	" Pigs	150 "

Prof. Brown's (Agricultural College) letter of May 19th, asking permission to hold the annual Live Stock Sale on the Fair Grounds during the time of the Exhibition, was read, and the permission granted, space for a tent being given on north side of grounds.

In the afternoon the Fair Grounds were visited by the Exhibition Committee; the buildings were examined with a view to repairs, etc. It was also concluded to erect a new poultry shed, 24 x 160, also enough stabling to accommodate 500 horses—that is, 270 new ones. Cattle sheds, and sheep pens, and pig pens were thought to be of sufficient numbers. A machine shed was also to be built, 24 x 400 feet, with a floor; also a root building, 24 x 100, or two large tents.

It was agreed to fix the fee for space in machine shed at fifty cents per linear foot, making the sum of $200 to be given to the Guelph City Council towards building a machine shed.

It was moved by Mr. Morgan, and seconded by Mr. Moore, that A. H. White be employed to let the contract for new buildings, or to have them built in any other way he might think fit, to the best advantage of this Association, and to see that the buildings are put in order,—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded Mr. White, that Hon. Oliver Mowat be invited to open the 41st Provincial Exhibition.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. White, that Mr. McKenzie be employed as Assistant-Secretary, for the sum of fifty dollars.—Carried.

Adjourned to call of Chairman.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT GUELPH.

FRIDAY, August 20th, 1886.

Members present—Messrs. Parker, Snell, White, Morgan, Moore and the Secretary.

A letter was read from Hon. O. Mowat, regretting that he would be unable to open the Exhibition as requested, owing to previous engagements.

It was then moved by Mr. Morgan, and seconded by Mr. Moore, that Hon. A. M. Ross be invited to open the Exhibition at Guelph, in lieu of Mr. Mowat.—Carried.

The Secretary was requested to write to Mr. Edgar, of G. T. R., to arrange satisfactory excursion from Port Elgin for the Thursday of Exhibition.

A letter from T. Guy, as to giving prizes for milch cows, was read.

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. White, that the Secretary be authorized to get the prizes, as per diagram, for the Farm Competition.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Morgan, that the Secretary be authorized to offer $100 for the Military prizes, as at Toronto Exhibition.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Rykert, that Messrs. Moore and Morgan be a Committee to manage side shows.—Carried.

In the afternoon it was decided to arrange for the milch cow test with Prof. Robinson, Guelph.

Adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

EXHIBITION MEETINGS.

FAIR GROUNDS, GUELPH, Sept. 18th, 1886.

Meeting of Executive Committee, 2 p.m.

Members present—Messrs. Parker, Legge, Aylesworth, Snell and Moore, and the Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. Snell, Aylesworth and Moore were appointed a Committee to see after new cattle sheds.

The Secretary was ordered to pay Maddock $80.00 on account, and Adams, $30.00, on their respective contracts.

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, that two men be employed this year to make change for the turnstiles.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Legge, that the President, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Moore, be a Committee to engage music for the week.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

MONDAY, 10 a.m.

Council met in Board Room, Fair Grounds.

Present—Messrs. McKinnon, Shipley, Morgan, Moore, Legge, Vance, and the Secretary.

The Committee on cattle sheds reported that they had ordered a new shed to be built to hold sixty more cattle, and that it was now nearly completed.

Moved by Mr. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Moore, That W. J. G. Mowat be engaged as a reporter on agricultural implements at $5 per day for three days.—Carried.

It was arranged that Friday should be the School Children's day, and that tickets should be supplied to the superintendant at ten cents a-piece.—Carried.

Ten o'clock a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m. were the hours agreed upon for the meetings during the week.

Meeting adjourned.

(Signed) H. WADE,
Secretary.

3 o'clock p.m., Monday, 20th Sept.

There were present—Vice-President Snell in chair, Messrs. Shipley, McKinnon, Aylesworth, Rykert, Legge, Vance, and the Secretary.

It was ordered that Prof. Brown be allowed ten (10) tickets for attendants.

Moved by Mr. Aylesworth, seconded by Mr. Shipley, That owing to want of room on the grounds, Mr. Thos. McCrae be allowed to bring his cattle in on Wednesday morning and remove them in the evening, provided that he exhibit them on Thursday.—Carried.

(Signed) H. WADE,
Secretary.

Tuesday, Sept. 21st, 1886.

Council met at 10 a.m.

All the members present. President in the Chair.

Mr. Rykert read a copy of the address he had drafted to the Commissioner of Agriculture upon the occasion of his opening this Exhibition.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Legge, That the copy of the address as read by Mr. Rykert be accepted, and a copy sent to Hon. Mr. Ross.—Carried.

Messrs. Snell, Vance and McKinnon were appointed a Committee to assist Mr. Hannah in the milk test.

The Secretary was instructed to telegraph to Mr. Baker, of the Northern Railway, to ask him to make a better connection at Georgetown with the Grand Trunk Railway.

It was ordered that cards be printed and attached to the horse stables, giving a description of the animal for the benefit of visitors.

Meeting adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

Tuesday, 3 p,m.

Conncil resumed business.

The Secretary presented the first volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book, with the amount of the account for publishing, and it was decided to offer it for sale at $2.00 per volume to non-members, and an arrangement was made with the Clydesdale Association so it could be given by them to each subscriber free.

Mr. D. McCrae, President of the Clydesdale Association, invited the Directors to the meeting of that Association in the evening.

Mr. Fuller and other gentlemen interested in the exhibits of salt, asked to have an analysis made of the salt on exhibition.

No conclusion was arrived at.

A deputation of sheep exhibitors appeared before the Council, asking that Canadian-bred sheep be allowed to compete for the medal for best flock of imported sheep in each class. The request was not granted.

Mr. William Saunders asked that the Commissioners for the Colonial Exhibition be allowed to remove their selection of fruit one hour before the close of the Exhibition.

The request, upon motion, was carried.

Mr. Carter and Dr. Grenside, V.S., representing the corporation of Guelph, another Committee for Special Attractions, appeared before the Council and asked for a number of passes for members of their Committee.

The request was granted.

Moved by J. White, seconded by J. Legge, That the grant of $100, promised by the President to the Local Committee, be confirmed by the Council.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) H. WADE,
Secretary.

Wednesday, 10 a.m.—No quorum.

Wednesday, 3 p.m.—No quorum.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd Sept., 1886.

Col. Ross arrived on the grounds about two o'clock with the members of the Council, Mayor Stevenson and several invited guests, he ascended the stand, and the ceremony of formally opening the Exhibition then took place.

The President, Mr. Parker, read the following address :—

GUELPH, Sept. 21st, 1886.

TO THE HON. A. M. ROSS,

Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario :

On behalf of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, I tender you a hearty welcome to this, our Forty-First Annual Exhibition.

We can assure you, that the interest which you and your colleagues have taken in assisting and encouraging this associotion in developing the agricultural and mechanical resources of this Province, has been highly appreciated, and we trust that the substantial benefits which have been conferred upon the whole Dominion through our united efforts will afford satisfaction to all who have the interest of the country at heart.

It will always be the aim and endeavour of this Association to merit a continuance of that confidence which has been shown it by the people of Ontario, who can not but recognize that the efforts which have been made in developing the material interest of this province have met with a large measure of success.

It is a satisfaction to us to know that although there are numerous successful exhibitions held in different parts of the Province, this association still has the confidence of not only yourself and your colleagues, but of the great body of the yeomanry of the country.

We gladly recognize the efforts put forth by the Government in encouraging the youth of our country to devote their attention to the pursuit of Agriculture, by placing within their reach the benefits of a sound Agricultural education, and we trust that the Institution which has been so eminently successful will continue to attract the attention of those who like ourselves feel that the prosperity of Canada largely depends upon the successful development of our Agricultural resources.

Hon. A. M. Ross said in reply that it afforded him great pleasure to be present to assist in the opening ceremony. He had accepted their invitation not as a compliment to himself, but to the great industry he officially represented.

To many of the older members of the council who had been the leaders in agricultural activity in the Province, the unmistakeable evidences of progress and improvement in all that pertains to agriculture and the industrial arts, which was demonstrated by each recurring exhibition, must be indeed highly gratifying. We saw year by year an increasing number of breeders of thoroughbred stock. We saw the mechanical appliances to assist and make easy the labor of the farm multiplying and becoming more complete, until there is hardly an operation that the human hand has heretofore been called upon to perform that is not more accurately accomplished by ingenious mechanism. We saw our manufacturers and merchants showing an increasing desire to take advantage of these exhibitions as grand advertising mediums, and the splendid displays they make are no less profitable to them than pleasing and instructive to the visitors. There could be no doubt of the educational value of these exhibitions. No man or woman could spend even one day in examining the magnificent specimens of thoroughbred stock, as fine as could be seen in any part of the world, the choicest samples of agricultural products in the agricultural and dairy departments, the immense diversity and artistic excellence of the manufactures, and the grand display of mechanical skill contained in the machinery hall, machines which seem almost endowed with human intelligence, as if man had been able to imbue the metal and wood of which they are constructed with the subtle brain power and intelligence which contrived them—no one, he said, could view all this without having the mind enlarged, broadened, and lifted out of the narrowness which the daily mechanical routine of one occupation is apt to confine us all. He was sure the people of the

Province highly appreciated the efforts of the Council of the Association in encouraging and developing the important interests they had in charge. He was glad to see that the Council have of late years endeavoured to widen and extend the scope and influence of the Association. Their system of prize competition for model farms; their scheme of prize essays on agricultural subjects, and examinations in agriculture were all steps in the right direction, and were evidence that the Council rightly realized that the holding of an annual exhibition is not the sole aim and purpose of the Association. He thought a mistake had been made by all the agricultural societies in almost wholly confining their efforts to the holding of a yearly show. It was not the intention of the Legislature that the grant made for the Association should be wholly devoted to this purpose, as may be seen from the statute which creates these societies, which enumerates, along with the awarding of prizes at exhibitions, the holding of meetings for discussion, dissemination of agricultural literature, importing annuals, seeds and plants, and premiums for essays on agriculture, horticulture, and manufactures. The annual show has, however, absorbed the energies of the greater part of the societies in existence, and it has been a want frequently expressed that the farmers had no associations that brought them together for purposes of discussion and mutual improvement. The Government have under his advice endeavoured to bring into existence such associations, and the scheme of Farmer's Institutes had been inaugurated, and the very gratifying success which had attended those held during the past two winters, and the numerous applications that were coming in for the assistance of the professors of the college for future institutes, showed that they had struck a popular chord, and were filling a felt want. He thought we had cause for thankfulness and congratulation in the abundant harvest that had just been gathered. It was true that prices for grain did not seem encouraging, and it was doubtful in view of the immense new fields of supply that had lately been developed in the North-west, in Australia, and India, if wheat, our former great agricultural staple, would ever command the prices it did in the past, and in consequence we sometimes heard discouraging and gloomy predictions as to the future prospects of profitable farming, but there are no people in the world that can more readily adapt themselves to new conditions than Canadians, and Canadian farmers had not been slow to stride out in new directions, when old trodden paths had become obstructed. Farmers discovered that they could not as of old put their main reliance on wheat and grain, and they turned their attention more to stock raising and dairying, and they had found these new lines as profitable as the old. Fruit culture was also receiving increased attention. The development of our cheese industry had been extraordinary. It was perhaps not generally known that in Canada's exports the article of cheese takes the lead of all other agricultural products, no less than $8,265,000 in value of this product being exported in 1885. While horned cattle comes next with $7,377,000, and wheat being only $1,966,000. Much of the success which had attended our cheese industry and the rapid development which had brought it to be the most important article of our agricultural exports as due to the admirable public spirit and indefatigable work of the Provincial Dairymen's associations, east and west. Our remarkable progress in fruit culture was no less due to the fostering care of the Fruit Growers' Association. These associations had a narrower scope than the Agriculture and Arts Association, which takes a fostering interest in all the industries of our Province, but the success which has attended the efforts of these two subordinate associations shows what can be done by concentrated effort in special lines. This year witnessed the birth of two other similar associations under Provincial patronage—the Creamery Association, and the Beekeepers' Association; and he had not the least doubt that the stimulus which would be given to these two important industries through these associations would before long show results as surprising as had been witnessed in regard to cheese and fruit. He was glad that they appreciated the work of the Agricultural College. It was the one farmers' educational institution that we had in Canada, and notwithstanding all the criticism that it had been subjected to, it was doing a good work for the Province. He (Mr. Ross) had taken the opportunity last year to visit some of the best of the agricultural colleges in the United States, and he did not find one doing the amount of agricultural work that we were doing at Guelph. The American agricultural colleges were gradually drifting away from agriculture as their primary aim, and were

being converted into industrial schools for instruction in mechanical trades. The management found their agricultural classes diminishing because the averege farmer does not realize the importance of a thorough educational training for his sons who are to follow farming. He found the same idea largely prevalent here. He thought the farmers did not in this matter maintain as they ought the dignity of their own occupation. They were quite ready to send their son who wished to be a doctor, a lawyer, or a clergyman, to a college and to take his degree at a university, but they thought a common school education good enough for the one who was to be a farmer. When such was the case, was it to be wondered at that many in the community take the farmer at his own estimate of his value and speak of the farmer as if he was not socially the equal of the professional man or the merchant? He knew there were many amongst them who had obtained success with small amount of education, and were perhaps too much disposed to think education for the farmer unnecessary. In practical work they no doubt knew as much of farming as any agricultural professor, but they had gained their knowledge through thirty, forty or fifty years' hard experince and in gaining that experience they had no doubt many failures; but they surely did not want their sons to undergo so long an apprenticeship, gain knowledge as slowly, and become grey before they were thoroughly posted in their calling. He did not undervalue practical experience as a main factor in agricultural training, but it is a slow educating agent if each one is to gain that experience for himself. Agricultural education imparted at an agricultural college is the recorded and verified experience of thousands of practical men, condensed and tabulated for instructive purposes. The old men must also recollect that circumstances have changed since their early days. Successful pioneer life required strength, muscle, and endurance, rather than skill or education. Their main difficulty was the clearing of the forest Once cleared a virgin soil for years rewarded their unskilled efforts with abundant yields. The same unscientific tillage on our partly exhausted soils would to-day result in lamentable failure. Skill, brains, and education, are greater factors in farming to-day than formerly, and strength, and muscle, are not so indispensible. Is it not a mistake when farmers send their brightest boys to the learned professions or the counting house, and keep the dullest to make farmers of? This is due to a mistaken idea that these professions are more respectable and lead swiftly to advancement and prominence in the world. The farmer who has a just appreciation of the dignity and respectability of his own calling, should give as thorough an education to the son that is to follow farming as to the one that is to take one of the learned professions. So long as the farmer acquiesces in the idea that learning and intelligence are not a prime requisite for his calling, so long will he feel that he does not rank socially with the professional man or the merchant.

They had referred in their address to the interest which the Government had taken in the Association, and in the development of the agricultural resources of the Province. All would admit that agriculture was our most important industry, and was the real basis of our progress and prosperity, and no Government would properly represent this Province which did not make agriculture its chief and most especial care. Our exports were to a large extent the measure of our prosperity and progress in wealth. A people might be able to live within themselves without foreign trade, but they would never be able to advance in wealth unless they produced and sold more than they consumed. A glance at our exports would show the high position agriculture takes as an element of our progress. Canada's exports for some years had averaged about eighty millions, and more than one-half were agricultural products, while our exports of manufactures had been but between three and four millions. He mentioned these figures to impress the farmers with an idea of the importance of their own occupation.

THURSDAY, 10 a.m.

The President, H. Parker, in chair.

A protest on the award in Honey, one on Boots and Shoes, and one on a Heavy Draught Mare, were read and referred to their respective committees.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, that the different committees be authorized to settle all protests.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Legge, that the President be authorized to remove any objectionable parties, having stands which interfere with the *bona fide* business of others.—Carried.

Adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, 3 p.m.

A few more protests were handed in to their respective committees.

Adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

FRIDAY, 10 a.m., 24 Sept. 1886.

The Vice-President, Mr. Snell in the chair.

Mr. Featherston asked permission to take out his pigs at 2.30 o'clock—referred to the President.

Mr. Wm. Russell read a letter asking for recognition of the merits of his exhibits, in the way of a medal or diploma.

The Council decided that as it was advertised no premiums would be given in this class, in justice to others no award could be made.

Adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

FRIDAY, 8 p.m

Council met at Wellington Hotel.

Members present:—The President, Messrs. Snell, White, Moore, Shipley, Aylesworth, Drury, Legge, and Vance.

Mr. Legge, Chairman of Gates and Turnstiles reported as follows:

To the President and Members of the Council:

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to report that the amount of pay to gate-keeper this year is $168.00, adding railway fares $73.90 more, making a total of $241.90. There were two extra men on, to make change. The most of the gate-keepers were employed four days each.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA LEGGE.
J. B. AYLESWORTH.

A discussion then ensued on the matter of railway fares to gate-keepers, as they were not allowed in former years.

Moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by Geo. Moore, that the railway fares of gate-keepers be paid this year, and that they be notified that fares will not be paid next year.—Carried.

Moved by J. Legge, seconded by J. B. Aylesworth, that the Chairman of Finance Committee be authorized to obtain a temporary loan to meet current expenses, and that he be authorized to pay the balance of outstanding accounts.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Snell, that the action taken by Chairman of Finance and the Secretary, in settling the claims of the *London Advertiser* be confirmed by the Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Moore, that Mr. Stirton, the Postmaster, be paid the sum of $8.00 for the post-office on the grounds.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. White, that Diplomas be granted to exhibits of special merit, or, if large exhibits, by applying to the Secretary, in the classes for which prizes were not offered.—Lost.

The Committee on Grain recommended that a silver medal be given each of the exhibitors of "grain in the straw," they being so much alike.—Granted.

Mr. Miller's protest on Carriage Horses was considered. Mr. Moore reported that he requested Mr. Shannon to bring his horse out again to be re-examined, but he had refused to do so, consequently the prize had been withheld, leaving the 2nd and 3rd as they were.

A Diploma was granted Mr. R. L. Meade, of Nassagaweya, for a large display of Honey.

Mr. Moore reported that the display of Cavalry Horses was not up to the mark, and consequently no prizes were awarded.

A discussion then took place about some of the members of the Council taking pay for days not actually in attendance, which was censured, as the new Act explains that the days actually in attendance were the only ones that should be paid for; so that in the future members would be aware of this, and further, the allowance for Sunday would only be the amount of board.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again in Guelph, on the 8th December, during the Fat Stock Show.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN TOWN HALL, GUELPH, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND.

The President, Mr. Henry Parker, called the meeting to order.

The Secretary, Mr. Wade, then proceeded to call the roll of, first, the Members of the Council, then the Delegates from the different Societies, and the names of those gentlemen who respectively answered to their names will be found recorded below.

Members of the Council.—District No. 1, D. P. McKinnon, South Finch; No. 2, Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; No. 3, Joshua Legge, Gananoque; No. 4, J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh; No. 5, Robert Vance, Ida; No. 6, Jno. C. Snell, Edmonton; No. 7, George Moore, Waterloo; No. 8, J. C. Rykert, M.P., St. Catharines; No. 9, Henry Parker, Woodstock; No. 10, Hugh Reed, Annan; No. 11, L. E. Shipley, Greystead; No. 12, Stephen White, Chatham; No. 13, Charles Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill.

Delegates from Societies.—Addington, E. R. Shorey; Algoma, Wm. Sanders, London; North Brant, C. A. Barker; South Brant, Thomas A. Good; North Bruce, Alex. Norrie; Cardwell, W. R. Fenton; Cornwall, Wm. J. Wood; Carleton, T. Nankin, Jno. Christian; Dufferin, Jas. Dowling, J. E. Booth; West Durham, Levi Van Camp; South Essex, Thos. Armitage; South Grenville, L. Melville; North Grey, Wm. Rough; East Grey, W. G. Pickle, Thos. Kells; East Lambton, Heber Rawling; West Lambton, R. Montgomery; North Lanark, Jos. Yuill; South Leeds, J. B. Wilson; East Midddlesex, R. J. Whetter, Jos. Wheaton; East Northumberland, David Johnstone; West Northumberland, Jas. Barnum; South Oxford, Gordon H. Cook; North Oxford, W. A. Donaldson; Peel, J. P. Hutton; East Peterborough, Jno. Breckenridge; West Peterborough, Hugh Davidson, Wm. Collins; Prescott, Jno. Hunter, Albert Hagar, M.P.P.; Prince Edward, Benj. Storey, David H. Spencer; East Simcoe, R. Drury; Stormont, Francis Anderson, Thos. Henry; Toronto, A. Smith, V.S.; North Waterloo, Henry Groff; South Wellington, Robert Kirby; East York, S. Rennie.

The President then read the following address:

Gentlemen of the Provincial Association:

It becomes my duty as your President, on this, the forty-first year in the history of this Association, to address you briefly on matters pertaining to its management and welfare.

With the knowledge of my own inability to do justice to the subject, I have undertaken it with great diffidence, and crave your indulgence and attention, while I refer to

the various matters brought before your Council during the year, and to offer a few suggestions, as they have occurred to me, in regard to future action.

It will be remembered by many, that at the last annual meeting a resolution was passed requesting the Council of the Association to take the necessary steps to effect an amalgamation of the "Canada" and "British American" Short Horn Herd Books.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that after several meetings of the special committee, appointed by the two associations, a basis of agreement was arrived at, and the result will be, I trust, the issuing of a new herd book of a higher standard, and one which will, I trust, give more general satisfaction. It is under the management of an executive committee, composed principally of the leading Short Horn breeders of this country, with Mr. H. Wade as editor, and headquarters in the Agricultural Hall, Toronto. Its title will be "The Dominion Short Horn Herd Book."

I have heard that some breeders fear that the standard of the new book is placed too high; but I would refer them to the fact that one reason assigned by the promoters of the "British American Herd Book," was that the Canadian Short Horn Herd Book's standard was too low, and we would never approximate perfection unless the standard was advanced. I am assured that the new standard is no higher than the one adopted for the "British American," and believing that it is in the interests of all breeders of this noble class of animals to aim higher, and maintain purity of blood, I trust that they will unitedly sustain the new departure, and we shall then have one of the most reliable and valuable records of Short Horns in America, if not in the world.

During the year, a meeting of importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses, was convened in the Association's rooms at Toronto, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of forming an association and publishing a Clydesdale stud book. A large number attended and much interest was manifested. An executive committe was appointed, consisting of men who thoroughly understand the work in hand. It was determined to publish a stud book of that class of horses, and Mr. H. Wade was appointed editor of the same. This will be an acquisition to the books of reference, much needed, and in the careful hands of its editor may be thoroughly relied on.

It is known to most of you that this Association, a few years ago, began a system of grouping six or seven counties together each year, and offering premiums of considerable value for the best managed and cultivated farms in each group. In this way, the whole province has been gone over, and the last group finished last year. To fully complete the competition, the council, this year decided to offer three grand sweepstakes prizes of $100, $60 and $40 respectively, in plate or other articles, to be competed for by the medalists of the six groups of counties before referred to, Nearly all the former prize takers entered for the sweepstakes. Competent judges were appointed at the expense of this Association.

Their decision will be made known during the present meeting and the prizes awarded to the successful competitors. It may not be out of place for me to say here that, in my own opinion, this Association has in this action accomplished a work that should be generally appreciated by progressive farmers—a work that will not only benefit those who engaged in it directly, but all who have been fortunate enough to witness it, and likewise those who may have the opportunity of reading the very full and excellent reports of the Judges. The value of this competition to agriculturists cannot now be estimated, for its results will be enduring. Each competitor has, in fact, established a model farm, free of cost to the Government, and accessible to all comers, as patterns of high class farming worthy of imitation and emulation.

It must be a matter of profound gratification to the older members of this Association, who can look back over the whole period of its existence and note the very great changes that have taken place and progress made during the forty-one years since its inauguration. They must, I think, be all convinced of the wisdom of its originators in establishing it when they did, and on principles which have carried it through this period with honour and usefulness to the great farming and industrial communities. It has been stated that its usefulness is gone. This I deny. I assert, fearlessly, that it is more needed to-day than at any time in the past; that there is a greater field and a greater sphere of usefulness open for it now than ever, and if farmers are true to themselves and

their own interests, they will sustain it to the utmost of their ability and in preference to those so-called agricultural exhibitions, whose managers traverse the continent in search of novelties and specialties to surprise and gratify the craving of city people and others. These with horse racing in the ring are entirely out of place in an agricultural show. For the company or manager, whose object is large gate receipts, this will work well; but to us who are entrusted with funds given for the purer objects of educating farmers to attain a higher position in the agricultural world, and to lessen physical labour by the use of improved machinery, it behoves us, I say, to ignore the frivolous and fleeting side-shows of sensationalism, and to adhere to the solid and substantial advancements possible in the wide field before us. The present successful country agricultural societies owe their origin and promotion to the parent association, and if the wish of some who advocate the withdrawal of the Government aid were granted, it would be the death-knell of the county societies also. I therefore repeat that it is for you to say, through your representatives and by your determination to sustain this the parent society, that it may go forward in vigor and usefulness, and taking with it its legitimate offsprings, the county societies.

We have to express our deep sympathy with those enterprising stock importers, who have suffered great loss by detention, and, in some instances, by the slaughtering of their valuable and expensive cattle, to prevent the introduction of that fearful disease pleuro pneumonia. It has given me great pleasure to note the large-hearted public spirit manifested by the importers in aiding the Government to stamp out the disease, even by the destruction of their own property. We may hope that the Government will, at least indemnify them against serious loss, even if full compensation cannot be awarded, and in which the whole community will sustain the Government, as well as in their well directed efforts to prevent the disease from getting a lodgment in our own country.

We also note, with pleasure, that the Dominion Government has taken the preliminary steps to establish model farms in different parts of the Dominion, and trust that equally as good results may follow their introduction, as are so manifest in the management of the Ontario Agricultural College and Model Farm, located so near this city.

The Government is entitled to our thanks for its liberal and energetic efforts in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, now being held in London, England. Almost every department has been well represented, and marvelous results must accrue from such a continued examination of our manufactures, our cereals, our fruits, our dairy products, our timbers, minerals, and the many other products of this vast Dominion. Our whole country is in this way better advertised, than years of talk by emigration agents, and tens of thousands of dollars spent in printing pamphlets, could ever do. I cannot take up your time in mentioning in detail many of the results already realized, but, as one instance only, I may state that one order was received which will occupy the labour of a very large factory two years to fill. While rejoiced to learn of the great advantages it is bringing to manufacturers in particular, I regret to have to refer to two of our most important products, that have been neglected, namely Beef and Cheese. Had the Government complied with the request of our Council and sent a representative exhibit of our fat cattle, it could have been done without loss, as the animals might have been sold there. We regret, also, that through some mismanagement on the part of the Dairymen's Association, into whose hands the Ontario Government intrusted the matter of cheese exhibition; or some one to whom they transferred the responsibility, or in a manner not yet made known to the public, there has not, up to the present time, been an official exhibit. We are now informed by the public press that a proper selection of cheese and butter has been made by experts and the samples forwarded, or about to be immediately. Mr. Robertson, of the Guelph Model Farm, has been sent over to take charge of both, and no doubt will, even now at the eleventh hour, remedy the unfortunate delay to the best of his ability. I am not surprised, however, to learn that the dairymen of this province are very much disappointed that their interests in this particular have been so neglected. I am informed, and I believe truly, that if there had been a good exhibit of cheese on hand, as intended by the Government, space would have been found, at the opening of the Exhibition, and a monthly supply to replace that of the preceding month could have taken its place, and this would have found ready sale. This course

would have resulted in large orders, and enhanced prices for cheese, of a quality such as we are sure no country can surpass.

We have great reason to be thankful for an abundant harvest; notwithstanding the severe drouth there has been a good average crop throughout the Province. What is lacking in quantity is made up in quality; and the probabilities for remunerative prices are as good, if not better, than last year's. So, with peace within our borders and surrounded with an abundance of the necessaries of life and very many of its luxuries, we have much to be thankful for.

Of our present Exhibition, I may truthfully say that it is equal to any of its predecessors, and in some respects far surpassing any of them. In live stock, grain, fruits, cheese, butter, and all other products of the soil, it has never been better. The display of horses in all classes has probably never been equalled at any exhibition in this province. Implements and other labour saving machinery have been the centre of attraction, while the carriages and other vehicles are models of utility and luxury. The fine arts, ladies' work, musical instruments, and the thousand and one useful and beautiful articles within the palace are, as usual, viewed by admiring crowds. Taken as a whole our 41st Exhibition is a great success; and it is to be hoped the continued appreciative interest shown by the visitors will give your Council the confidence necessary to enable them to press forward in their good work of assisting the farmer in his desire to improve his methods of tilling the soil, improving his herds, increasing his profits and making farm life the most independent, healthful and happy, on the face of the earth. In this desirable aspiration, we ask the farmers themselves to do all in their power to encourage, by their continued attendance and support, the institution whose sole object is to foster and build up the great agricultural and industrial pursuits of the country.

The Farmers' Institutes, established throughout the province during the last two seasons, under the management of the professors of the Agricultural College, have been very popular and largely attended by farmers and dairymen. A great deal of practical, scientific and useful information has been imparted, which must result in great good.

Time will not permit me to refer in detail to all the matters that have been transacted by the Council, or to the work done for the advancement of the interest of the Association, so I can only refer you to the published proceedings in our annual reports from year to year, which will be found very full and instructive.

In conclusion, allow me to thank the members of the Council for their kindness and courtesy, extended to me during the year that I have presided over their deliberations, and to thank also the members of the Association for their attendance here to-night. I trust that we may all be spared to attend many annual meetings of this Association and that you and it may abundantly prosper in the years to come,

H. PARKER.

GUELPH, Sept. 23rd, 1886.

The President was thanked for his interesting and valuable address.

The Report on Essays was then read by the Secretary. Mr. Blue, one of the Examiners, reported as follows:

SEPTEMBER 18th, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—Upon the essays submitted for the Association's prizes on "The Relations between Employers and Employed in Canada, with special reference to the Farm, with a view to improving these relations," I have the honour to report that I have carefully read the same, and recommend for first prize the paper of Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Riverside, Woodburn, and for second prize the paper of Mr. John Campbell, jr., of Woodville.

Yours very respectfully,

A. BLUE.

HENRY WADE, ESQ., Secretary,
Agriculture and Arts Association, Toronto.

Mr. Drury, the other Examiner, announced that in the Essays on "Grasses and Clovers, their comparative value as food for live stock; their adaptability to different climates and soils, with the best method of cultivation," Mr. D. Nicol, Cataraqui, Ont., had been awarded the first prize, and Mr. Thomas Elmes, Princetown, Ont., the second.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Snell, That the Prize Essays be published in our Annual Report.—Carried.

EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting our third report on the examinations for certificates in Agriculture, we have to express our regret that a larger number of farmers' sons do not take advantage of these examinations.

The questions have been prepared with considerable care, and are, we think, fairly well adapted to awaken the powers of observation and develop a taste for a kind of reading which would be very helpful to young farmers everywhere.

At the recent examinations, four candidates wrote for third-class, and two for second-class certificates. The papers are all creditable, and some of them very good. The following list contains the names of those to whom certificates have been granted:

Third Class.

S. A. Laidlaw, Binbrook	1st prize,	$30.
M. S. Schell, Woodstock	2nd "	$25.
A. E. Meyer, Kossuth	3rd "	$20.
Frank Bridgeman, Smithsville	4th "	$15.

Second Class.

W. L. Herriman, Lindsay	1st prize,	$25.
Chas. R. Stevenson, Fingal	2nd "	$20.

Signed, JAMES MILLS, M.A.
CHARLES DRURY.

GUELPH, August 18th, 1886.

The Report on Prize Farms next occupied the undivided attention of the meeting.

The *First Prize*, being a handsome service of silver, valued at $100, was presented in a few well chosen words by the President, to Mr. Simpson Rennie, Scarboro'. Mr. Rennie expressed his gratitude in a short speech.

The *Second Prize*, a silver water pitcher, with cups and tray, and worth $60, was presented by Mr. Rykert, to Mr. Wm. Donaldson, of South Zorra.

After Mr. Donaldson had thanked the Council the *Third Prize*, a silver cup, worth $40, was presented by Mr Drury, to Mr. John Fothergill, Burlington, who briefly expressed his thanks.

The Judges placed the farm of Wm. Rennie, of Toronto, in Markham Township, fourth in order, and the farm of John Campbell jr., Woodville, fifth, and recommended these farms for recognition in some form.

The services of Mr. Hobson, who had acted as Judge for seven years in the Prize Farm competition, were referred to in terms of high praise by Mr. Drury, his remarks being received with great applause.

Mr. Shaw, the other Judge, said the competition had been so exceedingly close, that out of a possible 200 marks, there had been a difference of only seven marks between the five names mentioned in the report.

The meeting was then thrown open for general discussion.

Mr. Morgan read the following letter from the City Clerk of Ottawa.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, Sept, 14, 1886.

To the President and Directors of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, held on Monday, the 13th day of September, 1886.

I have the honour to be
Your Obedient Servant.
WM. P. LETT,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, Sept. 14 1886.

1. Moved by Alderman Brown, seconded by Alderman Greene, that the communication of Ira Morgan be received, and that the City Clerk be instructed to notify the Directors of Agriculture and Arts Association, now about to assemble in Guelph, that this Council would be glad to welcome the Provincial Exhibition in Ottawa next year, and hereby guarantees that all necessary arrangements will be made and accommodation provided for holding the same.—Carried.

Certified a true copy of Resolution No. 1, of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, passed at a meeting of said Council, held on Monday, the 13th day of September, 1886.

WM. P. LETT,
City Clerk.

Moved by Mr. Hobson, seconded by Mr. Fothergill, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the Show go East.—Carried.

Mr. Derbyshire, President of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, explained that a a selection of the very best cheese in the market had been made by himself and Mr. Ballantyne, and kept till April 4th for shipment to the Colonial Exhibition. Unfortunately, the Government let the carrying of the goods for the Colonial Exhibition by tender, and an inferior line of ships got the contract, and did not ship until they had nothing else to ship, the result being the cheese arrived too late. Then when Mr. Ballantyne, who went over to England prepared to buy back from the London Market some of his own cheese to exhibit, arrived, it was found only six feet of space at the Exhibition could be obtained. It had, however, been decided that proper space would be given in the fall, when Canada would be properly represented.

The President said the fact of there being no exhibit was his sole reason for touching on the question.

Mr. Drury asked if the one-judge system be debated upon.

Mr. Patullo was of opinion that points alone should be considered.

Mr. Keough favoured the points system, but would have them judged by experts.

Mr. Rennelson was in favour of the one-judge system.

Mr. Hunter, agreed with Mr. Keough in his remarks.

Mr. Dryden spoke in favour of three judges.

Mr. Hobson followed in the same line.

Moved by Mr. Fothergill, seconded by James Hunter, that it is the opinion of this meeting that in the live stock classes in future, the judges be selected by a representative committee of the board, and that in this selection they be not confined to locality.—Lost.

Mr. Healey, West Middlesex, moved in amendment that the judges be selected as heretofore.

Mr. Clark spoke in favour of amendment.

Mr. Shaw objected to this system, because the nominators did not always know the man.

The amendment was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON PRIZE FARMS FOR 1886.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—The Judges of your appointment in this department of your useful work commenced their duties on Monday, the 21st June, just at that season when most farmers (including farm judges) are getting very fidgity over hay-cutting, making it a question as to whether the judging of farms in Canada might not commence, with advantage, seven days earlier. We undertook the work with, we trust, a full sense of its responsibilities, being fully aware that this, being the contest between the champions of other years, or, as it has been fitly termed already by the press, "the battle of the giants," that the contention would be unusually keen and close.

It may not be amiss to state here, that we found, not only this year but on former years, that many of the contestants themselves were not aware of the nature of the rules laid down some years ago by your Association for the guidance of the judges; how much more likely is it, then, that the general public are at sea as to the nature of those rules? We have thought it meet, therefore, to preface this report with their re-publication, in justice to ourselves as well as for the information of the community at large. They read as follows:—In addition to any other points that may be thought desirable by the Judges, the following shall be taken into consideration in estimating what is the best managed farm:—

1. The competing farm to be not less than 100 acres; two-thirds of which must be under cultivation.

2. The nature of the farming, whether mixed, dairy, or any other mode, to be the most suitable under conditions affected by local circumstances.

3. The proper position of the buildings in their relation to the whole farm.

4. The attention paid to the preservation of timber and shelter, by planting trees.

5. The condition of any private roads.

6. The character, sufficiency and condition of fences, and the manner in which the farm is sub-divided into fields.

7. Improvements by removal of obstacles to cultivation, including drainage.

8. General condition of buildings, including dwelling house, and their adaptability to the wants of the farm and family.

9. The management, character, suitability, condition, and number of the live stock kept.

10. The number, condition, and suitability of implements and machinery.

11. State of the garden and orchard.

12. Management of farm-yard manure.

13. The cultivation of crops to embrace manuring, clearing, produce per acre in relation to management, and character of soil and climate.

14. General order, economy, and water supply.

15. Cost of production and relative profits.

At the outset we drew up a scale, in the absence of anything of the kind, affixing a certain number of marks as the maximum attainable by each of the above items to be considered, making 200 the standard denoting perfection. The highest number of marks were assigned to the requisites included under the headings 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15, in the rules of guidance, in which the number of possible marks were made equal, a number not so high under rules 12, 10 and 6, descending in the order named, and under those of 3, 4, 5, 11 and 2, still lower numbers in the order named, except that 3 and 4 were made equal. By this standard every farm was most carefully measured, so that if any mistakes were made in the judging, it was through some imperfection in the framing of the measure, rather than in any lack of fidelity in applying it.

The number of entries made this year was eighteen, which are given below :—

Name.	Post Office Address.	County.	Lot.	Township.
James Fisher	Hyde Park	Middlesex	22, 4th Con	London.
William Donaldson	South Zorra	Oxford	Pts 13 & 14, 11th Con	East Zorra.
Alexander Dolson	Chatham	Kent	21, 1st Con.	Raleigh.
Christopher Barker	Paris Station	Brant	34 and 35, 1st Con.	S'th Dumfries.
William Robinson	Stayner	Simcoe	4 and 5, 11th Con.	Sunnidale
Walter Sorby	Guelph	Wellington	Pts. 8, 9 and 10, 5th Con.; and 6, 2nd Con	Puslinch and Guelph.
Simpson Rennie	Milliken	York	30, 3rd Con	Scarboro'.
William Rennie	Markham or Toronto	York	14, 2nd Con.	Markham.
John B. Carpenter	Simcoe	Norfolk	1 and 2, 13th and 14th Con	Townsend.
John Airth	Renfrew	Renfrew	9, 4th Con	Horton.
William Graham	Bell's Corners	Carleton	17 and 18, 2nd con.	Nepean.
John Wilmot	Kingston	Frontenac	Pt. 4 and 5, 1st con.	Pittsburgh.
John Campbell, jun.	Woodville	Victoria	Pt. 10, 14th and 15th Con	Mariposa.
James Dickson	Seaforth	Huron	15, 2nd & 3rd Con.	Tuckersmith.
David Smellie	Concord	York	8, 2nd con	Vaughan.
John Fothergill	Burlington	Halton	17, 3rd con	Nelson.
Andrew Waehter	Walkerton	Bruce		
Thomas Graham	Bell's Corners	Carleton	12, 2nd Con	Nepean.

These included all the gold medal farms of previous years, nearly all the silver medallists and a number of the bronze medallists, and the wisdom of offering those sweepstake awards this year is manifest in the fact that the order of other years was in a manner reversed, some of the former gold medal winners getting no place, and in one instance, that of a bronze medallist coming in for a prize, showing their position relatively in relation to the whole province.

Your Judges met at Harrisburg on the date named above, on the meeting of the morning trains. Found Mr. Christopher Barker in waiting at Paris Station, and proceeded at once to

Hillcrest Farm,

containing 200 acres, about one mile north north-west from Paris Station, on the Grand Trunk Railway, fronting on the first concession of South Dumfries, and surrounded by a country bearing many tokens of agricultural prosperity, apparent in the appearance of good barns and fine dwelling houses. The farm made up of two one-hundred acre farms, separated by a narrow road, extends southward over the Grand Trunk Railway, and contains sixteen fields regularly laid out, eight on each side of this road, and on the south-east corner, suddenly descends into a charming ravine, containing eight acres of bush, mostly dense cedar, across the corner of which steals Smith's Creek, a constant feeder of the Grand River, and a constant waterer of Mr. Barker's cattle, feeding in the rear of the farm. Across the opposite corner steals a lesser brook perennial in its flow, so that Hillcrest has the advantage of being well watered. The soil is a sandy loam not made overfat by nature, but evidently well fed by its owner, and resting on a sub-soil so porous that under-draining is not required. The farm is substantially fenced with cedar rails, (not straight laid) and the front has a board fence.

Amongst the strong points in the management of this farm are the buildings, especially the dwelling house,—the barns being in a state of transition at the time of our visit,—the state of the garden and orchard, and the perfect order that pervaded every movement in conducting the work of the farm. When one rides up to Hillcrest, it needs no second glance to convince him, that that deplorable lack of order, which like a daub that disfigures a beautiful painting otherwise possessing real merit, finds no place there

Everything was in its place ; there was good taste in the management of all details, and this was manifest away back in remote places as well as around the dwelling. Think of it! a horserake, which we saw, fourteen years used without any outlay, and a Maxwell reaper, no night exposed since its first use on the farm. To get a lesson in this item alone, thousands of our farmers would be well repaid by making a visit to Mr. Barker's farm : some of them should make it annually. The dwelling is a white brick cottage, 40x28—44x18 in rear, and 20 feet woodshed, all two storey—is a model of convenience, and the cellar is no exception, one compartment being for roots, and one for dairy products. The drawing-room, conservatory with its full quota of flowers and singing birds, sitting and dining-rooms, library, smoking-room, bedrooms, each with its clothes-room, bath-room, reservoir, servants rooms, ice-house, pantry, laundry—all were here, and faultlessly kept. It would be a shame for any young man to leave a home such as this without the best of reasons. And then the beautiful lawn in front, not over done nor under done in its shrub and flower products ; the neat little cottage to the left of their dwelling for hired man, separated by an iron rod fence, and the neat paling enclosure, gave the home an air of unwonted attractiveness. The barns are older buildings, remodelled, and when completed will form three sides of a triangle, with abundant basement room.

The system of farming is mixed husbandry, wheat and barley only being usually sold in the line of grain, and beef cattle are fed to a considerable extent in the winter. Usually about 22 acres of wheat are sown, 14 of barley, 13 of oats, 8 of peas ; wheat usually follows peas and clover, which is sown to timothy and clover ; this is mowed one year or two, and pastured, but not long. The portion of wheat ground not seeded is sown to oats, which in the autumn following is manured and ploughed for turnips. The overplus of this manure (which is all piled in the spring), is applied to the ground intended for oats.

Three teams do the work of the farm, and they are good ones. The herd of Bates' Shorthorns was select but small, as was that of the Southdown Sheep. Not much had been done by way of tree-planting for protection, and although the tillage was clean, that of some of the other farms was cleaner. So that, although Mr. Barker did not mark very low in any one particular, we did not feel justified in giving him a place in the list of winners.

At four o'clock p.m., we took train for Woodstock. Were met there by Mr. Wm. Donaldson, of South Zorra, and conveyed to his 300 acre farm,

HUNTINGFORD,

Second Prize Sweepstakes Farm.

Accompanied by the late Mr. Henry Parker, President of the Association, Mr. Joseph L. Peers, President of North Riding Agricultural Society, of North Oxford, and John R. Craig, Secretary and Treasurer of the same. A gentle rain, grateful to everybody save farm judges at such a season, where the sward is long everywhere save in close shaven lands, fell most of the day, and indeed at short intervals during most of the week, detracting a good deal from the comfort of the work in hand. Huntingford lies five miles northward from Woodstock, and the drive thither is very pretty, leading as it does through Vansittart Avenue, past the cemetery of Woodstock's sleeping dead, containing the monument to young MacKenzie, who, fighting, fell at Ridgway, over the Port Dover and Lake Huron and Credit Valley Railways ; and leaving the Thames coming down from Innerkip, it continues through a country of easy undulations, with now a stream where water-cresses bloom, and here a thrifty steading with prosperous surroundings, and there a remnant of the ancient forest, the heavy trunks of which speak of a strong soil.

As will be seen from the Diagram, Huntingford lies in the shape of an L, 200 acres of which extend from the gravel road to the concession in the rear, the third hundred fronting on the gravel road. The dwelling of white brick, about 50 rods from the road, 50x72 feet and two stories high, strong and ample in its accommodations, with an air of quiet repose, as it sits embowered in trees of Nature's planting, is approached by a wide avenue containing about three acres, and planted on either hand (not thickly) with young trees. This passes the orchard on the right, and the vegetable garden on the left, both well

kept. The way goes on through the oval-shaped front yard enclosure, into a magnificent shading of beech and maple trees, which, with their umbrageous tops and faultless symmetry, are the peculiar glory of Huntingford. How magnificently grand would our country appear were the steadings thus embowered in woodland, white in winter, and green in summer. and how many are the advantages of having so much of shade about our surroundings, drinking up the noxious carbonic exhalations and providing grateful shade for man and beast during the scorching heat of summer! In those leafy surroundings are some eight acres, not disfigured by fence or paling, not rendered hideous by a dense growth of underwood, but containing the trees of the wild wood, such as had been spared by the woodman's axe, each for its beauty, and growing sufficiently far apart to give each other room. On the long northern declivity, which in the rear of the house goes down to meet the north branch of the Thames, are grazing grounds, and down in the valley itself, beyond, rises a high incline of the property of the late Judge McQueen, clad with magnificent forest trees, which lift their pyramidal-shaped heads one above another in a glorious succession. The thirty acres of bush in the main lot, strongly timbered with Birch, Maple, and Rock Elm, mainly, was thriving, and the other plot, fifteen acres on the south-west corner of the other lot, grew thick with Black Ash, making room for a few Oaks and Elms. The fields average about twelve acres, and their position will be readily seen from the plan

The soil is a clay loam, inclined in some high parts to gravel, and rests on a sub-soil of clay not very retentive near the surface, and under-drained in all the wet parts in every field, with tiles laid from two to three feet deep in the laterals, and 3 to 4 in the mains. One field of 10 acres is wholly drained, the drains being 40 feet apart and 3 feet deep, and in making out the drains Mr. Donaldson follows the contour of the land. The obstacles to cultivation are well removed, the stones lying where they can provoke the ill-temper of no cultivator, in large heaps at the foot of the hills.

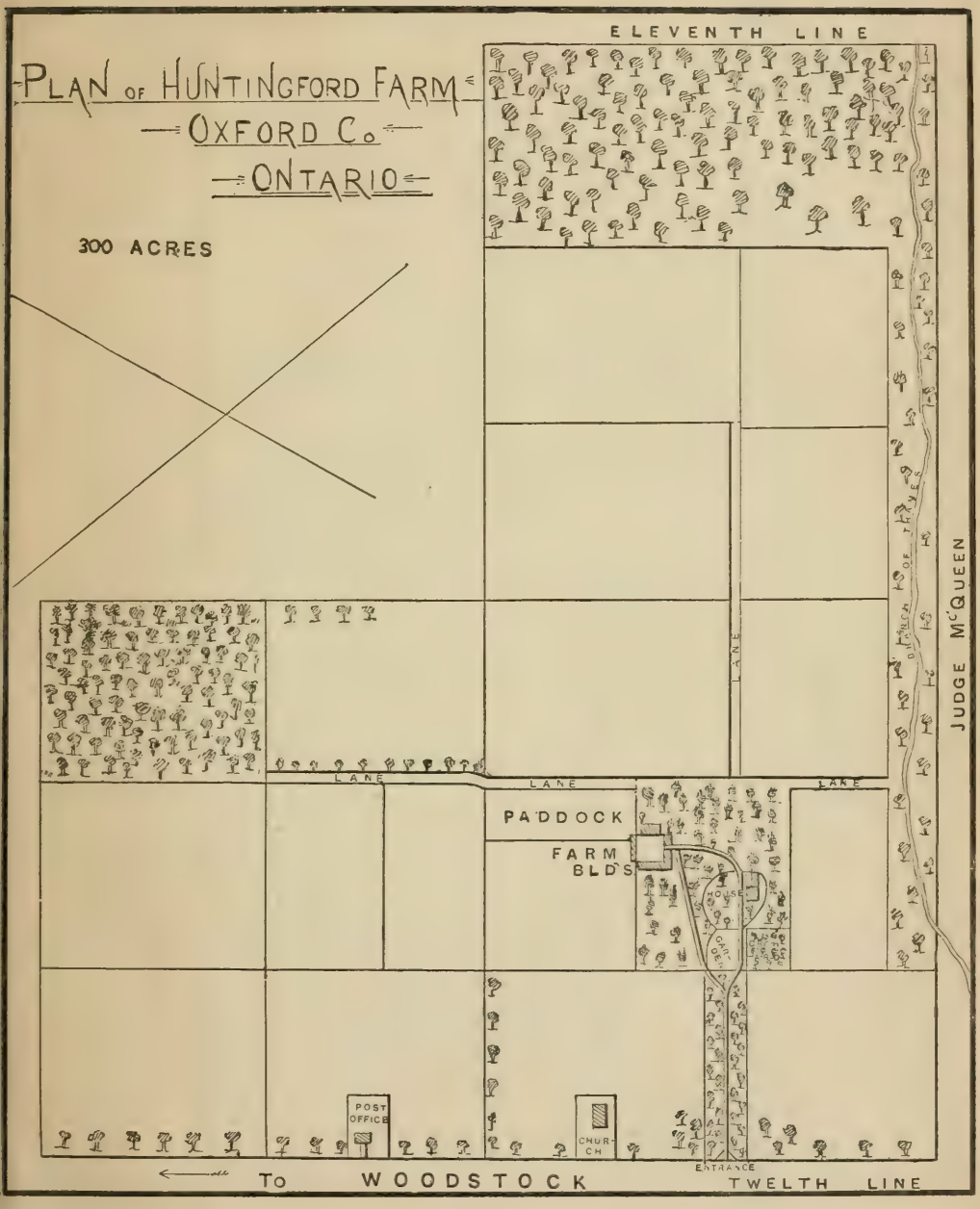
One half of the fences along the front consist of new barbed wire, three strands, six-inch board at top of posts, and eight-inch at bottom, and a nicely rounded mound underneath, wide enough to prevent washing away—not that ghastly furrow or two thrown up by the plough and left in its hideousness, which some men dignify with the name of a bank; the other portion along the road is straight board picketing around orchard, garden and yard, and strong high snake fences with stake and wire at the corners on the rest of the farm.

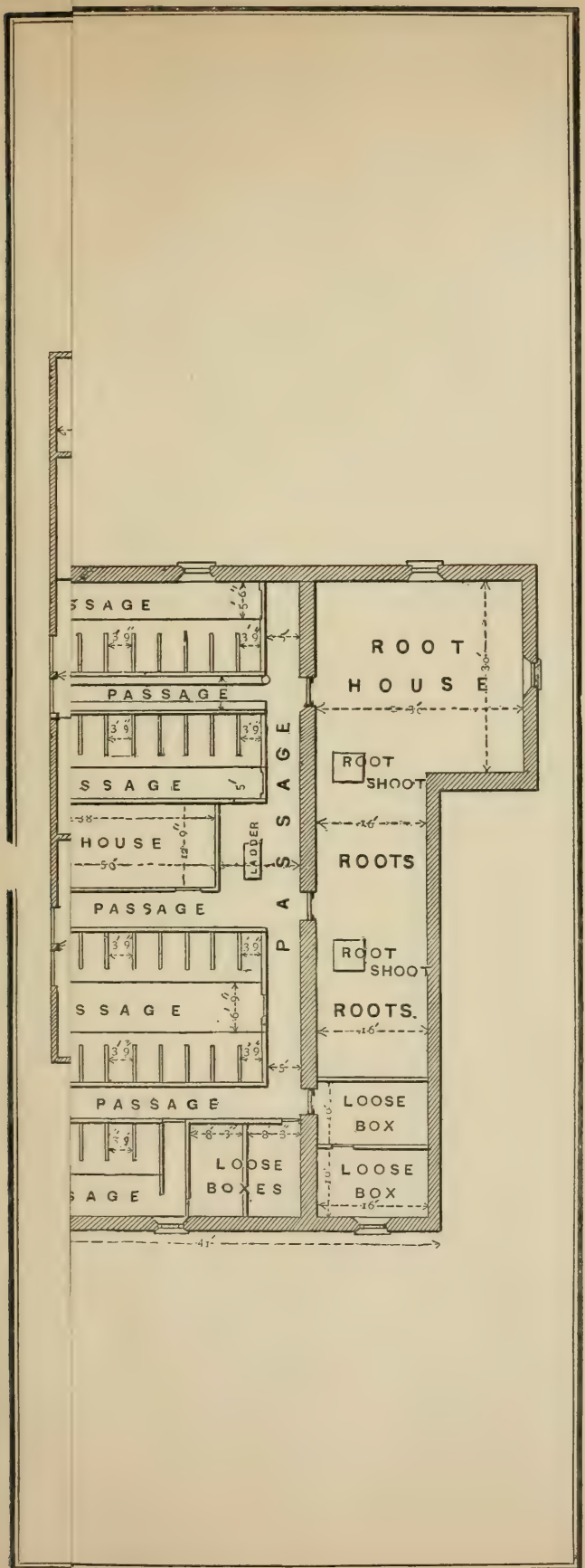
The stock of this farm are a long way beyond the average; the horses are of the Clyde type, Canadian bred, from pure bred sires; 8 working horses are kept, and 1 yoke of oxen. There are 50 head of cattle, of which 28 head are strong Bates' Shorthorns of good milking strains; the dams of these raise their own calves. From 15 to 20 head of cattle are fattened every year, and this in turn, as it always does, has fattened the farm, which in turn has fattened its owners bank account. There were 40 matured Shrop sheep, all resting on an imported foundation, and 32 lambs—the shearling rams were just splendid.

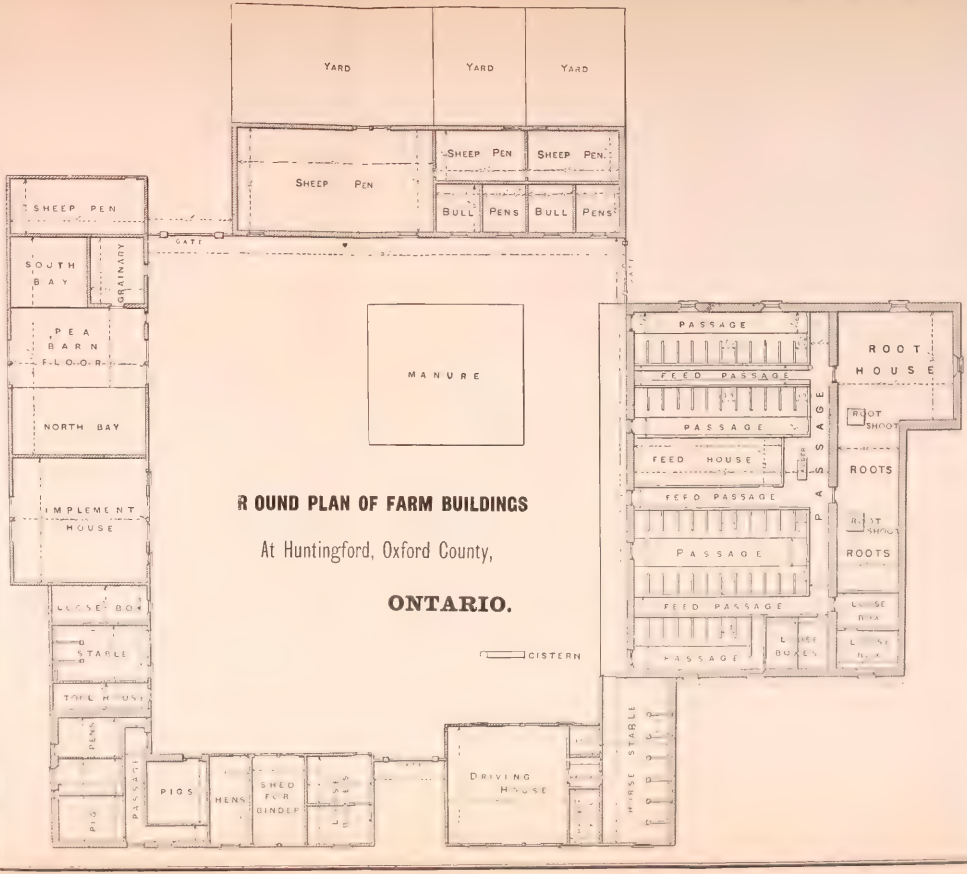
The barns and outbuildings, all in form of a quadrangle enclosing a square, as will be seen in the plans, are very complete of the kind. The barn yard is nearly all stoned underneath (small stones), and gravelled on the top, and it is a large one. This work has been done from year to year as opportunity offered, the true system where herculean labours are to be done on the farm with a due regard to economy; a cistern in the yard has a capacity of 288 gallons. Inside the buildings everything is done with an eye to convenience and utility. The floors of the stables are cobble stone; the water troughs are breast high; the horse stable is simply a model, with its high ceiling and strong stalls, and well laid cobble stone floor; and the implements of the farm were very complete and well kept.

The farm was on the whole very clean, and we endeavored, in making the estimate of this, to bear in mind that it was a 300 acre farm, the order was perfect and the economy as well, and the water supply from wells and running streams was equal to the demands upon it. The roots are used as the cleaning crop, and a magnificent plot they were, as was also the plot of corn used for feed and that for soiling.

The area of crops this year was,—hay 40 acres, barley 12, winter wheat 23, spring wheat 3, oats 30, peas 13, carrots $\frac{1}{2}$, turnips 7, mangolds 3, corn 3, corn for soiling 3, potatoes $\frac{3}{4}$. The averages per acre for three years past are,—hay $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, oats 50 bushels,


PLAN OF HUNTINGFORD FARM
OXFORD Co.
ONTARIO
300 ACRES
ELEVENTH LINE
JUDGE McQUEEN
LANE
LANE
LANE
LANE
PADDOCK
FARM BLDS
POST OFFICE
CHURCH
ENTRANCE
To WOODSTOCK
TWELTH LINE


ROOT
HOUSE
ROOT
SHOOT
ROOTS
ROOT
SHOOT
ROOTS.
PASSAGE
PASSAGE
PASSAGE
PASSAGE
PASSAGE
HOUSE
LADDER
LOOSE
BOX
LOOSE
BOX
LOOSE
BOXES


YARD
YARD
YARD
SHEEP PEN
SHEEP PEN
SHEEP PEN
BULL PENS
BULL PENS
SHEEP PEN
GATE
SOUTH BAY
GRANARY
PEA BARN FLOOR
NORTH BAY
IMPLEMENT HOUSE
MANURE
PASSAGE
FEED PASSAGE
PASSAGE
FEED HOUSE
FEED PASSAGE
PASSAGE
FEED PASSAGE
PASSAGE
LOOSE BOXES
PASSAGE
ROOT HOUSE
ROOT SHOOT
ROOTS
ROOT SHOOT
ROOTS
LOOSE BOX
LOOSE BOX
LOOSE BOX
STABLE
STABLE
STABLE

peas 30, fall wheat 25, barley 40; and Mr. Donaldson is careful to keep abundant pastures for the stock.

The method of tillage is in substance as follows:—After roots follow with barley, and sow to hay, using 4 lbs. Timothy, 8 lbs. small Red Clover, and 1 lb. Alsike to the acre. Mow two years, plough sod generally in the spring and sow with peas or oats; follow peas with fall wheat, ploughing in the manure; the part of wheat ground not seeded is followed with oats, and then roots. The manure is piled in the yard in the spring, ploughed in for roots in the fall, the balance being ploughed in for wheat. Great care is taken of the manure at Huntingford.

Mr. Donaldson has done well by Huntingford, and Huntingford has done well for him. What it gave him him in the form of produce he gave it back again, except the products of wheat and meat. Where obstacles were in the way of cultivation he took them out, and with the labour of the farm, where stones were troublesome, he piled them; where places were wet he drained them, and where buildings were wanted he built them; doing as much of this as was proper with home labour, and by a steady progression which has extended over every year of his farm life, he is always improving the place, ever bringing it nearer to perfection. He is what one of your judges is pleased to term "an all 'round man"—that is, we suppose, one strong in every department. It would be difficult indeed to lay your finger on weak points in his management. In buildings, economy, stock, management of manure, general order, cost of production and profits, all leading essentials, he is very strong, and in no point is he weak; yet the lack of absolute perfection in private roads, cleanliness of cultivation, (some thistles still fighting for existence), and in two or three other features, so reduced the aggregate of marks as to constitute him second, although *almost* first in the great farm contest; and a second visit made on the 30th of August but confirmed this conclusion.

Mr. Donaldson purchased Huntingford in 1857, and has lived on it since 1862, making it what it is by the strength of his own right arm, well sustained by the co-operation of assistance from within the house, without which great achievement in farm management is exceedingly difficult. One of the most interesting spots on the farm is the quaint old church, and one of the most sacred the resting place of the sleepers that surrounds it.

Hyde Park Farm.

owned by Mr. James Fisher, was reached by 11.30 a.m., on the morning of June 22nd, Mr. Fisher having met us at the station. It is situated on the gravel road from London to Sarnia, in the Township of London, and five miles to the N.E. of the former city. This farm consists of 100 acres, the balance of the 320 acres owned by Mr. Fisher being located elsewhere. It was taken in hand by its present owner some 28 years ago, and bringing with him to the farm that quickness and precision which characterizes men used to railway life, he has transformed it into a country home of which any proprietor might feel justly proud. It has been deemed worthy of a prominent place in that collection of sketches sent over by the County of Middlesex to the Inter-Colonial Exhibition, London, to assist in driving away the haze that dims the vision of so many of the men of that land regarding the character of our climate and its products.

The soil of this farm is a clay loam, in some parts approaching a sandy loam, and resting on a sub-soil of clay and is drained where required with tiles laid 18 inches and two feet deep. A main drain of six-inch tiles goes from house to barnyard, and thence on one-fourth of a mile, receiving the gatherings of other drains in its course.

The fences are all board and cedar post that surround the fields, except the paling in front of buildings, they consist of four boards and are not capped, which is perhaps a gain; these divide the farm into fields of six acres. These small fields have certain advantages till we come to count the cost of fencing, which leads us to consider.

The gates of this farm are a decided feature; there are 30 of them on the farm, sometimes *three* attached to one post, and are situated mostly at the corners of the fields, all painted with the national colours, red, white, and blue, and numbered with the number of acres in the field upon them. In the item of gates Mr. Fisher reigns supreme amongst all competitors.

Eight acres of protected bush, beech and maple, are in the rear, reached by the lane running back through the centre of the farm, and some tree planting has been done.

There is a unity and oneness of design about the laying out of Hyde Park that is very pleasing: almost everything about it is *square*. The house, an attractive two-story brick building, 30×40, with rear 20×30, sits in the rear of a square plot, a cosy little yard. It is very complete in internal arrangements, having all the conveniences of modern requirements, as winter and summer kitchen, superior cellars, bath-room, study, etc. In the rear of the house is a small square leading to houses, No. 1 for ashes, No. 2 for boiler and coal, No. 3 for conveyances, and No. 4 (facing the lane) the carpenter's shop. Crossing to the barn from here the outbuildings in the form of a quadrangle enclose a square, the doors of these buildings being all numbered, ending with the numerals 28. The fields are square, two tiers of them on each side of the lane and also four in depth. One would certainly suppose a civil engineer had laid out this farm. The outbuildings were mostly erected some time ago, and although they are complete of the kind, providing a shelter for every hoof about the place as well as every implement, and although they comprise a good basement stable and a number of unique and original things in design, yet are not equal in convenience to some that are more modern. Here a windmill is at work forcing the water into a packed overground reservoir, whence supplies are drawn as wanted, and we saw a convenient arrangement, of the railroad order, for loading and unloading cattle, what every stock owner might easily possess. The roofs of all the outbuildings had recently been covered with coal tar. The expense was slight it seems, bringing this mode of protecting roofs within reach of any farmer. The whole took but six barrels, at $2.00 a barrel, and was applied for $5.00, the boiled tar being carried to the operator.

Six working horses are kept. The pastured cattle—Shorthorns, numbered 24 head, with the imported Sittyton-bred bull, Scottish Victor, at their head. The grades numbered 14 head, and the flock of pure Lincoln sheep 35 head, and these are all fed in winter with the outcome of the farm, except that some bran is bought.

The method of cultivation at Hyde Park is thorough and good, with a succession somewhat as follows:—The hay fields are usually mowed but two years, and after the mowing of the second year, ploughed, and the portion intended for wheat top-dressed with manure, previously piled; the wheat and barley ground usually seeded to grass; oats follow hay and precede roots, which are succeeded by barley. Usually the area of wheat is 12 acres, oats 12, barley 6, peas 6, and roots 6. The wheat averages 30 bushels to the acre though 47 have been obtained. One field of oats is usually chaffed from the sheaf and mixed with bran for the cows and meal for the fat cattle.

This farm ranks well in its almost every feature, and though it occupies a prominent place in the contest of the eighteen, we did not consider it equal to the first three nor quite equal to the two farms which follow them so closely.

The return drive from Hyde Park farm to London is a very pretty one, almost facing as it does the ascending undulations of Westminster, far away over the deep wide valley of the Thames, every alternate clearing and woodland on those pretty inclines denoting the home of some Canadian farmer who is building his competency far away from the distracting rental of chating landlord. It is surely one of the glories of Ontario, that almost every acre of its soil is tilled by the men who own it. A rapid ride on the Grand Trunk Railway brought us to Chatham, built as it is in a country so productive naturally, that this condition seems to re-act adversely to highest attainment in the art of farming. A country of uncommon fertility seldom produces the most perfect type of farmers, no more than opportunities full and ample produce the prize-men of the university course. We reached this town, almost a city, at 8 p.m., and at a hotel in the city awaited a little impatiently for the morrow's sun. At 5 a.m. on the 23rd, our youthful Jehu was hurrying us down the left bank of the Thames to

The Pine Grove Farm,

comprising 230 acres, and owned by Mr. Alexander Dolson, who has farmed it for many years. With the soothing south wind fanning the cheek, and the song of happy bird ascending from every shrub and bush, and the beautiful prospect of crops pushing ahead

under the impulse of the late rains, farm judging didn't seem so much of a cross. As soon as Mr. Dolson was ready we carefully surveyed the farm. It runs back from the river road, virtually from the river, some three-quarters of a mile, crossing for a short distance the railway track to a concession in the rear, and is divided as far back as the 20 acres of maple and beech woodland on one corner in the rear by a private road. The fields are large and are on either side of this lane. The buildings are on the front and are nearer to one corner. The other corner, to the extent of 23 acres, contains apple orchard in the prime stage of bearing, and along one border of this is a close fenced way by which the stock have access to the river by way of a culvert cut under the Thames road.

The striking features of this farm are the luxuriance and beauty of its hedges and walls of living trees on its front, the thriving orchard, that seemed as if it had to grow whether or no in its pastured domain, its system of drains. open and closed, and the luxuriance of the crops that were feeding on the natural fatness of the soil of the singular deposit that characterizes this section.

Mr. Dolson planted a wall of trees, cedar and pine, some 20 years ago, transplanting them from their native home in the Rondeau country, and now they are nearly, if not altogether, 50 feet in height. The cedar hedges that enclose the grounds in front of the dwelling are 7 feet broad, level in front, and trimmed like a roof on the sides. Within this wall of living masonry Mr. Dolson has given full play to his natural genius for producing unique and fantastic things from the products of the soil, lesser hedges and groups of shrubs and flower beds intermingling as he pleased. At each corner of the dwelling are two immense baronial piles as it were, round towers of living cedar, trimmed within and without as smoothly as the walls of a castle, and forming within what some would be tempted to call a charming bower for whisperings which two alone may hear.

The orchard produced 1,300 barrels of apples in 1885, which netted, after the picking, $1.20 per barrel.

As the land slopes some 7 feet in depth from front to rear of the farm, and as it has been drained into the river, an immense ditch 12 feet deep at its mouth has been run from the river back along the lane on one side, and three wide open ditches have been cut transversely running into this. Into these open the under-drains, of which 40,000 tiles have already been laid, the mains being 8 inches, the sub-mains 6 inches, and the laterals 4 inches in diameter. The laterals are laid 4 feet deep and 100 feet apart.

The soil is a blackish clay loam, the sub-soil only a little heavier, and porous, and of great fertility as was evidenced by the strong vigorous crops that were growing upon it, consisting of corn, hay, beans, oats, barley, lying down in a tangle, beans and winter wheat, although the latter for some reason had given way last winter and had been partly re-sown.

The rotation on this farm may be thus described :—The fall wheat ground is seeded with timothy and clover, but no timothy is sown on what is intended to be ploughed under. The first year a crop of hay is cut, and later a crop of clover for seed, after which the ground is ploughed for wheat, being sometimes sown again to hay. Usually the wheat stubble of this second growing is manured and sown to barley. The barley stubble is ploughed and cultivated and sown to wheat, and seeded again with timothy and clover, which are cut for two years, and followed with beans and corn, the crops used for cleaning the land. Oats are grown only for horses, and corn is fed to them also. Wheat, clover seed, barley, and timothy hay are sold, and immense crops of these are sometimes raised, while uniformly good ones are reaped from year to year. Seventy acres of wheat are generally grown ; 18 to 30 acres of barley ; 12 to 15 acres of corn. The usual wheat yield is 30 bushels per acre ; 40 to 50 bushels barley ; 70 to 80 bushels shelled corn ; 5 to 6 bushels Red Clover seed ; and 25 to 40 bushels beans. The stock is limited. From three to four span of working horses are kept and some colts, and but a few head of cattle—other cattle being taken in and wintered at $10 per head, which enables Mr. Dolson to convert his immense quantities of straw into manure.

The dwelling house is a very good one, and very suitable to the wants of the farm. The barns are large overground buildings, not very ornamental, but with their 20 and 30 feet posts hold an immense amount of grain. The water is supplied from wells.

The garden is large and well filled with vegetables and fruits as that of an epicure.

There could be no doubt as to the large profits arising from this farm, whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the style of farming in its adaptability to the country at large. Selling wheat in large quantities, and barley, hay, clover seed, and beans from year to year may do in the township of Raleigh, but it will not last long in the 600 or 700 townships of Ontario. Mr. Dolson assured us that under this system his land was more productive than 25 years ago—a statement that we have mused over a good deal since, but there is no denying it, the earth does here produce by handfuls.

We were now ready for breakfast, which we took in with as much zest as we had taken in this productive farm, and by 9.10 a.m., were enjoying a rapid return ride to London, on the Grand Trunk Railway. "What a magnificent region for growing heavy stock," were the words that were on the lips of each so soon as we were seated in the car, and "isn't it singular that so little of it is grown here." The explanation no doubt lies in this: that the earth produces so plentifully that the farmers are content to let well enough alone. But it does seem a pity to drive a willing horse to death, just because of his willingness to go. The plant food elements of the Township of Raleigh even, will not last for ever on the present system of working. We concluded that the prize-winner in a sweepstakes contest must follow a system that will make the land better, rather than the reverse.

The Farm of Mr. J. B. Carpenter.

Nearly a whole day was spent in going from Chatham to Simcoe. Retracing to London we put in 15 miles on the London & Port Stanley R. R. to St. Thomas, through a country of receding goodness, till coming near St. Thomas; then 46 miles on the Loop Line to Simcoe. Mr. Carpenter was on hand at the station and drove us to the farm, which we entered on the rear, and by the time the evening shades came trooping on we had taken in with a good deal of accuracy this magnificent farm, for which nature and Mr. Carpenter have both done so much. The sub-joined diagram will give the reader a very good idea of the position of this gold medal farm of a former year, and the buildings upon it. It is simply beautiful for situation, and contains within itself all the elements for making it what it is, a first-class farm. It reminds one of a plain sloping a little towards the north and west, very gently toward the west, and also toward the north till approaching the spring creek noted in the diagram, a rivulet perennial in its flow, defying alike the frosts of winter to congeal it and the drought of summer to cut off its hidden fountains of supply. The buildings, grouped as in the diagram, have the air of a little North American village, except that the idea of repose is more unbroken, the sound of the smithy's hammer being lacking and the smoke of his forge. The ground swells upwards on the eastward rim, giving a commanding view of the other portions. The concession road from Simcoe to Jarvis, which runs across the farm, is lined with beautiful maple shades of Mr. Carpenter's planting, and in the rear of the buildings, on the bank beyond the brook, stand a remnant of ancient pines, singing to all the breezes, which have looked down upon all the changes that have been made upon this farm since the woodman struck his first stroke into its wilderness of trees. Across its southerly tier of fields dash the Air Line trains by day and by night. The view is very beautiful from the cupola of the new brick dwelling—southward the distant pines of Woodhouse lie beyond the hills to the south-east, the homesteads of Charlotteville repose upon the upland; busy Simcoe, "The City of Trees," but two miles distant to its centre, lying in the valley of the Lyn, running on to Erie's shore. Westward appear the lighter growths of Wyndham, with its sand, and north and east the fertile undulations of Townsend rise and recede with sunny slope and forest swell.

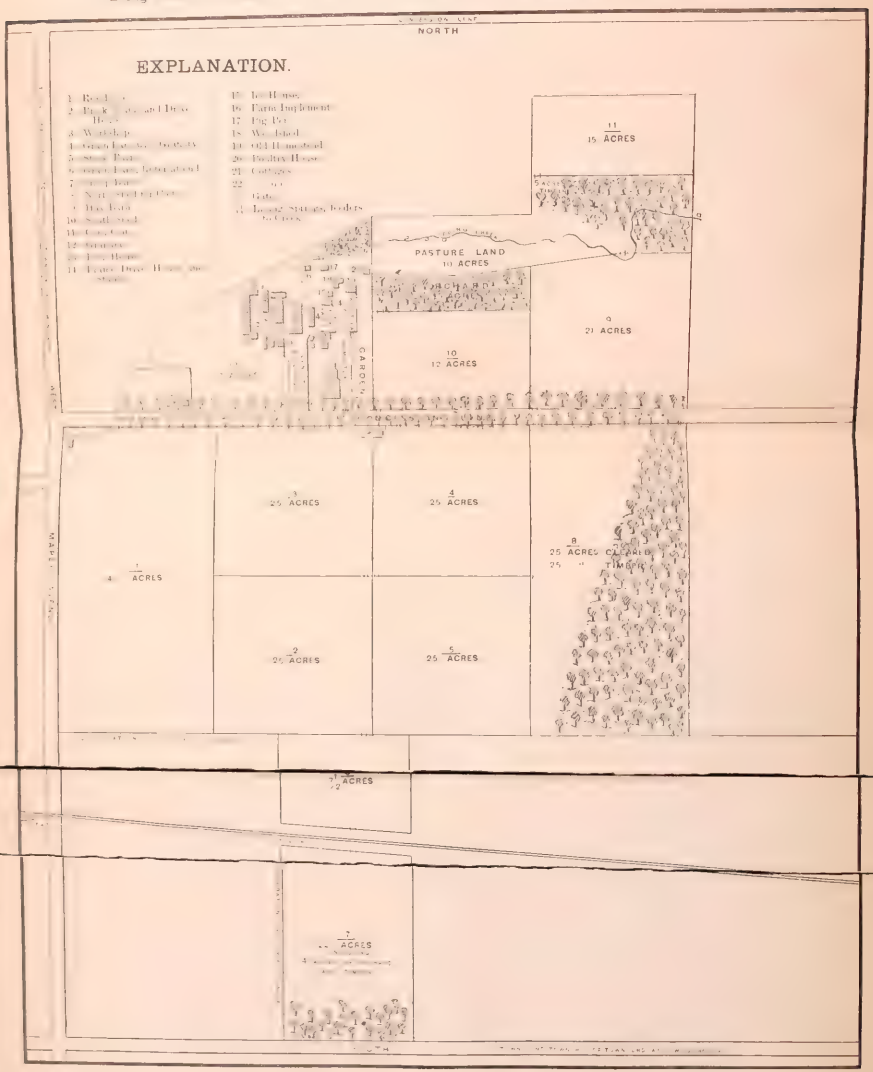
The groves of this farm are simply charming, they are kept so clean, and form a favourite resort for picknickers in summer days. That in field No. 7 consists of graceful pines and oaks, and the larger one (5 acres) of other woods shading the creek with its thirty bubbling feeders within the farm. The valley of this feeder of the Lyn is being planted

Diagram of Farm of John B. Carpenter,

Being Part of Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in 13th and 14th Concessions, Township of Townsend.

Diagram of Farm of John B. Carpenter,

Being Part of Lots Nos 1 and 2 in 13th and 14th Concessions, Township of Townsend.



with walnut trees which will still add to its beauties. The forest consisting of 25 acres black oak, white oak, and pine principally, has a tangled growth of underwood, as it should have, and is making a rapid growth, scoring high in this competition.

The soil is a clay loam that always works easily at any season of the year, requiring neither under-drainage nor surface furrow, and the sub-soil in general is an open clay, through which the waters percolate gently, and yet its porosity does not steal the elements of fertility from the surface soil in any marked degree, and there are no stones to make trouble. Happy are the farmers whose soil is just like that of this competing farm.

The fences are Virginia snake of cedar rails, staked and wired at the corners. Some of it has stood 33 years without renewing, and many of the rails 85 years old are yet good.

The buildings as shown in the diagram are numerous and complete in themselves, all bearing evidence, numerous as they are, of that oneness of design which alone can characterize thorough-going minds. The buildings are so grouped that one is the counterpart of the other, each set having a yard and suitable means of ingress and egress, with a suitable lead to the water in the rear. The dimensions of buildings are also very ample. The hay barn (No. 9) is 100×30 ft., with 16 ft. posts, the grain barns (Nos. 4 and 6 respectively) are 60×30 ft., with 16 ft. posts, and in threshing the straw is run into the stock barn (No. 5). The stock barn is a large building 52×110 ft., with 24 ft. posts and basement above ground, the upper floor being approached by a long bridge. There are 14 double stalls on each side of the basement, 8 ft. wide and 14 ft. from manger to wall. The central division, from end to end, is 24 ft. wide, and has three large box stalls in front and one in the rear. Cedar block, Portland cement, and brick pavement form the floor. Into the central space in basement the turnips are dumped in winter, a pit at a time, and the feed, cut above, is mixed. A horse-power may work above, the horses going tandem. The corn crib (No. 11) is 15×30 ft.—that is fifteen feet wide at the bottom and wider at the eaves. It has a drive-way through the centre. The new octagonal brick horse stable (No. 2) is a unique feature: the building is 52 ft. deep and 42 ft. in its widest part; the room at the south entrance, 26×30 ft, can store several conveyances. In the centre is a circular oat bin, with capacity for 125 bushels, extending into hay-loft above; around this bin is a spiral stair leading into the loft; the stalls below all head toward the circular passage around the oat bin; these are seven in number, and about 9 ft. apart at rear and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. at head. The mangers are breast high. The hay comes down in chutes from above. The partitions of stalls consist of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch oak, tongued and grooved, and soaked with raw oil, etc. The roof is cottage and covered with metallic shingling, which by the way, we may mention cost $5.00 a square laid and painted. A ventilator comes in from beneath the floor, and the cupola at once serves for ventilating and giving light. By the ice house (No. 15), is cooler for cans in summer, supplied by a pump.

The dwelling house, built in 1883, is a two-story brick cottage, walls 26 ft. high and vestibule 8×8 ft. extending upwards in form of a tower. In rear wing is dining-room, winter kitchen, summer kitchen, and wood-house in the order named, with rooms for servants above. The house has every needed convenience as bath-room, clothes-rooms, library, etc., in addition to the other requisites of a well furnished house, and of first-class workmanship, the cellar being in keeping with the other apartments. The ceilings are high and the windows large, and every requisite for comfort has been provided. The roof is slate, which cost $7.50 per square.

The system of husbandry may be properly termed mixed, as grain-growing, stock-keeping, and dairying, but less of dairying than formerly. For the long term of 41 years past only bran has been bought—in some seasons to the extent of 20 tons.

The farm is stocked heavily. Of Shorthorns there are about 40 head, young and old, of the Bates strain. The cows suckle their own calves, which are kept in, the former coming in from pasture twice a day, and the latter getting, in addition to the milk of the dams, cut hay and some kind of meal, with grass and water supply. In winter these cows get an equal quantity of cut hay, straw and corn-stalks, no grain unless suckling calves, in which case they get ground corn, barley and oats, but in no case to exceed 8 quarts per day.

The milch cows, 25 in number, Shorthorn grades, are similarly fed, with the addition of two to three quarts of bran each, fed twice a day in the form of mash. The surplus milk is now sent to the cheese factory. Tne sheep numbered 90 head—Cotswold, Southdown and Shropshire Down, the latter standing high in favour. The working horses numbered 6 head with 8 head of younger ones, all of the general purpose kind. The colts get hay and straw cut and mixed in winter, but no grain.

The manure is drawn to the fields in winter every day, so far as it can be, and piled, and when each pile is completed it is covered with plaster and applied on the ground, in the fall, intended for barley and for wheat. That for barley is ploughed under, but what is apportioned for wheat goes on as top-dressing. The barley ground is sown to grass, timothy and clover, about 12 lbs. to the acre of which two-thirds is clover. The first year it is cut for hay and after for seed, and the second and third years mowed or pastured, as may be desired. Wheat and corn usually follow; hay and corn are followed by oats, which are generally sown to grass. Barley also is preceded by corn, and roots by wheat. Usually 50 acres of winter wheat are sown, 15 to 20 of oats, 20 of barley, 5 to 20 of roots, usually the crop used in clearing the land. The wheat usually averages about 30 tons to the acre and is sold, and all the coarse grains are fed. The general average of these is barley 30 to 50 bushels per acre, oats 50 to 60 bushels, corn 50 bushels, shelled. There is also a plot sown for soiling annually.

Three to four men are kept the year round each in a cottage on the farm, with a plot of ground, and in lieu of having a cow kept, get a grant of milk each per day, the workhands assisting in milking.

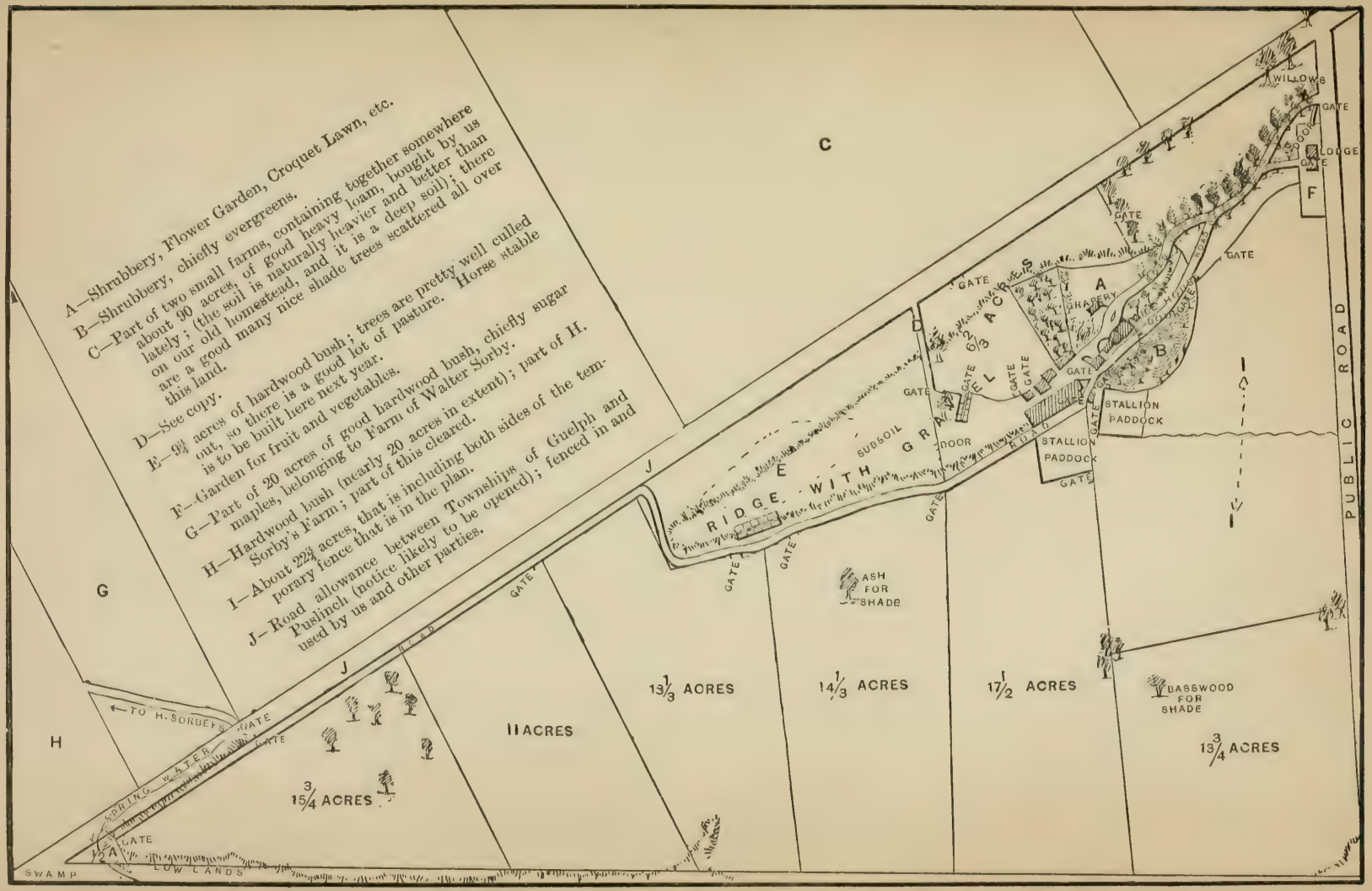
The orchard consists of 8 acres and is tidily kept, and the garden is neat and sufficient for the wants of the farm.

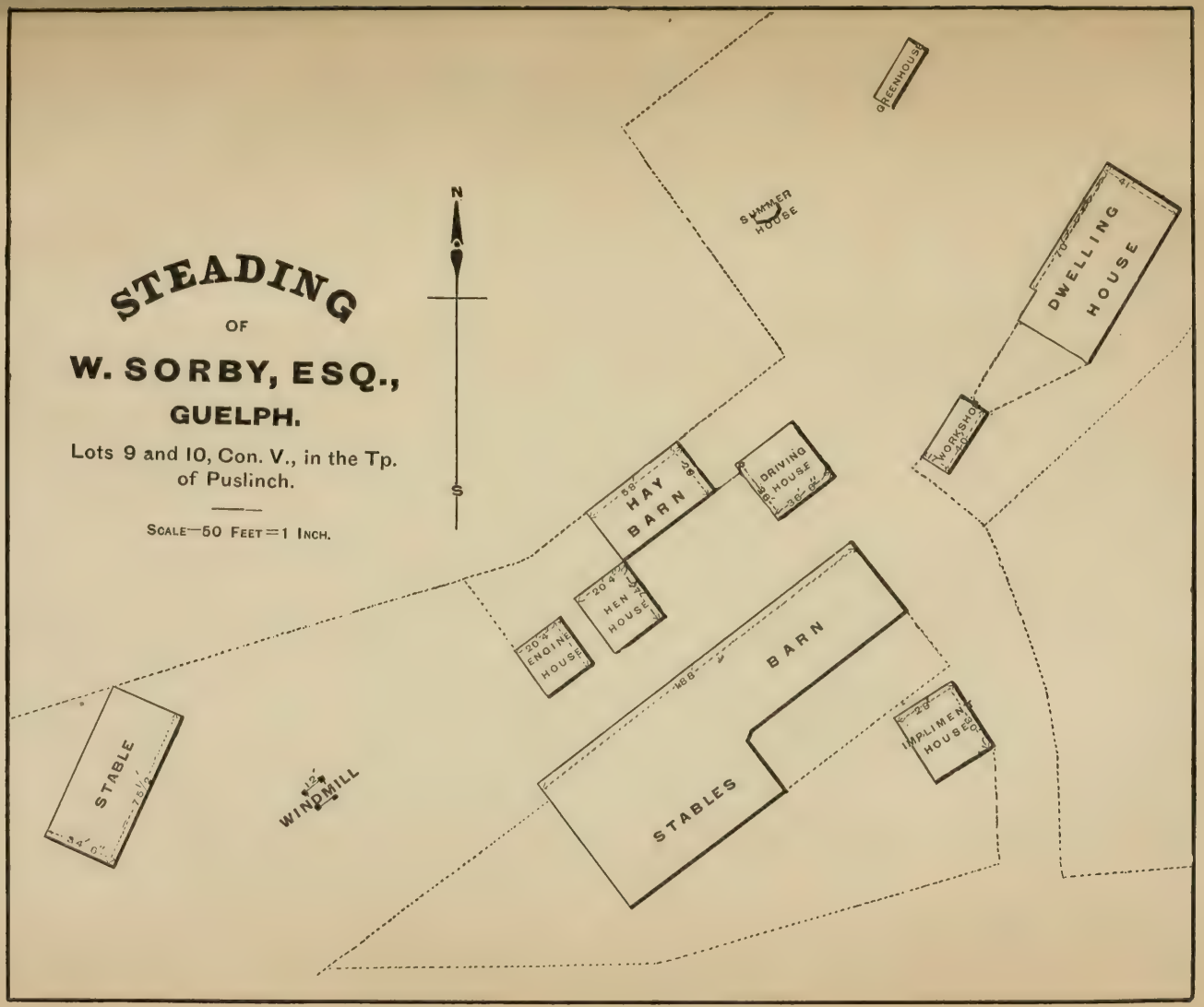
Mr. Carpenter located here 41 years ago, and while, during all those years he has taken taken good care of his farm, it has evidently well cared for him. Professor Buckland was right when he named it "Model Farm." Mr. Carpenter's system of tillage is good, his management is splendid. He feeds his farm and watches over it with a vigilant eye. Waving wheat fields and shorn and unshorn meadows and strong crops of varied shades —it made a very pretty picture at the time of our visit. Then why not give it a prize? First, because this battle was one of giants. When all were strong, some of necessity were stronger; second, the out-buildings, though very complete of their kind, are of a kind older in plan than those of some others and entail more labour to accomplish a certain end—more Mr. Carpenter's misfortune than his fault, as most of them were built years ago; third, some of the fences were showing signs of age, and like the eagles, would be the better of having their youth renewed; fifth, though the tillage was clean, it was not so clean as that of some others; and sixth, although much in way of private roads is not required on the farm, there was a minimum of labour expended in this direction. Yet it is a splendidly tilled and splendidly managed all-round farm of which any Canadian might feel proud to be the possessor.

The Woodland Farm.

On the morning of June 24th, a slow ride of 32¾ miles through the "pine stub" country on the Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Division of the G. T. R., brought Woodstock, so highly favoured by rich agricultural surroundings, and 22¼ miles more on the same line landed us in Stratford, on our own Avon, and noted amongst other things for the home of the Canadian Shakespeare of the cheese interest. Twenty-four and one-half miles on the Buffalo & Goderich branch, running through a country of much fertility and strong soils, brought Seaforth, where we were met by the junior Mr. Dickson, to be told that their farm had been withdrawn from the competition. We had just time to catch the return train to Guelph, on which for a few hours we had ample time to chew the cud of reflection, and to say angrily, mentally, that things in this world might often be managed better, which is very likely true. Like the old Roman, that evening we felt like writing we had "lost a day." The 25th was spent at Mosborough, while grateful June showers were watering the thirsty ground.

PLAN OF THE WOODLAND'S FARM, OWNED BY W. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.


A—Shrubbery, Flower Garden, Croquet Lawn, etc.
B—Shrubbery, chiefly evergreens.
C—Part of two small farms, containing together somewhere about 90 acres, of good heavy loam, bought by us lately; (the soil is naturally heavier and better than on our old homestead, and it is a deep soil); there are a good many nice shade trees scattered all over this land.
D—See copy.
E—9⅔ acres of hardwood bush; trees are pretty well culled out, so there is a good lot of pasture. Horse stable is to be built here next year.
F—Garden for fruit and vegetables.
G—Part of 20 acres of good hardwood bush, chiefly sugar maples, belonging to Farm of Walter Sorby.
H—Hardwood bush (nearly 20 acres in extent); part of H. Sorby's Farm; part of this cleared.
I—About 22⅔ acres, that is including both sides of the temporary fence that is in the plan.
J—Road allowance between Townships of Guelph and Puslinch (notice likely to be opened); fenced in and used by us and other parties.
C
D
E
RIDGE WITH GRAVEL SUBSOIL
9⅔ ACRES
A
GRAPERY
B
F
WILLOWS
LODGE GATE
GATE
PUBLIC ROAD
STALLION PADDOCK
STALLION PADDOCK
DOOR
ROAD
G
H
J
ROAD
ASH FOR SHADE
BASSWOOD FOR SHADE
TO H. SORBEY'S GATE
SPRING WATER
11 ACRES
13⅓ ACRES
14⅓ ACRES
17½ ACRES
13¾ ACRES
15¾ ACRES
SWAMP
LOW LANDS


STEADING
OF
W. SORBY, ESQ.,
GUELPH.
Lots 9 and 10, Con. V., in the Tp. of Puslinch.
SCALE—50 FEET=1 INCH.
N
S
GREENHOUSE
SUMMER HOUSE
DWELLING HOUSE
WORKSHOP
HAY BARN
DRIVING HOUSE
HEN HOUSE
ENGINE HOUSE
BARN
STABLES
IMPLIMENT HOUSE
STABLE
WINDMILL

On the 26th we drove to the "Woodlands," owned by Mr. Walter Sorby, Guelph. Only a part of the farm, to the extent of 153 acres, was entered, of which 133 acres are in Puslinch and 20 acres in Guelph Townships. This farm is peculiar in its situation, situated in the upland depression of the basin of the Speed, and some distance from the traffic of the Waterloo Road, in its quiet retirement. The wooded heights of Puslinch from beyond the Speed watch its seclusion with unfailing constancy. Its shape is, in the main, triangular and its surface very level, save where the gravel ridge lies upon its bosom, as shown in the diagram.

On this ridge are all the buildings of the farm, which gives them a site of pleasant dryness all the seasons round. Some lordly elms guard its approach from the Guelph-ward side, and a massive iron gate, with strong approaches on either side of masonary, with a glimpse of the then shaded avenue within, beget within a lover of the beautiful in nature an uncontrollable desire to enter.

The definition of a straight line is "that which lies evenly between its extreme points," or "the shortest distance between two extreme points." Fidelity to this definition guides most persons in constructing an approach to their farm dwellings. Not so Mr. Sorby. The way is gracefully curved like the meanderings of a river, the drooping limbs of the bordering shades, with uncommon friendliness, swaying welcome to the visitor. It seems a pity that in life so many make lines so straight of the journey Like a bullet from a rifle they rush toward the end. How much better to diverge a little and make the journey *pleasanter*, though it take a little longer. This avenue diverges as you approach the chaste stone dwelling, one branch leading past its front and another past its rear, meeting again at the barns. The enclosure widens in front of the dwelling, and the grounds rise somewhat, and then form a broad table-land covered with the glories of the forest and the garden, both indigenous and exotic. All the zones have been drawn from in filling up this wilderness of beauties, and yet it is not a wilderness, for in its every part it is tended with the most scrupulous care. The cactus of the tropics and the mosses of the north land grow side by side in harmony, and the shrubs of other continents dwell in agreement with those of our own. Our native evergreen trees are intermingled with nut-bearing and other varieties. Our forests and fields have been ramsacked to lend variety to the scene, and the flora of other climes has furnished many a contingent. The powerful Austrian pine is the companion of the oak, and the cowslip and the lily of the valley are communists with the grasses. Most luxuriant portulaccas blossom beneath the cut-leafed weeping birch, and the borders of mignonette encircle lilies of spotless purity, with fox gloves of richer bloom. Here some rare little plant lifts its tiny head beside the root of some tree, creepers climb the limbs of others, a rockery, itself a wonder in its variety, and a hundred things unnamed add to the charm of this quiet Canadian homestead. Although there is so much of elaboration, there is no confusion nor crowding in the arrangement that is jarring to the taste.

But what has all this to do with successful farming? Ask of the 10,000 of our youths, the noblest and the best, that are driven away annually from the farm because of the unattractiveness of their homes.

The dwelling is of chastely polished stone 40×40—two stories in height above the basement, kitchen and cellar, the rear being on a side hill. It is not only arranged with an eye to comfort and convenience, but the same taste that adorned the surroundings lends a charm to all that is within. The out-buildings are better shown in the plan than they could be by any written description.

We need only add that the basement stable for horses with its cyclopean walls we consider one of the best in Canada. The stalls are so large and so much provision has been made for ventilation, that we do not fear any evil result from dampness. The completeness of the provision that has been made for carrying on every detail of the work is simply wonderful, but whether in some instances at a greater expense than was absolutely necessary, is an undetermined question in the minds of your judges. We do not mean expense on the execution, for a very large part of the work is done by two sons on the farm, but expense in the design.

The stock of the farm, 244 acres in all, of which 225 are cleared, is 1 driving horse, 10 brood mares, and 15 colts and unbroken horses, 1 yoke working oxen, 3 milch cows

and a few swine and fowls, and the labour employed is two men the year round, and an additional man and boy in summer. These horses are mostly imported Clydes; by these (the brood mares) most of the work is done on the farm. It is the aim of the sons to make the Woodlands a breeding home of the Clydes. They have certainly made a magificent selection on which to build, and so far have been very successful in saving their foals in this year of great mortality in the country generally with this class of stock.

The grains grown correspond to the requirements of a horse-breeding farm, having an eye at the same time to the nature of the soil, which is between a clay and sandy loam, on a gravely and sandy sub-soil, which does not require under-draining. The obstacles in the way of cultivation have all been removed. The crop this year is:—oats, 48 acres; pasture, 20 acres; hay and clover, 46 acres; permanent pasture, 8 acres; ½ acre mangolds; 2½ carrots, and 3 turnips. The average product for the last ten years is:—fall wheat, 25 bush. per acre; spring wheat, 20 bush.; peas, 20 bush.; oats, 60 bush.; turnips, 900 bush.; mangolds, 800 bush.; carrots, 700 bush.; and hay, 1¾ tons. An extraordinary cut was taken off a field 17½ acres several years ago—90 tons—and sold for $20 per ton. This is certainly good farming, as we deem the soil not over-fertile naturally. The crops were looking very well and were kept very clean.

Rotation: Sod broken every second or third year, except with the permanent pastures; peas are sown (though this will be modified now), followed by oats or wheat, on the soil deeply turned up, and seed on this. The fields for roots alternate, which is also the cleaning crop, going over the whole farm with this alternation; the manure is applied on roots put in the open drill, which is then closed.

The hay is fed to the horses uncut; the oats crushed. The young horses get all they will eat up clean—say ¼ gal. of bran, and 1 gal. oats; brood mares, ½ gal. of bran to 1 gal. oats. After foaling, for a few days, they get warm bran mashes when, after a time, their feed is increased to nearly a peck of oats. The stallions get about 1½ gals. oats, and a little bran. In the winter they all get a moderate amount of roots, mostly carrots.

The whole farm is very well fenced, mostly board and cedar post, and the forest is in good shape, the garden and orchard sufficient, and the water supply ample, the windmill rendering a very useful service, and the machinery is more than ordinarily complete, the engine doing all the grinding, chopping and threshing, etc.

The farm scored well in almost every particular, but, as the horse-breeding venture was a new one and had not time yet to show results, we did not feel justified in giving it a place with farms, where these results, the great end of all farming, have been demonstrated during successive years.

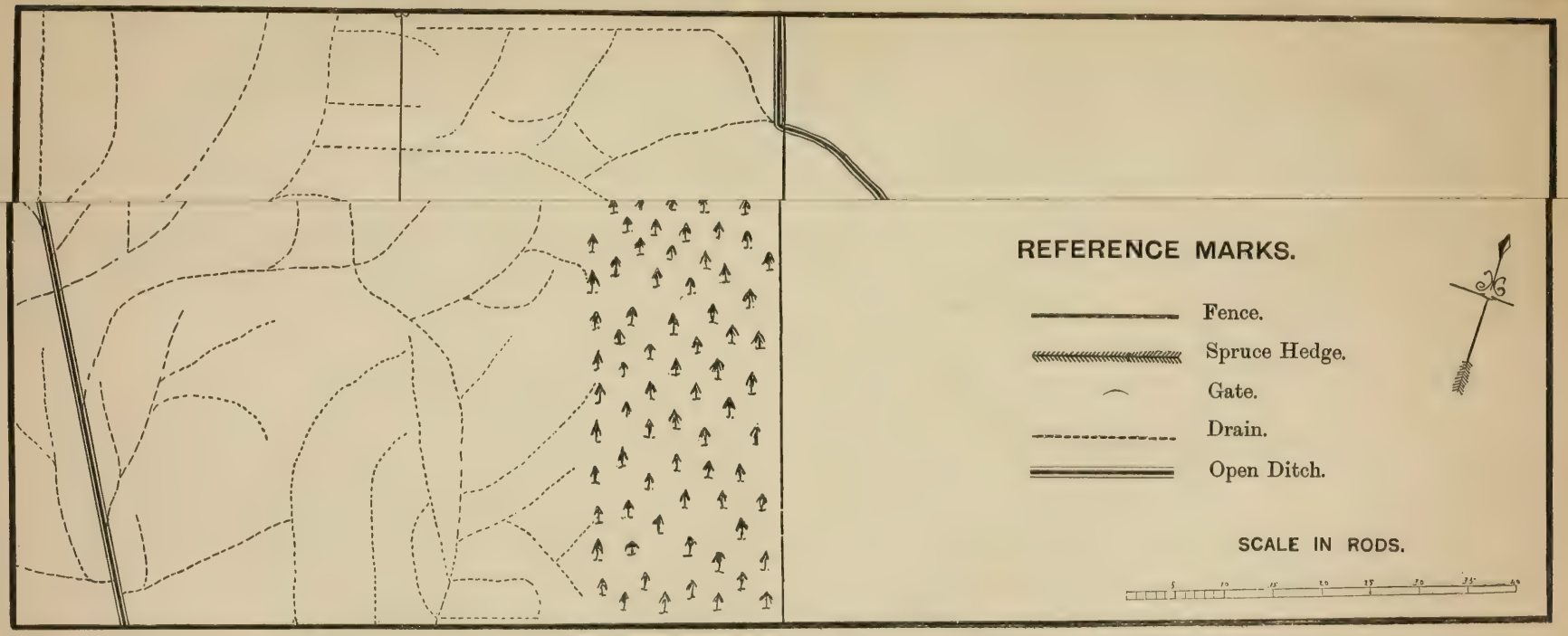
Yet we cannot leave the Woodlands without paying a tribute to the industry that has been shown, and the good taste manifested in making it the beautiful spot which it is. Within the last two decades this charming rural home has grown out of the soils of Puslinch. Indeed, within that time it could never have become what it is, had there not been the most perfect *oneness* of aim in those who occupy it, to render it attractive, and in every sense worthy of the name of home so far as it lay in their power.

The Farm of Mr. David Smellie.

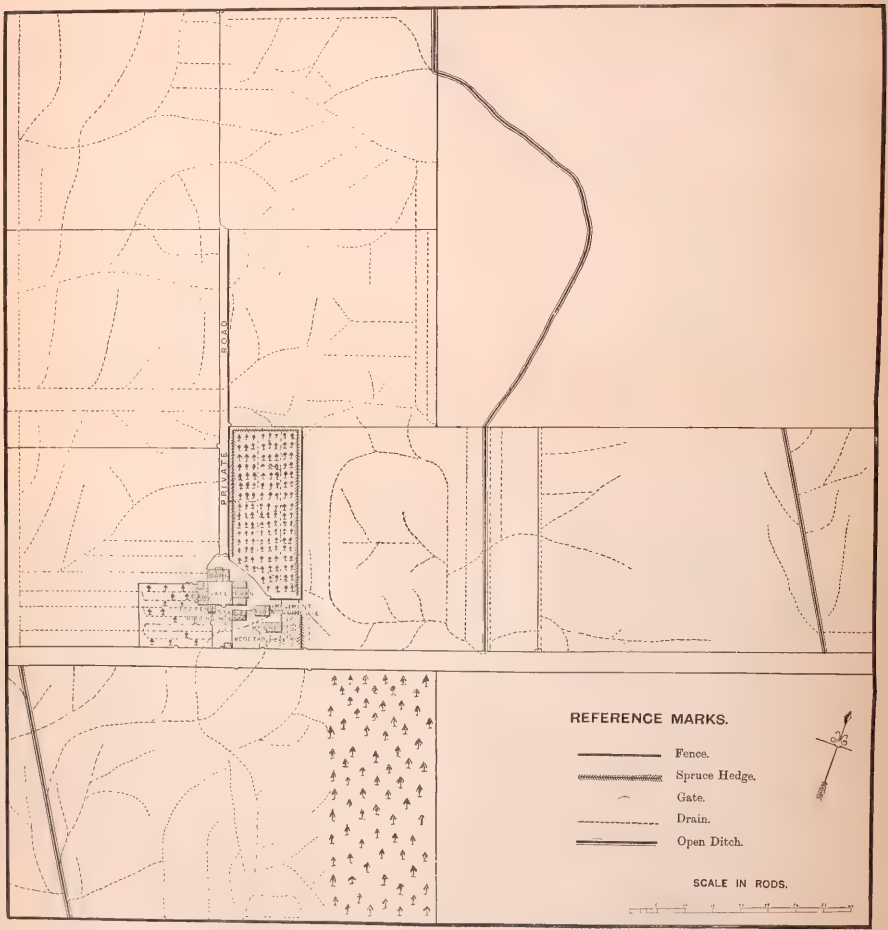
On the morning of Monday, June 28th, while the sun was waking up the sturdy farmers of Wellington, we left Mosborough, caught the G. T. R. at Guelph, and sped along through the stiffer clay of Peel, where the "mournful" yellow of the mustard was dwelling in discordant harmony with the thistle, at once the blessing and the curse of Canada, and both were making common cause against the thirsting grain.

The programme for the day was three farms—Mr. Smellie's, Mr. Wm. Rennie's and Mr. Simpson Rennie's, lying in as many different townships; so, in company with the Secretary, Mr. Wade, we left the Metropolitan city at 9 a.m. by way of Yonge Street, with all its historic associations, passing the beautiful place of unbroken sleep on the right, then unimproved lots of the speculator, fertile fields, fattening at the expense of those remote from the city, and down into the historic valley of the Don, where rebels fell or martyrs died, according to the lens through which you view them and their deeds, in the stirring

The Farm of Mr. Simpson Rennie. (See page 45.)



The Farm of Mr. Simpson Rennie. (See page 45.)



times of 1837. Ten miles of a drive through a country which responds liberally to the labours of the husbandman brought Thornhill, in the valley where the Vaughan road diverges to the left. One hour more and we reached the farm of Mr. Smellie, Concord P. O., comprising 200 acres in lot 8, 2nd concession, Vaughan. This farm is two fields wide and 1¼ miles long, extending from one concession road to the other, and having a private road the entire length from front to rear. The 24 acres of bush are on one corner in the rear.

The buildings of this farm, very attractive in the distance, do not lose their charm on a nearer inspection. They are situated a suitable distance from the west front of the farm, which is lined with beautiful soft maples, as is also the way to the homestead, which crosses a clean cut channel of a living stream, winding its way in a pretty course of its own, with smooth grassy banks, across the farm. Directly in front of the approach to the steading stands a large attractive looking barn with horse and cow stable included, which is approached only after we cross the best lawn on which we ever trod in a farmer's yard. This barn is 85x60 feet, but is without basement. To the right, in a square by itself, is another barn 60x45 feet, with sheep-pen in connection 36x18 feet, with hay loft. Two sheds extend from each end of the large barn to the south, 18x60 feet each, and across the south front 12x120 feet, forming a square and providing shelter for cattle while in the yard, and a driving-shed and pig pen are attached. The dwelling-house of red brick is very suitable and attractive, the main part being 46x32 feet, and the kitchen and scullery 32x22 feet, with a wood-shed and wash-room 30x50 feet, connected by an arched way, and smoke-house, 12x48 feet. The grounds around all the buildings were beautifully kept, everything about them evincing taste of a high order, and an unceasing vigilance in keeping them attractive. There are two gardens—one vegetable to the left front of the main barn and creditably kept, and the other containing fruits and vegetables to the north of the dwelling-house. Southward is the orchard, an acre, and surrounded with board fence and hedge of evergreens, strong, vigorous and beautiful. Indeed the evergreen hedges about the buildings are so pretty, that they would furnish handsome models to those looking in the direction of similar adornments.

The soil of this farm is a strong clay loam, and a good deal has been done upon it by way of under-draining. The obstacles to cultivation are well removed. The fences mostly stake and rider are fairly good, and on the whole the farm shows good care, but the cultivation was not so perfect as that of some farmers, as a sprinkling of thistles showed itself occasionally in the grain and grass fields.

The system of cultivation is mixed farming, giving considerable attention to the dairy aspect of it; hence Mr. Smellie has a good lot of dairy cows on the farm, and his aim in food production is to provide what these and a good sized flock of sheep require. In winter the excellent practice is adopted of feeding a large lot of cattle, from 15 to 20 head, and for feeding cows, etc., a large lot of potatoes is purchased when they can be got reasonably in autumn.

The rotation practised by Mr. Smellie is much the same as that of some of the farms already given, with the difference that the hay fields are not always broken up so soon, as in the case of some others, and a much larger proportionate amount is kept in hay. There is a yearly summer fallow, and the manure goes largely upon that. Farm implements were up to the standard, and the water for the buildings was obtained from wells.

The crops on this farm, though very good, were not equal to those of some of the others. The averages for the last three years are, fall wheat, 35 bushels; spring wheat, 25 bushels; barley, 35 bushels, and oats, 50 bushels. This fact, in connection with its being less free from thistles, the absence of basement protection for stock, and a few other items, left it out in the race.

But we cannot leave our sketch of it without paying a high tribute to the exquisite taste manifested by the owner in the unparalleled neatness of the grounds around the buildings, the whole being accomplished with so moderate an outlay as to encourage imitation on the part of other farmers. The principal cost would be the levelling of the grounds, the drawing of some gravel, the sowing of lawn grasses, and the planting and nurturing of a few trees. This is a very different matter from the elaborate adorning of a steading

by the construction of costly fences, and large outlay in other directions, which bring in but little return—the very cheapest adornment on any farm, and we may add the most effective, is the practice of neatness in everything that is done. This beautifies every part of it at a cost so trifling that the doer is scarcely sensible of the outlay.

The Seed Farm.

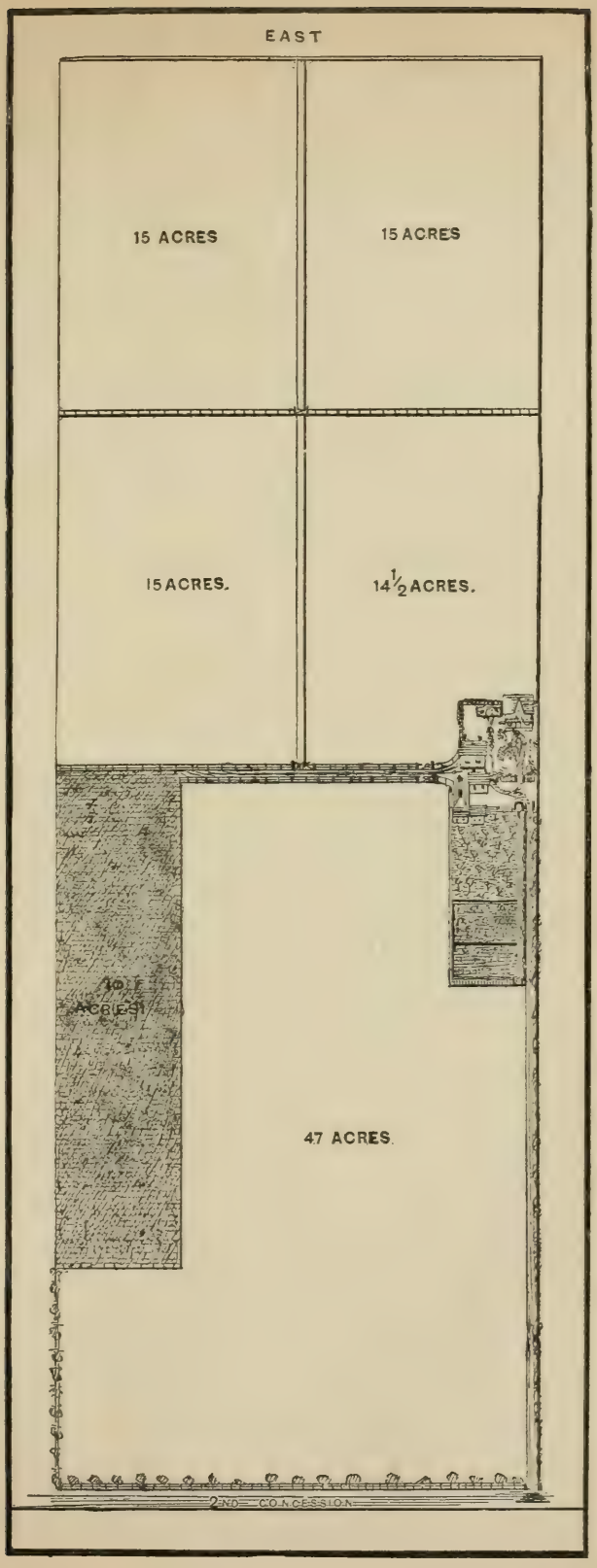
One hour after the turning of the day found us scanning, with a careful and delighted eye, the "Seed Farm" of Mr. Wm. Rennie, Seedsman, of Toronto, who, though he has removed to the City of Toronto, as thousands of our farmers are aware throughout the Dominion, to whom for many years he has supplied seeds, still cherishes a deep-rooted love for rural pursuits, and carries on his work on a far more scientific basis than most of the farmers of Canada.

This farm, lot 14, 2nd Concession, Markham Township, 15 miles from Toronto, and 1¼ miles east of Yonge Street, was once the paternal estate, and was rented for many years by its present proprietor, who took it under his own supervision some five years ago, when it was, as long rented farms usually are in this country, a favorite home for many kinds of weeds. The fences were a melancholy sight; and the soil, naturally a rich clay loam, just hard enough for working with comfort, and resting on a pretty hard sub-soil, was extracted of most of its natural fatness. In possession of the knowledge of these facts we viewed with amazement the transformation, surely almost with out a parallel, in so short a time.

It contains 120 acres, running half way to the rear of the concession, and forms a very gentle slope inclining to the N.W., which is only disturbed by a few gentle swells, which gently disappear in the direction indicated. As shown in the diagram, it contains but three fields, thus reducing the fencing to a minimum.

The ten acres of woods on the N.W. corner of the farm has an open ditch cut along its northern side, which drains the forest, and in the channel of which the waters of a cooling spring flow all the year. The draining of the forest seems to have caused the ash timber to die, which has therefore been removed, which allows plenty of daylight to come in and sustain, with a good deal of vigor, the mixed grasses sown amid the trees, and which have formed already a pretty heavy sward. The amount sown on the ten acres is 300 lbs., and embraces lucerne, red, alsike and white clover, orchard grass, red top, blue grass, wood meadow grass, meadow foxtail, perennial rye grass, hard fescue, sheep's fescue and meadow fescue, yellow oat grass and timothy. But we are by no means sure if this method of treating forest should be imitated by the average farmer, as we are of the opinion that treading amongst the roots by stock has a tendency to kill the trees. Ordinarily we would rather see it in a wilderness state, stock kept out altogether, and a strong growth of underwood, annually making up by its yearly advance for the mature wood removed to supply the needs of the farm.

The buildings could not have been more conveniently placed, nor the site which they occupy so well chosen in relation to its proximity to every part of the farm. Keeping in view an elevated position, and getting the buildings conveniently located is a wonderful labour-saving factor in the course of a life time, and even in the course of one year. The house is frame, neatly painted, has a pretty lawn in front, surrounded by a snow white paling, which always has a chaste appearance around any lawn and through all the year. The barns occupy three sides of a square open at the south. They are sufficiently capacious for the wants of the farm and are fairly well adapted to the keeping of horses, but are not so well convenienced for the keeping of cattle. The waggon and implement house are detached and have a cellar underneath, which is often used for storing potatoes, the other cellar being under a compartment of the main barn. A tread power is used for chaffing purposes and other work that may be required. The outbuildings are neatly painted with a preparation which, though not costly, looks very well. It was done with an outlay for material as follows:—In 1883—1 brl. boiled oil, $26 00, 2 brls. black oil, $12.00, 400 lbs. red mineral paint, $10.00, 7 brls. coal tar for roofs, $21.00; 1886—200 lbs. red mineral paint, $5.50, 1 brl. boiled linseed oil, $26.00; total $100.50. The buildings thus painted are of the average size of farm buildings for 100 acres.



SEED FARM NO. 8

Trial grounds to the extent of two acres extend westward from the outbuildings, in which new varieties of grain, seeds, tuberous roots and flowers are tested. In this plot, which is under the care of one of Mr. Rennie's sons, prize roots and tubers have been growing for many years. This year field roots have been sent from it to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of enormus growth, which cannot fail to evoke the suprise of Englishmen as to the great capabilities of our soil. This trial ground, surrounded by a neatly whitewashed paling and a Norway spruce hedge, pushing rapidly upward, was not taken into the estimate in considering the award, being outside the usual course of farming. Although in a sense it draws from the substance of the farm, both as regards occupancy and by demands on the manure pile, it also drinks all the liquid soakage from the barn-yard, which is concentrated in this plot by means of a covered drain, and distributed from a tank to any desired part; yet something was allowed as an offset for the fruits and vegetables used on the farm.

The condition of the private roads merits great praise. The one leading to the steading was comfortably thrown up and gravelled, all done by the farm teams when not busily employed otherwise, the one going to the bush plot beautifully rounded, smooth as a pavement and sown with grasses, and so of that leading to the rear.

The fences were either board or straight rail and were very neat, those enclosing the drive to the bush being prettily whitewashed. They were lined with handsome soft maples along the front of the farm, and by the entrance drive.

There was a full supply of implements, each in its place in an open shed prepared for them, and protected by a movable fence. The implements were in a fine state of preservation, each being nicely cleaned when not in use, which tends very much to the prolongation of the term during which these shall last.

The five-course system of rotation is adopted at the "Seed Farm." Two years meadow, third year grain, fourth roots and other hoed crops, and the fifth year grain on which mixed grasses are sown. The cultivation of this farm is most thorough. When the hay fields are broken up the sod, covered with a heavy aftermath, is ploughed in the fall and sown in early spring with oats or peas. As soon as the grain is off in the fall the manure is drawn from the barn-yard, about 15 loads per acre, and ploughed under lightly. In two or three weeks this is harrowed to germinate all seeds and thus destroy them. Toward the end of October the field is ribbed with a double-mould board plough and cross furrows are run to carry off the surface water. When the land is dry the following spring it is ploughed and cultivated and then sown with artificial manure. Prepared night-soil was used in the spring of 1886, 7 loads per acre, where the carrots and mangolds were grown. This was drawn from Toronto by the return teams in winter and cost $1.00 per load in city. The drills are made with a double-mould board plough, and the mangold and carrot seed is sown with a horse drill as soon as these are made, about two weeks after sowing, the space between the drills and bean rows is sub-soiled. The scuffler is then kept going and the plants thinned early, the mangolds to 14 or 15 inches in the drill and the carrots half the distance. They are always harvested and placed in the cellar, the mangolds by 25th October, and the carrots by 1st November. The excellence of this system of root culture is manifest in the prizes awarded to Mr. Rennie, repeatedly, by the East York Agricultural Society, for the best field of these.

The land is then ploughed for spring grain; barley or spring wheat is sown with mixed grasses. The grain is all drilled; 1½ bushels per acre of barley and wheat, 2 bushels of oats, and 2½ bushels of peas, 24 pounds of mixed grasses are sown to the acre. Thirty acres have been sown of the following varieties:—Red clover, alsike, timothy, perennial rye grass, orchard grass, Italian rye grass, red top and Kentucky blue grass, and 15 acres of the same varieties, omitting orchard and rye grass and substituting meadow fescue. There was, then, this season 45 acres of meadow (mixed grasses), 15 acres spring wheat (red fern), 15 acres of mensury barley (imported seed), 15 acres oats (Black Tartarian), 4 acres crown peas, 10 acres of woodland pasture (mixed grasses), 2 acres potatoes (East Ohio and Halton Seedling), 3 acres of beans, 1 acre white Belgian carrots, 2 acres mangolds (mammoth long red and intermediate), 5 acres new land in fallow and being stumped, and 3 acres trial grounds, orchard and building sites.

The seed farm is well under-drained, but not perfectly so. In one of the hay fields was a strip without under-drains, which could be detected in a moment, by the comparative lightness of the grass growing on it. In another barley plot, one of the drains had clogged about grain-sowing time and left an eyesore for a considerable radius, although in the autumn visit there was no trace of this. There is but one open drain on the cleared portion of the farm and it is contemplated to close it by using tiles sufficiently large. The draining of this farm has worked wonders in the line of production, the soil being somewhat stiff and the sub-soil hard, in many places hard pan; before the tiles were laid the surface water was troublesome, affecting the crops adversely. Every foot of it will soon be under-drained and all with tiles.

The staff of working horses is five head; one additional is kept for driving on the road. One span of these were imported registered Clyde mares, which, though kept for breeding, must also work. At the time of the second visit, (31st of August), a contingent of some twelve head of imported Clydes had arrived, consisting of one year and two year-olds, both sexes, good individually and good collectively. The horses kept at this farm are in fine condition, even those which do the work, and when we consider the number of stirrings the soil gets in a season they have no small quantity of it to do. The only other stock kept on the place in summer is two milch cows. In winter stockers are bought up and fed to consume the immense quantities of feed grown on the farm, and this has every year, with but one exception, made a profit on the investment over the manure.

The manure is left in the barnyard until after harvest, when it is applied to the ground intended for roots, and is usually, therefore, handled but once.

Trees are planted (soft maple) along the front and the entrance drive and are growing prettily, while in other parts what will soon be windbreaks of Norway spruce are growing up. The water supply is from wells, in addition to the bush rivulet.

The labour on the farm consists of two hired men in winter and four in summer.

The obstacles to cultivation are now entirely removed. During the summer a five acre plot was cleared of stumps, many of them elm and not decayed, by an American with some sort of blasting preparation. The outlay was but $1.40 per stump. During the operation many of them were thrown into the air and came down in fragments, others of them were torn from their beds, leaving great dens in the earth, and the whole operation took but one and a-half days.

The crops on this farm were simply luxuriant, but we admired nothing in this line so much as the fine crops of mixed grasses grown for hay. In many places they covered the ground with a pleasant tangle to the depth of two feet, and the fineness of the grasses must render the hay very, very palatable. Orchard grass, however, we cannot but think, comes too early to harmonize with the other kinds for hay.

In cultivation, the seed farm ranks high—amongst the highest of the competing farms. Mr. Rennie has unlimited faith in the use of the spud and hoe in the eradication of thistles, more especially after harvest, providing that they are not allowed to seed before harvest, and as one fact, the result of experience is worth a thousand unconfirmed theories, we chronicle it with no little pleasure that Mr. Rennie's method has banished these intruders from within his borders, although they grow thick around him on every side, and he has done it doubtless at a much less expense than the use of the plough would have entailed to produce the same result.

The "Seed Farm" is fast becoming famous amongst the farms of Canada. Its happy situation as regards the contour of its surface, its fences, each almost faultless of its kind, the great crops which its fattening soils produce, its stud of Clydesdale horses, the quiet beauty of the experimental plot and the value of the experiments carried on there and on the farm, bring visitors to it in the season with almost daily frequency, and yet we assigned it but a fourth place in the contest. The reasons for this were various. In the first place it was out of the ordinary line of farming. As a "seed farm" it is doubtless without a rival in Canada, and on this ground alone is deserving of a complimentary medal by itself at the hands of the Government.

The farm of Mr. Simpson Rennie, was something ahead in the number of points, looking in the direction of perfection, and that of Mr. Donaldson was more of a robust all-round farm, in the variety and character of its products. In the former there was a

something that spoke of a master's eagle eye in every corner and in every detail, and in the latter there was a completeness of equipment and product more adapted to the work of the every-day farmer. Pitted against Mr. Fothergill's farm, the latter had a marked advantage in the outbuildings, though inferior in cleanliness, and this it was doubtless that placed Mr. Fothergill ahead of Mr. Rennie, although your judges could not see eye to eye in this matter, the late lamented Mr. Parker, the referee by fixed appointment, giving Mr. Fothergill the prior place.

When we reflect that Mr. Rennie lives fifteen miles away from his farm, we think that what he has accomplished in this line is simply wonderful, and that Canada owes him a debt of gratitude for the great enterprise he has shown. His balance sheet, in which every detail was satisfactorily produced, was a remarkably good one, notwithstanding that his undertaking is of so recent a date.

Kelvin Grove.

The First Prize Sweepstakes Farm.

The casual observer, in passing Kelvin Grove, owned by Mr. Simpson Rennie, Milliken P. O., Township of Scarboro', might easily be oblivious of the fact that on his right and left lay the different compartments of a farm that for some years hence shall be regarded as the most famous in Ontario, and which shall live in the story of Canadian agriculture in all time. This farm, consisting of 102½ acres, lies principally in the 5th concession of Scarboro', extending from side road to side road, with 22½ acres across the highway on the front of the farm. The country around it is plain and level. There is an almost total absence of the romantic in nature either in the farm or the surroundings, as the running brook, the tree-clad hill, or the shady dell, with its witchery of attractions. The buildings are plain, and so of the fences. There is no attempt at display, and yet there is a perfection of neatness about everything belonging to the place and everything that is done upon it, such as we never saw at any other farm. When the farming that is usually done at our Agricultural Colleges equals that of Kelvin Grove, either in its essence or upon its surface, then shall students crowd in from all quarters to get lessons in this first and noblest of the sciences. The senior Mr. Rennie has certainly done his duty to his country in furnishing it with two such farmers as his sons, William and Simpson have proved themselves, men of whom any country might feel justly proud.

Kelvin Grove consists of two lots of 60 acres each, with 40 acres off the north-east corner and some 24 acres opposite the southerly lot, of which 6 acres are bush, beech and maple, with a few venerable old pines of stalwart growth, with underwood fresh and vigorous.

As shown in the diagram, the farm could not be better divided into fields. The private road goes just where it is wanted, and not a rod further, and is in every way a model of neatness. It will be noticed that the clearing comprises but eight fields, which arrangement could not easily be improved upon on a farm of the size. No better site could have been chosen for the buildings, and the bush is in the most convenient location. The plan of the yards and the site of the orchard could not be improved upon, so that in all these particulars we assign to Kelvin Grove the full number of marks. The orchard, comprising 2½ acres, is in a flourishing condition, and is surrounded by one of the most perfect Norway spruce hedges to be found anywhere. It resembles a high fortification, sloping inward towards the top, so dense that the blasts of winter cannot penetrate it, and so high that the winds which scale it blow above the tops of the trees within; no limb in all its length protrudes beyond another, and although but some twelve years planted, it is now more than twelve feet high.

It has long been an undecided question as to whether open drains should be tolerated on farms that are under-drained. Open drains are, unless well kept, an eyesore, and are more or less of a nuisance in cultivation, but from what came under our observation during this tour of inspection, we are not sure if they can be entirely dispensed with. The "Seed Farm" has but one open drain in its clearing, while Kelvin Grove has three, and we cannot but conclude that the former rather lost and the latter gained during the

copious rains of spring time by comparative situation in this respect. It is well to reduce this number to the lowest minimum within the realm of prudence, but till the rains consent to come with less of fury we cannot altogether dispense with open ditches. The soil of this farm—a clay loam, blackish in its texture and resting on a not over-retentive sub-soil of clay, is most thoroughly under-drained. We have never met with one that, in the management of the drains, suits us better. They are only placed where wanted, as shown in the diagram, and in locating them Mr. Rennie has wisely followed the contour of the land, thus placing them where nature designed them, and this holds true equally of the mains, the sub-mains and the laterals. Observe carefully that the number of outlets is kept low—a very wise provision—as these are generally troublesome from liability to go out of repair. The size of the tile for the mains is 5-inch, 4-inch for the sub-mains, and 2-inch for the laterals, and the number of rods laid is 3,200. The drains are 3 feet deep, but Mr. Rennie informs us that he would lay them deeper if the work were to do over again. The land, too, that is intended for seeding is ridged, the ridges 14 feet wide, gently sloping towards the furrows, and this, experience has taught Mr. Rennie, has proved a gain, by its tendency more speedily to remove the water. This fact is important, demonstrating as it does that in some soils under-draining will not enable us altogether to dispense with open furrows.

The obstacles of cultivation were absolutely lacking; they had all been removed, not a stick or a stone was to be seen disfiguring the garden-like surface of this farm, nor is there a prong of a stump on the place to jar the plough or disturb the equilibrium of the ploughman.

The cultivation was simply perfect, if perfection is attainable in this line. And this was equally manifest in the meadows as in the grain fields, and in the grain fields as in the root crops. A war of extermination is carried on with weeds of every species. Although a few sickly stragglers of some of the different orders put in an appearance occasionally, as they will even on an experimental plot, battle is at once declared against them and they receive no quarter. Thistles abound in the part of the lot to the north-east—not in Mr. Rennie's possession—but as soon as one of them rears its head on Kelvin Grove it is at once cut off. In this way the nutriment of the soil is not divided between crops and weeds, and hence the luxuriant growth of the former, no difference where located or of which species of grain or of forage plants. To show how completely Mr. Rennie has the intruders under his control, we may mention here that it is his practice to go over every part of the farm with a spade several times a year, and that now in a day, two men will get over fully forty acres.

The system of husbandry is *mixed*, though in a modified form. The products of the soil are grain more than anything else, yet, although but little stock is kept upon the place in summer, it is essentially through stock-keeping that the enormous crops are produced in the fields of Kelvin Grove. The only bovines upon the place at the time of our visit were three milch cows, one heifer and a steer, and the only live stock in addition were two span of horses and one imported mare, and therefore we could not in our estimates give Mr. Rennie credit for what he did not possess, but in lieu of this we did make some allowance for the virtual substitute provided. Cattle are bought in the autumn, usually to the number of 15 or 16 head, and are fattened on the grains—not of Kelvin Grove, for these are sold at high prices for seed, but at least an equal quantity is purchased from other farmers which are fed to the cattle, the handsome margin of difference in the prices going into Mr. Rennie's pocket. We have here the striking picture of one farmer in Scarboro' with soil, not differing materially by nature from that of his neighbors, producing a quality of grain which some of these are eager to secure for seed, and yet they are glad to obtain from the same party the ordinary market prices for their products. Can any more striking proof of superior farming be adduced than this? A careful account is kept of the minutest details. The cattle are weighed when bought and sold and so of the feed given them, and hence the margin of profit or loss is easily obtained.

The manure is left in the yard till the time when it is to be applied, and is then drawn on the fallow land, and on what is to be used in growing roots, which necessitates but one handling, although the system is not an absolutely perfect one.

In the rotation, grass is mowed two years and pastured one. It is usually broken in the fall and the following spring sown to peas, which are usually followed by barley, but sometimes by wheat. The next crop is oats, followed by fallow and roots. Barley or spring wheat is then sown and is seeded with timothy and clover, 12½lbs. to the acre, of which two-thirds in quantity is timothy. The same kind of crop is never grown twice on the same soil in the rotation. This rotation is regularly adhered to. Only twice during Mr. Rennie's experience in farming has he failed in getting a catch of grass which caused him to depart from it, another proof of very superior farming.

During 1886, the amount in hay was 28 acres, pasture, 9 acres; winter wheat, 8 acres; (re-sown with oats, as the former was frozen in winter in common with all the wheat of the section), spring wheat, 1 acre; barley, 14 acres; oats, 18 acres; peas, 10½ acres; carrots, ¼ acre; mangolds and turnips, 2 acres each; and potatoes. 1 acre. Permanent pastures are not grown for the reason amongst others that they would interfere with the regular rotation.

The crops growing at the time of our visit were simply luxuriant, and this holds true of each variety. The barley was beginning to lodge, the hay was in a tangle, the oats were breast high nearly, though not yet in ear. The roots were perfectly clean although not advanced beyond the first hoeing. The mangold drills were 18 to 24 inches apart, according to variety, and the turnips 29 inches, and the drills were no less straight than the course of an arrow feathered from "the grey goose wing."

The fences were the neatest of the kind that we have ever seen, without any exception. They consist mainly of the straight rail, post, stake and wire; but the rails are all fitted at the ends and perfectly level on the top and even with the posts, and the stakes were sawn. The posts are sunk 4 feet in the earth. You might look along the top of a line o this fence the full extent ef the length or breadth of the farm, without detecting the slightest variation in its construction.

The buildings were suitable in a sense to the wants of the farm; the house of brick, pre-eminently so, and there was much of convenience in the construction of the barns, but we cannot countenance in this economic age the sustaining of so large an amount of roofing without receiving more accommodation for the keeping of stock, where the cold of winter is never felt. Mr. Rennie has fair accommodation, however, in this line, and cellar-room enough for storing roots, but in our estimate the outbuildings as a whole, though some of them were new and well arranged, are not quite in keeping with the long advance in other respects that Mr. Rennie has made over so many of the farmers of Canada. We may here note, the conviction grows upon us, that the buildings best adapted to the keeping of stock in Ontario are those which have the ground compartment walled in with stone, where abundant provision has been made for light, and where the feed in the main comes from above rather than from the same plane.

The water supply is from wells, which are sufficiently numerous, and there was the usual full compliment of farm machinery without an excess of the same, which is a most prodigal form of waste.

The singular neatness about every detail of this farm was one of its unique features. Even in the most trifling details it was everywhere manifest. In the barn was some oaten straw left over from the winter. It was all tied up in bundles to be sold at an abundantly paying rate in Toronto. A pile of unused rails was lying along the edge of the bush, these were piled with one end so square that the rails looked as though parts of one huge log. Numbers of farmers would look upon this exactness which is at the root of all true beauty on a farm, as a unwarranted waste of time, but a glance at Mr. Rennie's balance sheet would soon convince the most skeptical that no time is wasted at Kelvin Grove. The truth is that there is a slovenly and a tidy way of doing everything, and the man who accustoms himself to the latter method from an early day, will soon be able to do as much as another who indulges in the former. If the young men coming on the stage would govern themselves accordingly, our Province would become a paradise of rural beauty in our generation.

There are so many strong points on this farm that we would fain dwell upon them, but we have already given the main features. In four particulars only was Kelvin Grove marked below the standard of perfection. A slight deduction was made on account of

the dearth of tree-planting, in which Mr. Rennie does not believe, on the borders of grain-fields, and in the neighborhood of drains. In the first instance shade is detrimental, and in the second, the roots choke the drains. It was not marked quite full in the management of manure, and a considerable deduction was made in the lines of live stock and outbuildings. Had it not been for this—it would have reached the standard of perfection, two hundred full marks.

A word to our young men before we leave the description of this sweepstakes farm. Kelvin Grove has not attained its present proud distinction by accident or as the result of a happy combination of circumstances. In several respects others of the competing farms had by nature a most decided advantage, as in natural beauty, water supply and in other ways. It has been made what it is by the unflinching determination of its owner. The sweepstakes prize for the best farm in Ontario is not the first prize he has won, but the last of a long line, each one of which has been the direct result of personal effort. The mastery in ploughing, shooting, cross-cut sawing, have all been assigned to Mr. Simpson Rennie, the owner of Kelvin Grove, and also in a long line of physical pursuits in bygone years. It has apparently been his aim to seek pre-eminence in whatever he has undertaken, and he has sought it with a determination that would brook no denial.

Fairview Farm.

Leaving Kelvin Grove on the morning of June 29th, before noon of the same day through the help of the Midland Railway, we were viewing "Fairview Farm," the home of Mr. John Campbell, Jr., Woodville, in the County of Victoria. Fairview is but 2½ miles S. E. from Woodville, and contains 147 acres. The contour of the surface of this farm reminds one of the swells of the sea after a troubled storm. The highway from Beaverton cuts the farm in two, and about its centre, on an eminence, runs a ridge transversely with the highway on which the dwellings of the farm stand, and which is crossed here and there by gentle slopes. The incline of the eastern portion is to the south and east, looking over a wide stretch of forest and clearing, and is crossed by a perennial streamlet, the erratic windings of which Mr. Campbell is mending by the free use of the scraper.

The paternal dwelling of white brick, the house of strong stone masonry, and the sturdy and sufficient barns follow each other in the order named, and a double rowed wind break of spruce and cedar on the west and north of the garden, have taken a firm root, and a capacious maple-lined private road leads past the dwellings to the barns in the rear.

Many years ago the senior Mr. Campbell settled on this farm, and commenced the tillage of its clay loam soil, although the portion of the farm (one third of the whole) on the left from Woodville has been only six years in Mr. Campbell's possession. It was bearing heavy crops of wheat and hay and rich pastures in the low level of its farther side, although at the time of purchase it was the possession of stumps and other forest remnants on the highland, and of an undrained marsh on the low.

The outbuildings of the farm are very good. The main barns enclose a yard except on the eastern side. The building on the north, 36x62, is for vehicles, implements, and tools, of which there is a plentiful supply and in splendid condition, and it has a horse stable in end adjoining the west building which is a straw house above and a cattle stable below, and root cellar, which is basement. It is 31 feet by 60 feet. The southern building, 31 feet by 56 feet, is a grain barn with chaff-house of 28x12 feet, projecting over the yard. This frame barn has also basement. The arrangement for caring for the straw and chaff is a most admirable one. In the straw-house there are no cross beams but supports in the centre. There is practically another yard to the southward nearly enclosed with buildings on elevated ground, where the sheep sun themselves in the advancing days of winter, their quarters being in the building in the rear of this second yard. Every field on this farm but one is accessible to the buildings without going into another field.

Considerable tree-planting has been done along the highway, and the bush on the S. W. corner, about nine acres of hard and soft wood, with a sprinkling of balsam and cedar, is in a medium state of preservation.

The fences of the farm, good solid ones, are mostly cedar log, four logs high, and very strong. The garden is a large one, planted in part with young fruit trees, is enclosed with wire fence, board at top and bottom, and four strands ribbon wire, the latter costing 40 cents per rod for the wire. The water supply is from wells and cisterns, and is sufficient along with the stream referred to.

The rotation is substantially grass two years, then fall wheat, followed by oats or barley, then root crop, and after, spring wheat or barley, which is seeded, to grass. We look upon this as cropping just severely enough, but the fine crops growing on the farm show that the land is in good heart. The crop of mangolds were exceptionally good. The tillage was clean, but not so much so as that of some others, a sprinkling of dead thistles in the grain fields at the time of our first visit giving evidence of the fight that Mr. Campbell wages with these in a soil in which they are hard to subdue.

Mr. Campbell's success in farm production is very creditable. We know that his estimates are accurate, as he keeps farm accounts with commendable exactness. The following is the average profit per acre of crops for the past three years with labour charged against the crop at $2.50 per day for man and team, other labour in proportion, and manure charged at $1.00 per load, and rent of land (not taking the buildings into consideration) at $3.00 per acre:—

Wheat, $12.06; barley, $8.07; oats, $7.34; peas, $7.94; seeds, $7.07; turnips, $18.83; mangolds, $40.14; potatoes, $21.84, and hay $5.61. This is certainly a magnificent showing, affording the most conclusive proof of skilful farming. It is exceedingly to be regretted that so small a number of our farmers keep accurate records of their transactions. The practice proves one of the best possible educators to farmers, enabling them to shun the shoals where they have grounded in past practices and to steer through the channel where the course is unobstructed.

But it is as a stock man that Mr. Campbell greatly excels. In the quality of his stock, for their number, he has but few superiors, and in their management it may be not any. We feel justified, therefore, in dwelling on this feature of "Fairview" farming. The stock consisted of two teams Canadian-bred Clydes, 2 yearling fillies, 1 foal and a driving horse, 53 head of sheep, of which 43 were pure Shropshire downs, all imported or recently bred from imported stock. Of the original imported ewes, all have produced prize-winners but one, and the imported ram at the head of the flock had carried everything before him in Ontario showings. A number of the ewes of this flock have brought Mr. Campbell an annual revenue of from $75.00 to $100.00. At the Autumn fairs of 1886 this flock carried, in addition to a large number of first prizes, the pen prize at the Toronto Industrial, and at the great Central, Hamilton, and two silver medals at Guelph. Mr. Campbell recognized at the outset what thousands of farmers never will learn, the importance of breeding from only the best of sires, and hence, in a measure, his great success. The cattle numbered 27 head, of which 10 head are registered, and of the Cruikshank type of Shorthorns, and the balance are high grades. The calves, whether fed on new or skim milk, were all good, some of them of the very first order.

We subjoin Mr. Campbell's system of feeding cows and calves as we are impressed that it is a valuable one. Before calving the breeding cows get good straw, (wheat, oat, or barley,) chaff, roots, and a little meal. In the morning they get 20 lbs. of roots each, followed by straw. At noon they are turned out to water, when a feed of chaff is put into the mangers with a little meal and bran intermixed. If the weather is fine they remain out an hour or more, but if cold or stormy are turned in at once after drinking. At night they get 20 lbs. roots, and then enough straw so that what is left in the mangers by morning affords plenty of bedding. During the latter part of winter, and after calving, the treatment is much the same with the addition that clovery hay is fed instead of the straw, and more meal and bran are fed, first being made into a slop and fed twice a day. The *calves* that are suckled are fed a small quantity of oats and bran as soon as they will take it, a little good hay and pulped mangolds with meal, consisting of half oats, one-quarter peas, one-quarter bran, one-tenth flax-seed meal added. The flax-seed meal is fed at first sparingly lest it should scour. When green corn is ready it takes the place of mangolds. Grade calves raised by hand are given new milk for two or three weeks, then skimmed sweet milk, warmed, and some boiled flax-seed is substituted for part of the new milk and gradually

increased. Oatmeal is then added to the boiled flax-seed and thoroughly cooked. Later on peas and oats ground finely are used instead of oatmeal. The other treatment is the same as with those that are suckled. In late summer or early fall they are turned to grass at night. The first winter they are treated pretty much the same as the cows, only that they get less roots, and hay instead of straw, with bran and chaff on the shorts. The second winter the steers are fattened and the heifers fed as the cows.

During the twelve years that Mr. Campbell has been managing this farm alone his stock has increased in value 426 per cent., although there is not much difference in the numbers at the above dates. The difference is one of quality, and yet thousands of farmers believe that keeping pure bred stock does not pay.

The yard for manure, which is also the centre of the barnyard, is depressed and resting on a stiff subsoil of clay, but little of the liquid escapes. The liquid in the stables is absorbed by bedding, and the manure from horse and cattle stables is dumped in the same yard, the mixing of which aids fermentation. No rain from the buildings can reach the manureheap, nor water from the surrounding land. An ample experience of yarding the manure thus confirms Mr. Campbell in the opinion that all the snow and rain that fall are necessary to prevent fire-fang and to cause proper fermentation. Some of the manure is used in top-dressing pasture land when the snow is light, and is spread from the sleigh. Some is put in heaps in winter, 30 to 40 loads in a place, on second-year grass, and applied as top-dressing to the land after the hay is cut, which is deeply ploughed and other manure better rotted applied as top-dressing and harrowed into the soil where fall wheat is to be sown. Part is drawn from yard and spread directly from waggons on land for turnips early in spring, and the balance is kept in yard in compact heap until fall, when it is drawn out on land for mangolds.

Mr. Campbell competed somewhat at a disadvantage. Although the Gold Medal winner in 1884 in his group, this year he had some competitors a little more highly favoured by nature. His soil is somewhat stiffer and less uniform in quality, and on the whole less productive naturally, and yet he is a stiff competitor to show against in farm competition, every department is managed so well. Yet in a contest where there is a difference of only *seven* marks in the five leading in the race, one of these must be assigned a fifth place. This position was given Mr. Campbell, for reasons that may be easily gleaned from a careful perusal of the report. Let Mr. Campbell make equal progress in future, and give him a little more time, and woe unto the man who competes against him in coming years.

Lakeview Farm.

Leaving Woodville on the evening of the same day, and changing cars at Blackwater in an uninviting region of bush and swamp, we made for Peterboro' through a country improving very much as we neared this capital of Hastings County. Getting a sleeper on the C.P.R. and passing through the granite region of ghosts and spirits of the air in the dead of night, oblivious of everything real, we passed through the streets of the Capital at an early hour on the 30th July. The Parliament Buildings looked stately as ever, the "big kettle" on the Ottawa boiled with rage as it did a thousand years ago, hundreds of logs per hour were being dragged up out of the tree-covered river and sawn into fragments in less time than we take to tell it, and the grand old hills over the river, "tree-clad and treeless," were trying to look their very best on this cloudless June morning, just as they did when we were down in this pretty region a year ago.

This farm and the adjoining one, the property of Mr. Thomas Graham, about six miles west of Ottawa, lie in a depression which extends many miles in the direction of the St. Lawrence. The soil, a clay loam, a bluish black in colour, evidently a deposit of some remote age and possessing uncommon ferlility, is easily worked. Owing to its low situation it was shunned by early settlers; and when taken hold of by the Messrs. Graham was in an uninviting condition, but the mighty elms that grew upon it spoke to them of concealed stores the gathering of centuries, and they have not been disappointed. Each of these farms contains 300 acres, and each lies on both sides of the stone road leading westward, each of them is elevated in the rear toward the concession road, and both slope downward toward the Ottawa by a triple descent, the steps of

which are not violent, and the lower platform of which is crossed by the greatest highway of the continent—the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The farm is three fields wide except in the rear, and a pretty little spring creek with a narrow bed runs from the rear across the highway, and then joins the Ottawa after having given of its sweetness to the lower fields of Mr. Thomas Graham. This little traveller, coming from hidden chambers on which no eye has rested, with its line of shades, is of great value to the farm. Along with a feeder which crosses the farm from the east, where the beavers built their ancient dams and the channel of which Mr. Graham has cured of its windings at much labour, it waters every field in the rear of the farm.

The fences are cedar logs and well built, something has been done by way of tree-planting, and the farm is all under-drained where required, with flat stones laid two on the sides and one over them.

The house is a substantial stone dwelling with neat surroundings and commanding a lovely view of the well-kept fields going down to the broad river lake, with its fringe of trees on the nearer rim, and bold banks on the farther shore. The barns, with abunbant basement room, form a quadrangle enclosing a yard, the outlet from which is through a covered drive, which is itself a part of one of the buildings, but as these have been so accurately described in the report of last year, we need not dwell upon them here further than to say that they afford ample acccommodation for the wants of the farm, which is also well supplied with implements. We need only add that the cattle are supplied with water breast high in a covered trough from pumps, a provision that is within the reach of ever farmer, in a measure at least, who can get a supply of water.

The high price obtained for hay at the capital is too strong a temptation to resist selling it. Last year it brought $15.00 per ton, but Mr. Graham puts back its equivalent in purchased manure from the stables of Ottawa, and is careful at the same time to procure large quantities of the same through the feeding of shipping cattle. Last spring 26 head were sold at 5¾ cents per lb., the highest price that we have yet heard as having been given in 1886 for a large lot. They were Shorthorn grades, bought at 3 to 3½ cents per lb., and shipped 12th June. They averaged 1415 lbs. each, and the difference between the buying and selling price was about $45.00 per head, with a margin of 2 cents per pound. It has been demonstrated over and over again that it is profitable to feed shipping cattle of the right class, so that in this time of depression Mr. Graham's is a handsome return in this instance. In the face of this demonstration we find a majority of farmers in the Ottawa valley telling us that it is useless for them to prepare shipping cattle, for the buyers will not give them current prices. The *right class* of animals usually command current prices.

The stock of the farm consisted of 11 milch cows and 26 head of younger cattle, of which 13 head are pedigreed; 6 working-horses are kept, while occasionally a team is hired.

The ploughing is nearly all done in autumn, where sod is broken at 3 years. It is sown to peas, then oats, then roots, followed by wheat or barley, which is seeded. There are variations from this rotation. The amounts of grain sown with drill per acre are—wheat less than 1 bushel; oats, 1½ bushels; peas, 2 bushels; grass seed, 3lb. each of clover and timothy; the clover being ½ alsike and ½ small red. These quantities appear to us to be very small, but there was no denying it, the stand of the different kinds of grain was both strong and thick. It is doubtless true that to obtain a large yield it is of more consequence to prepare the land well, than to try and obtain this end through thick sowing alone.

The crops, as a whole, were grand this year again, except in the item of hay. Spring wheat sown from 1st to 10th May was shooting out in the ear and nearly breast high. The stand of oats and peas was immense, so of potatoes—those planted May 20th were almost hiding the ground. But the ice and frost of last winter made sad havoc of the meadows. The timothy in them was sickly enough. The root was there, but there was not sufficient vitality to sustain vigorous growth, and this held good of nearly all the old meadows. This we were told was an event that occurred not more than once in a score of years, and we did not allow it to count adversely in our estimate of the place to be assigned the farm in the competition.

For years Mr. Graham has been a most successful exhibitor of roots, a striking comment on the high estimate he puts upon them as a feeding factor of the farm.

There can be no mistake about the profits of this farm, evidenced in the careful management, in the air of happy comfort that pervades all about it, in the good class of stock, the extraordinary vigor of the crops and the high prices obtained for much that is sold on the farm; but there are both on this farm and on that of Mr. Thomas Graham, traces of what we consider the *bane* of Eastern Ontario farming—a good many survivors of unsubdued weeds, as ox-eye daisy, thistles, and some remnants of couch grass, The heavy crops of last year's hay made these less apparent, and there was not that perfection of neatness about some of the surroundings of the fields that characterize the management of some of the Western competitors. There was also less of tree planting and not much attention paid to private roads, so that although this farm was well deserving of the Silver Medal of last year, it did not in every respect come up to the requirements of a prize-winning farm in the wider competition of the season.

Rock Farm.

Some man has written that "knowledge is power," but we too often fail to remember that knowledge *inert* is valueless. It must be energized and put in practice, or it is worthless. Doubtless other men, as well as Mr. Thomas Graham, knew that Rock Farm, the Gold Medal farm in the competition of 1885, possessed a rich soil when they located around it, put passed it by, on account of its over-moistness during a large portion of the year. But the knowledge which they possessed as to its value was of the inert sort, and they therefore missed the opportunity of securing what is now one of the most productive farms in the Province of Ontario. Its present dauntless owner showed us the spot where he and his brother, Mr. William Graham, commenced their struggle with the giants of the wilderness, and with a predilection for what has since become one of the decided features of the farm, one of the first things which he did was to dig a drain, to dry the forest, the trees of which have long ago given of their potash to the manufacturer of glass, and of their ashes a last instalment to enrich the soils that produced them.

This 300 acre farm is not unlike that of Mr. William Graham on its eastern side, only that the 50 acres across the concession to the southward is considerably more elevated. This was purchased mainly to obtain possession of a spring, which was wasting its waters in idle gambols amidst the hazels that lined its course, and which has since been utilized by Mr. Graham as the unfailing source of one of the best constructed water arrangements to be found to-day on any farm in Canada.

In the report of last year reference was made to the progress of the attempt to lay these tile conductors. The effort was then being made to cut a channel in which to lay the tiles through a huge hill, to a great depth, but coming into quicksand in the bottom of it, the attempt had to be adandoned. Nothing daunted, Mr. Graham sought out another course, less direct but which answered the purpose, and at the expense of a full month's extra labour completed the herculean task. The main discharge is into a tank in the kitchen, the overflow going in part to a trough in the yard and the abundant residue to a tank or trough in the barn, and on to another tank, pursuing its journey to a cistern, and there escaping through the wall, trickles on, a generous little stream to the highway.

The remarks made in reference to the fences, soil, growing crops, and rotation of the farm of Mr. William Graham, will in the main apply here. Rock Farm has perhaps the advantage in its outbuildings, although those of Lakeview are very good indeed. These also are fully described in the report of last year, as is also the system of tillage, and the handling of the manure. We may here add that the liquid tank continues to do good service, and the yard with its floor of solid rock is a source of much comfort. There is a very large amount of masonry about the buildings, and a correspondingly large amount of accommodation.

The acreage under cultivation this year consisted of hay, 95 acres; spring wheat, 36 acres; oats, 33 acres; potatoes, 5 acres; turnips, 8 acres; fodder corn, 1 acre; and a large acreage of peas that would surely be overgrown by harvest time. The average of spring wheat for the last 3 years is 29 bushels per acre, the yield in 1884 being 43 bushels;

the average of oats, 60 bushels, and of peas, 31; turnips, 800 to 850, and potatoes, 275 bushels; 40 tons of hay were sold last winter at $15 00 per ton, although 30 good large steers were fattened from the produce of the farm. The first 8 sold at from 5¼ to 6½ cents per lb., and the remaining 22 head for 5⅞ cents. Twenty-one head of these were bought in at 3¾ cents per lb.

The stock of the farm consisted of 16 milch cows, 14 two-year-olds and 15 yearlings, and 8 calves, and they were all very good ones. Seven head were pure Short Horns from the "Willow Lodge" herd of J. C. Snell, Edmonton, and from the Ontario Experimental Farm. These were bought at an average cost of $231.00, so their need be no two opinions as to their quality.

The rapidity of growth in this favoured region is something remarkable. Three weeks from the day of sowing this year the root crop was all thinned, and the rapid growth of the potatoes was almost beyond belief. A potato harrow is used by Mr. Graham, which has handles, and which, when used, stirs the ground between the rows without disturbing the latter.

The drains of this farm, and also those of Lakeview, are wonderful. As stated in last year's report, they are of smooth flat stones, and more has been expended in their construction than in the improvement of the farm in other ways, and they answer the purpose well; but on few farms in Canada could stones of a similar quality be procured.

Three men are employed on each of the Messrs. Graham's farms the year round, and two to three more during the summer, or a part thereof, and notwithstanding the large outlay thus entailed, and a constant succession of improvements, they realize per acre what is equal to a rental of from $5.00 to $6.00 per annum.

The energy displayed on these farms is worthy of much praise, as was mentioned in our writing of last year. Only sixteen years ago dense smoke arose beyond the sandstone hills, which gradually thickened, till the darkness, like a dread portent, filled the heavens, and before nightfall all that belonged to the Messrs. Graham, and scores of others, was turned to ashes, and strewn over the land. Nothing daunted, they set to work the next morning with a constancy of purpose that defies calamity, to re-erect the vanished pillar of a buried material past. How they succeeded was told in the narrative of a year ago, with the supplement that we have added here.

Pitting this farm against others in Eastern Ontario that we have seen, it leaves them quite a bit in the rear, unless it be that farm on its eastern border, which follows it very close, but it is different when we pit it against the champions of the West. Although it made a brave stand, compared with several of these, the fences are not quite equal, tree-planting receives less attention, and private roads as well. The barns, though excellent, have in their plans a little of over elaboration, and the garden and orchard are not equal, the latter a necessity rather than a neglect, owing to the nature of the climate. But the example that the Messrs. Graham have set to the people of the eastern section in preparing shipping stock, and in progressive agriculture generally, is beyond all praise.

Springbank Farm.

The way from Rock Farm to Springbank, over the C. P. R., is picturesque. Pretty little rivers hurry on to join the Ottawa, and the darker green that defies the autumn frost, and cold of winter, commingles with the paler tinges to perish in a few brief months. Some of the land, a good portion of it is rocky, and some filled full of stones, other portions are swamp, and yet there are a goodly number of levels and pretty valleys of surpassing richness. On the morning of July 1st, while the dews were yet lifting, we were taking in the beauty and the worth of Springbank Farm, in the Township of Horton, and County of Renfrew. This farm, consisting of 200 acres, is owned by Mr. John Airth, and was awarded the second silver medal in the competition of 1885. Much of it is level, although it contains a few rocky ridges. Here, with a wisdom that deserves much praise, Mr. Airth is allowing his forest to grow, which, in this way yields a revenue to the extent, at least, of the firewood used, which is quite an item from what would otherwise prove valueless. Others of them, which the shortsightedness of someone laid bare in years gone by, he is replanting. This, in coming years, will dot the

landscape with gems of beauty, where otherwise there would be but the dreariness of a lonely desolation. Five hundred silver maples, for transplanting, were growing in a cultivated plot, to plant along the edges of the gullies and ravines, of which nature has placed a few on this farm.

The fences were mostly cedar log, and well built; the fields were large, and except in the pastures, were well cleaned, and the crops growing on them were very good this year again, except that the hay had suffered from the intense cold of winter, at a time when the meadows were bare.

The method of tillage on this farm is commendable, as it is thorough, and much care is taken to feed the land well, the alphabet of all successful farming that is to continue. In the 11 acres of summer fallow, a crop of clover and manure had been buried, to be resurrected next year in the form of wheat. The crop consisted of 24 acres of hay, 11 oats, 11 peas and oats, to be cut with the binder and threshed, a practice that is surely commendable. 22 acres spring wheat—and in addition a large amount of peas and oats, and other grain, on another farm. The averages for the past three years have been wheat, 26 bushels, oats, 55 to 60 bushels, peas, 20 bushels, hay, 1½ tons to the acre, turnips, 600 bushels, and potatoes, 200 bushels, which denotes good farming.

About 900 rods of drains have been put in, mostly as mains, and made of pine boards and cedar. The soil is a soft clay loam, resting on a sub-soil of open clay.

The stock of the farm consists of 31 head of cattle, 16 of which are milch cows, headed by an imported Holstein bull. The 12 calves, without exception, have the Holstein markings. There are about 70 sheep, heading in the direction of the Oxford Down cross, and sufficient horses to work the farm. The milk is being sent to a cheese factory, and Mr. Airth is one of the few men of this region who is looking earnestly in the direction of producing shipping beef, so soon as his buildings shall be so arranged.

The buildings are mostly cedar log, strong, substantial, and durable, and some of them are soon to rest upon a basement foundation. The garden is very neat, and sufficient, guarded by a pretty cedar hedge, but orchards, in this land of stern winters, do not flourish.

Manure is ploughed under in the summer fallow in the spring, the balance going onto ground intended for roots, but the rotation is so fully given in the report of last year that we forbear further here.

Mr. Airth has a farm not so easily managed as are the farms of some. The stony ridges referred to are perplexing in the laying out of fields. The C. P. R. cuts off one side, which adds to the perplexity, and considerable is yet to do by way of removing obstacles to cultivation. An arrangement, consisting of the strong wheels and axles of a waggon, with a stone-boat suspended, speaks of the intelligent way in which this is done, and this it is that pleases us so much in Mr. Airth's methods; everything that he does is progressive in its nature. While the smoke of the lime-kilns lazily ascends beyond the Bonnechere, and a majority of the farmers around are about as aimless in their methods, or they never would be content to let the stones that disfigure their farms sleep on in their resting places, when they might as well be in bank barns, Mr. Airth, like the waters of the river of his native Renfrew, is always hurrying on in the way of what is better in agriculture. But it is achievements *attained* that we are to sit in judgement upon in this contest, not those in prospective. And this, in this land, less favoured by nature than much of our garden country in the west, shuts him out in this race.

Leaving Renfrew, and the Pinnacle range, with its frowning brow, at 1 p.m., for Kingston, over the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, we soon got into a region of rocks and stoney ridges and little lakes, around the borders of which dead underwood was strewn in a confusion that repels, occasioned by the damming of the waters at some part of the outlet. From Calabogie Lake to Lake Sharbot, a distance of probably 50 miles, the iron horse came galloping up long defiles between the granite hills, on a serpentine course, where dead and living pines, far thicker than the masts at Liverpool, look down upon the curious trail below. Now a little stream stole on, with music in its flow, but it was the music of loneliness, and here a spreading lake expanded, with an island on its bosom, where amid the tangled underwood a recluse might sulk to his heart's content.

Granite rocks, dumped by ancient convulsions, lay all around, dwarfed underwood tried everywhere to get a hold amid the rock crevices. The forsaken cabin of the lumberman came now and then to view, and ever and anon we left behind us the tangled underwood of the marsh in this forlorn region, where, in the dread hours of the night, the lonely spirits of the air must hold an awful carnival.

Springfield Farm.

Leaving the iron horse to pant at the station after his one hundred mile race and more, we hurried on over the long Cataraqui bridge and adown the Gananoque road to this farm, situated in the Township of Pittsburg, 4½ miles below Kingston, consisting of 215½ acres, of which 172½ acres is arable, 41 acres rocky and 2 acres private roads. It is one of those long narrow farms so common in the St. Lawrence region, and so awkward for him who tills them as a consequence. It is nearly two miles long and has a width of but 40 rods in front, which is doubled in the rear.

The rocky ridges are all covered with very pretty forest groves, which gives the place a very picturesque appearance. The wood on them is more or less of second growth, which very much adds to the beauty of those park-like clumps.

The buildings are not far from the front of the farm, and consist of a new brick dwelling, 33 feet by 22 feet and kitchen, 24 feet by 22 feet in rear, the latter of stone. This house is so situated as to command a beautiful view of Wolfe Island, with its stores of fertility, and many other features of fine, soft St. Lawrence scenery. There is a group of barns near the dwelling and also a basement barn near the centre of the farm.

Two watercourses cross the farm, which go far to supply it with water, the balance being got from wells. One of these crosses a ravine both deep and wide; this has been built over by a cyclopean stone structure which must contain hundreds of cords of stone. We never saw the like on any farm. It alone speaks volumes for the perseverance of the owner of this farm in what he undertakes.

The private roads winding around the lovely groves of oak, maple and hickory, all grown since the last of the U. E. Loyalists was laid in his grave, call up visions of some gentleman's park, and Mr. Wilmot deserves much praise for the fidelity with which he has preserved what is at once the covering and the ornament of these rocky limestone ledges.

Sixteen thousand yards of under-drain have been laid on this farm, part tile, part stone and part hemlock boards. The hemlock board drains Mr. Wilmot considers worthless, and the tiles give the best satisfaction.

The manure is applied, (1) in spring as a top dressing on land sown to barley, (2) in the autumn, on sod to be plonghed, and (3) on summer fallow to be cultivated in.

The stock of the farm comprises 29 head of cattle, 60 sheep, 5 working horses and a driving horse. Some of the cattle are pure Shorthorns, the balance Shorthorn grades.

The principal crops of the farm are wheat, barley, peas, hay and potatoes. At the time of our visit they did not look over strong, but during recent years they must have done well, as Mr. Wilmot informs us that during the past three years the averages have been, fall wheat, 30 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 30 bushels; barley, 35 bushels; peas, 25 bushels, and hay two and a-half tons per acre.

Fencing material is not plentiful in this old settled region, unless it be in the abundance of smooth limestone, lying about or at hand, and hence the fences were not more than medium.

In tillage the great fight of this region is with intruders in the form of weeds, a legacy showing very conclusively that the children do suffer sometimes in consequence of the misdeeds of the fathers. Some mustard, some thistles, and some couch grass have been bequeathed to Mr. Wilmot: he is fighting them bravely, but till he overcomes, he cannot win in a sweepstakes contest in Ontario, where some of the competitors can say in this respect, with the old Roman, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

We failed to get a sleeper at Kingston till past midnight, nor was it easy to get a bed, this being Dominion Day. Sleeping in a station house is not pleasant, but it is a

grand thing so to be able to sleep. This is one of the compensations allotted to the farmer in his toilsome lot. But midnight came at length, and the cars came, and it was not so very long till Burlington came, when the trials of the night were soon forgotten.

Balsam Lodge Farm,

To which was awarded Third Prize.

On going northward from Burlington, on Dundas street, and about a mile therefrom on the right hand side, one comes to a well laid out level-lying farm, with clean looking fields and fenced in front with a high paling, close as you approach the garden, and open in front of the dwelling and painted a spotless white, the most chaste if not the most fashionable of rural colors. Venerable honey-locust trees stand sentinel at the highway, and in the rear of a well kept lawn on an elevation stands one of the most imposing two-storey gothic brick houses that you will see on any farm in this part of Ontario. The end first approached is completely hidden by a graceful Virginia creeper, in which in the early morning, the sparrows keep up an incessant chatter. It is 30 by 50, with rear apartments such as are necessary and a good cellar under the whole of it. In the rear of this majestic dwelling stand the barns and other outbuildings, with basements of stone and painted roofs that present a very finished appearance. They are very conveniently arranged, as will be seen by a close examination of the plans subjoined.

We consider these outbuildings as amongst the foremost in the competition, and as nearly all the feed fed to the cattle is cut, they are well adapted to this style of feeding.

The farm itself, lot 17 3rd concession, Nelson, Halton County, contains 210 acres, the balance of the 460 acres owned by Mr. Fothergill being three miles distant, and is just one mile in depth. The outline of the farm, as here sketched, will enable the reader to take it in at a glance, and it requires no second look to convince the reader that it is a nice-lying well laid out farm. But the reality is much ahead of the picture, there was a look of so much richness in the fields at the time of our visit.

The woodland consists of 30 acres and is well timbered, containing amongst other woods a large amount of pine, not easily found on improved farms to-day.

The fences are straight rail and are well built, and others of them wire, with top and bottom board, and the fields have all a very neat and clean appearance.

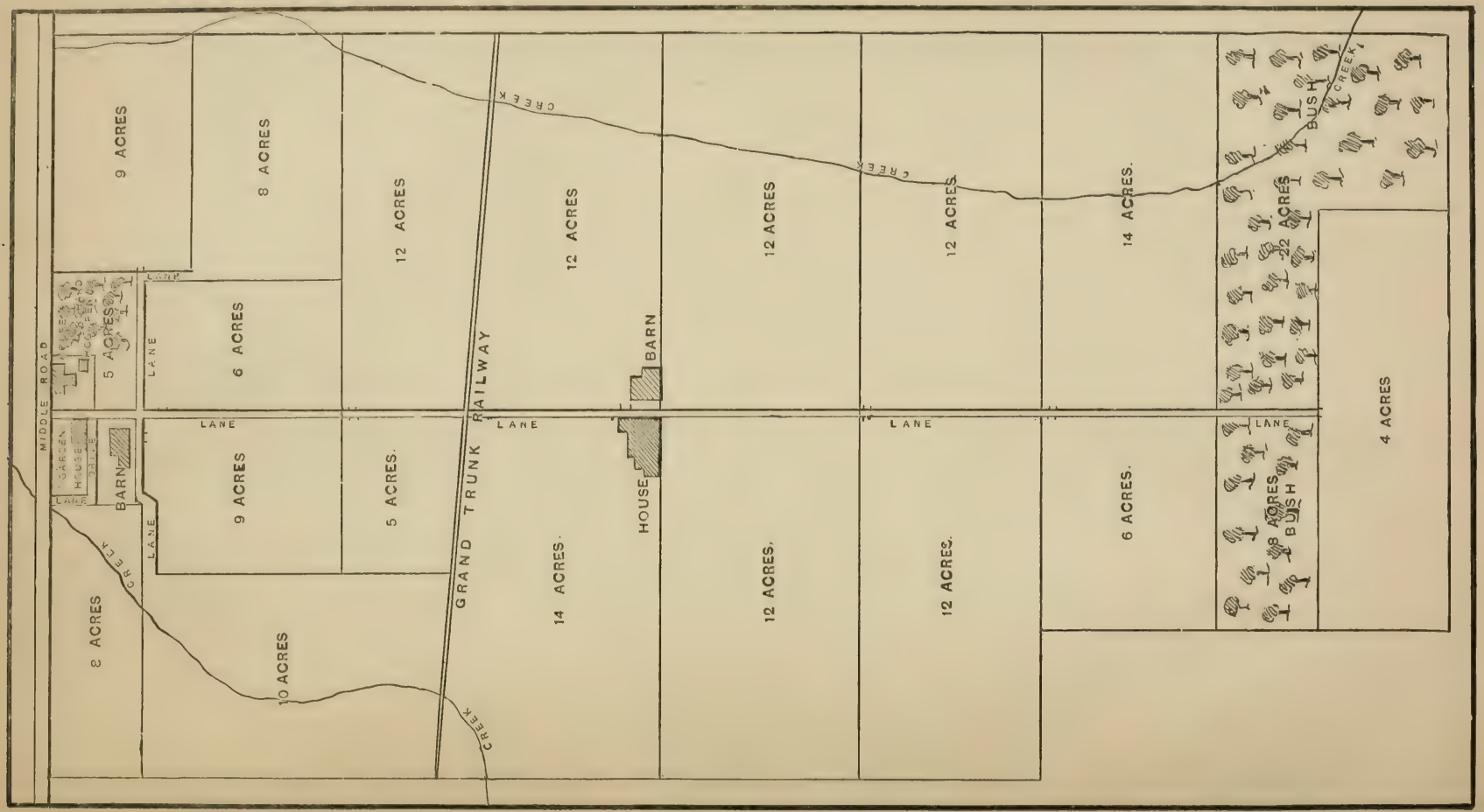
The crops were, as regards quantity, 40 acres pasture ; 10 acres wheat, usually 20 to 25 acres, as this year one field winter killed ; 37 acres barley, usually25 acres ; 20 acres oats, 10 acres turnips, 3 acres potatoes, and 11 acres corn. For the past three years the splendid averages have been obtained of 32 bushels for fall wheat, 50 bushels for barley, 60 bushels for oats, and 150 bushels in the ear for Indian corn—a statement well backed up by what we saw growing.

We now give the usual rotation. Sod is usually ploughed in the fall, and oats are sown on this, followed by hoed crop and then barley, which is always seeded. One of the two fields of barley stubble is ploughed early, then manured and ploughed into ridges about 14 feet wide, the second time cross ploughing and a few open cross furrows are run. This is sown to wheat and seeded. The meadows are mowed not more than two years and are pastured one year or two. Peas are grown on the other farm. Summer fallow comes after sod or oats, the rule being to take the dirtiest fields, the manure being put on before the first ploughing. Usually Mr. Fothergill ploughs five times and harrows between the ploughings, sometimes also rolling. There can be no doubt that this system will very effectually destroy the weeds, but as to whether it or Mr. Wm. Rennie's system of decapitating thistles after harvest is the cheaper and more effectual way of getting rid of them, your judges are not agreed. It has only failed, however, once in thirty years, we should add, in producing for Mr. Fothergill a good crop.

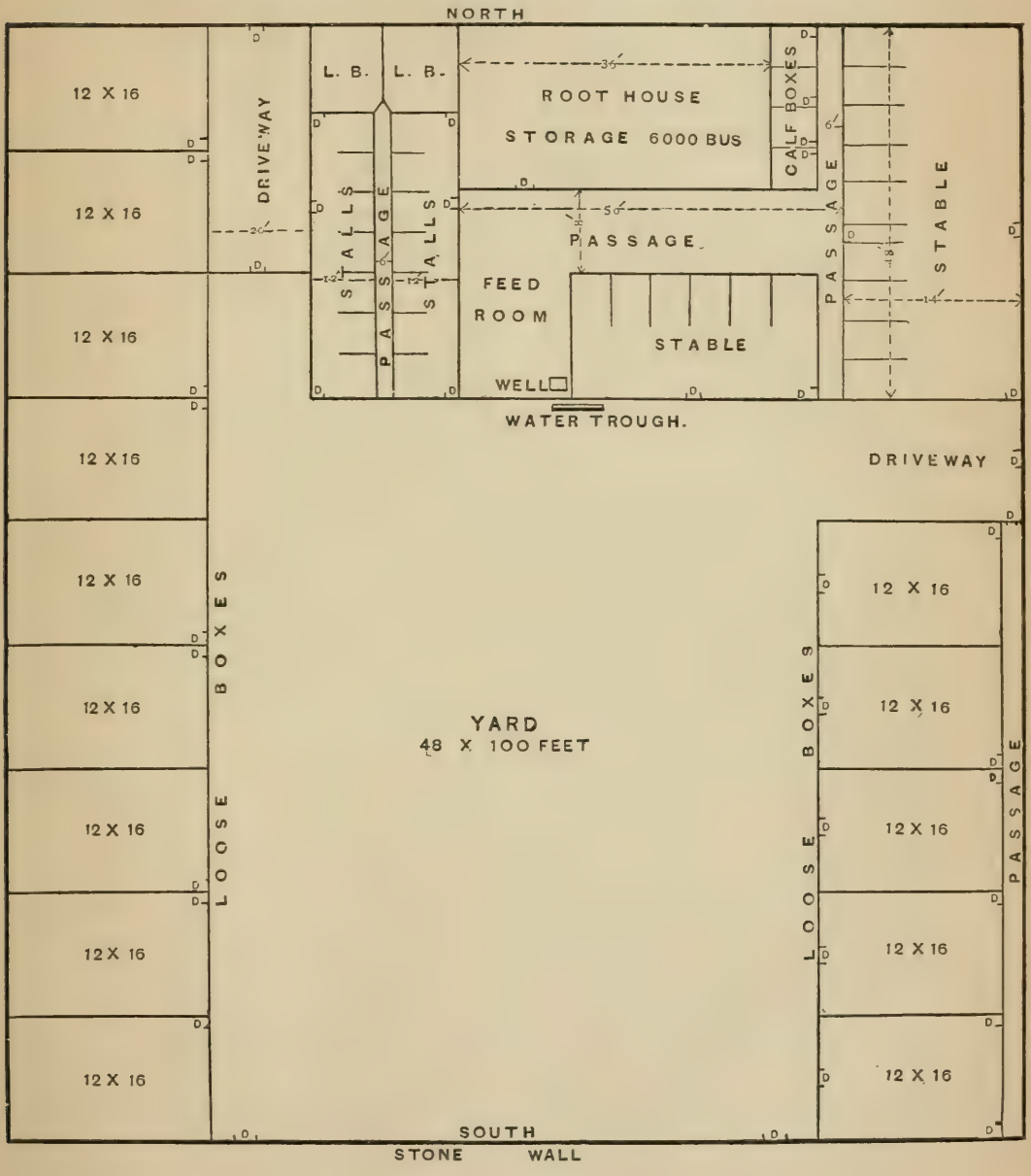
In preparing ground for roots, 15 or 16 loads well rotted are applied to the acre, and 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of salt. This is ploughed in the fall, then twice in the spring ploughing in the manure the last time, and then drilling the contrary way, the drills from

BALSAM LODGE FARM.

210 Acres, independent of Grand Trunk Railway. Four Acres allowed for Buildings, Gardens, Stables, Stock Yards, etc.



BASEMENT OF JOHN FOTHERGILL'S FARM BUILDING AT BALSAM LODGE FARM, BURLINGTON, COUNTY HALTON.



28 to 30 inches apart. They are scuffled every ten days till the ground is cleaned, and hand-hoed twice or thrice : how could they be otherwise than good ?

The manure is drawn out in part in the winter and snugly piled ; what is left in the yard is kept piled thus also ; and it is applied as stated above. Mr. Fothergill has tried artifical manures and found benefit from them, but prefers, on the whole, to try and increase the size of the heaps that come from the barn-yard.

The ground is well drained with tiles. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a clay loam, with a sub-soil of stiff clay. The extent of these drains is 2-inch, 7,750 rods ; 3-inch, 188 rods ; 4-inch, 261 rods, and the laterals are laid on an average 27 feet apart, and 3 feet deep.

The orchard contains 5 acres and is in a good state, and the garden is sufficient, but not the perfection of tidiness, and the water supply is from surface streams, wells, and cisterns.

It does a person good to see one of those Balsam Lodge fields of green corn. At the time of our second visit, September 1st, a tall man was soon lost sight of in walking through it. When harvested it is tied into sheaves with rye straw, grown and saved for the purpose, and stood up in stooks, which when husked are put up in small stacks kept well hearted. These are drawn and chaffed in winter as required. The feed thus obtained from one of these fields is immense.

One of the best herds of Short Horns and Short Horn grade cattle that we met with in all our rounds fed in the pastures of Balsam Lodge—for it should not be forgotten that here is the home of Prince James—95—, on so many different occasions the sweepstakes Short Horn bull of Ontario. The Short Horns number 40 head, and the herd on both farms, Short Horns and high grades, from 85 to 100 head. They have deep heavy bodies on short limbs of medium bone, and possess much of that wealth of substance so eagerly sought by the Short Horn breeders of to-day. Without a doubt they have *quality*, evinced alike in their bright full soft eye, mellow-handling skin, heavy silky coats, and well covered ribs. There are also 50 head of strong Liecester sheep and 7 teams of working-horses, with 5 hands employed by the year and sometimes 10 in summer for the two farms, which comprise 380 acres of cleared land. Fifteen to 16 fat cattle are turned off every year.

The breeding cows get corns-talks and oat-straw cut in winter, and one feed of long hay per day, to regulate digestion. After March 1st hay is substituted for oat-straw. All the cut feed is mixed with pulped roots and bran. The milking cows have a portion of oatmeal and corn chopped, or peas and oats, and the feeding cattle get more of a stronger proportion, that for the cows being one part corn and two parts oats, and some bran. The young stock also get meal and bran. The cut feed is usually mixed a day ahead, being sprinkled and fed in four feeds. The fat cattle get from 8 to 10 lbs. of meal per day, the milch cows 4 to 6 lbs., and the young bulls and calves, 2 to 4 lbs., according to age, oilcake and bran being fed in conjunction.

There was a harmony about this farm that is seldom met with ; everything was in keeping, the house corresponded to the barns, and the barns to the house, and the rich produce of the fields to both. A liberal system of tillage was practised and liberal returns reaped. Nothing was done on the scrimping scale, but there was a fullness in everything that betokened high-class farming. Mr. Fothergill does not expect to reap where he does not sow, and therefore when he sows grass seed he uses 4 lbs. of small red clover, 4 lbs. of alsike and 6 lbs. of timothy to the acre, and so in other things. There was not that perfection of neatness and absolute cleanliness, of tillage and finish in the fences, that did so much to place Kelvin Grove ahead in the race, and the outbuildings of Huntingford had, we considered, some advantage, other things being pretty well balanced ; but pitted against the "Seed Farm" of Mr. Wm. Rennie, things seemed so near upon a swivel that your judges failed to agree, when the late Mr. Parker gave the casting vote in favour of Mr. Fothergill, for the pretty good reason, we understand, that Mr. Fothergill's was a system better adapted to the needs of the average farmer, and for the further reason that the splendid herd of Balsam Lodge Short Horns, long established, when put in the balance against the newly imported Clydes of Mr. Rennie, sent down the scale.

Mr. Andrew Waechter's Farm.

Those who, in laying their plans in life, do not reckon on disappointments will be much mistaken. Failing to get through from Guelph to Walkerton as we had anticipated, we did the next best thing, that is, went to Hanover on the evening of the 2nd July and had thus the grim satisfaction of getting near the object of our search, in spite of the fact of the existence of a county town with only an alternate daily evening train. But this meant a seven miles drive overland to Walkerton, along the banks of the Saugeen, with its crystal tide, before the grey mists of the morning had lifted. It was vexatious to find the stubborn fogs so persistent in their brood, as to hide what we can't help but think is a charming watercourse all the way. Nearing Walkerton, we spied a beautiful mansion, with large pleasure grounds on the near bank of the river, a farm apparently attached. We concluded that the owner made his money more rapidly than ordinary farmers, and so it proved, for we were told that he was a very enterprising barrister of Walkerton, who, like most professional men, found his truest enjoyment in tilling a piece of land.

The farm of Mr. Waechter, 3¾ miles west from Walkerton, comprises lots 1 and 2, concession 8, Township of Brant, and composed of 200 of the 518 acres of Mr. Warchter's land, the balance being located across the highway and not in the competition. Nearing our destination, we observed the sides of the road strewn with stones and on being told that it was opposite Mr. Waechter's farm, we spoke of it as being a reprehensible practice; but what was our suprise on being told that they had been placed there to be erected in due time into a fence. How often in everyday life people are condemned before the witnesses have been heard.

The farm, as well as the country here, is beautifully undulating, not violently nor yet tamely so, and on one of these medium swells Mr. Waechter has built his steading, looking over the billowy-shaped surface of this favoured township, and also that of Greenock opposite. This farm carried the Silver Medal in the group contest, and its soil is a loose clay, almost a limestone shale and the sub-soil only a little harder, so that much drainage is not required. Twenty years ago the forest stood here silent, unbroken, in fields where not a solitary trace of it is be found to-day. In what other wooded country can Silver Medal farms be made in so short a time?

The fences were mostly stake and rider, and the farm was well laid out, and carrying heavy crops of wheat, barley, oats and peas, and a large field of roots, which, though young, were full of promise. The tidiness of the farm when we considered its youth was a matter of surprise.

The best winter wheat that we saw in our travels grew upon this farm. It filled the fields to the level of the high fences and to the extent of 25 acres. The usual yield is 30 bushels per acre; oats, 40, and peas, 35 bushels. There are 25 to 30 acres hay and a large lot of pasture.

The rotation is one that favours the farm. There is first summer fallow, 10 to 15 acres a year; the balance of the manure left over from the roots is applied on this, which gets it all buried early in the season—a wise practice. It is then ploughed and ploughed until all the weeds are dead. The wheat sown here is seeded to grass, which is sometimes mowed 2 years and pastured 3 years, and is not cropped very much until it is re-seeded. Twelve to 13 lbs. are sown to the acre of grass seed. This restful process of tillage, along with the rich feeding that Mr. Waechter gives it, keeps it in fine heart, so that he is almost absolutely sure of a fair crop, whatever the season may be. To enable him to feed it thus we need scarcely add that he is a great fattener of stock, selling no grain from the place, only wheat. Last winter he fattened 34 head of shippers, which brought 5⅝ cents per lb., and the very day of our visit a large contingent of fat sheep had been sent away.

The forest, 45 acres, is heavily timbered with wood, hard and soft; the orchard and garden are medium, and the obstacles are well removed, while some tree-planting for ornament has been done.

The barns are very good. The main one 84 x 90 feet, rests upon a basement. There is a carriage-house, abundant implements, including horse-power and a Neustadt shake

thresher. The large box slides for throwing down feed have doors in them under one another, for guiding it to the different passages.

But the unique feature of this farm is its water arrangement. About three-fourths of a mile away on the farther side of the other farm, and in a depression 63 feet below the level of the steading, is a strong spring, which, in its perversity, only served to make more drear the waters of a fen, into which it poured its strong tide. A well was sunk and a hydraulic ram placed therein, and a $\frac{1}{2}$-inch pipe was laid 3 feet deep, to be below the frost line, first to the barns on the Greenock side, where a constant supply is left in a trough, and then to the homestead barns, where, through all the days in all the year, it brings its refreshing tide, the overflow running down into a valley beyond the barns. It was a bold venture, undertaken in the face of contrary advice, and has succeeded most charmingly. How many springs are there in Canada capable of doing a similar work, that waste their strength and substance, because the owners fail to give them work to do? If this record so arrest the attention of but half a dozen interested parties as to lead them to do in this matter as Mr. Waechter has done, it will be worth more to the country than the entire outlay expended this year in making these awards.

Mr. Waechter has done a great work within the past 20 years. Then he went into the forest with axe in hand; now he has 500 acres of valuable land, and although he has not won in this contest, he has taken a stand of which his county may well feel proud.

Maple Grove Farm.

We heard of a man once who took a walk to Collingwood, on the Northern railway train, we fared somewhat better, for leaving Hamilton early on the morning of the 21st July, we reached Stayner by noon, and spent the p.m. of that day in viewing the farm of Mr. Wm. Robinson, Lots 4 and 5, 11th Con., Township of Sunnidale, and County of Simcoe, and which lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Stayner, on the highway to Barrie. Sunnidale is almost a valley, a part of the depression lying between the waters of Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay, with highlands both on the east and west, the Blue Mountains of Nottawasaga 12 miles on the one side, and the highland leading to Penetanguishene on the other, being distinctly visible. Its soil is evidently, in many parts, a rich deposit that only unlimited abuse can spoil. We were shown a field on a neighbouring farm that had been cropped with wheat for 34 years, with one exception, but its capabilities are much impaired now, and how could it be otherwise? What a shame that farmers could find it in their heart thus to whip the willing horse to death! Maple Grove contains 257 acres, and lies nearly in the form of a square, it being a corner lot. Along the Stayner road are four tiers of fields, and three tiers in depth, two transverse private roads affording access to these. The fields contain from 10 to 20 acres each.

The woodland is on the eastern corner, and contains about 100 acres of spruce, rock elm, white elm, lots of maple and beech, and some tamarack; about one-third of the timber is rock elm, of a wonderful growth, and betokening great strength of soil. A pretty little stream runs across the farm, two branches uniting and running north-westerly in a deep narrow bed, beneath leafy forest bowers. A dam has been thrown across this little trout stream, and on the pent up waters a boat has been launched, which, to the young, who see only the sunny side of life, as they sail beneath its forest shades, it must seem a veritable fairy land. Why should not farmers have fresh fish for dinner, a sail in the quiet shades in summer. and a skating rink in winter, all under their own control, if they so desire it?

The soil of this farm is a clay loam, seven feet deep, and resting on a sub-soil of dry sand, to the depth of 20 feet. No under-draining is therefore required over this everlasting filter. It is very productive, especially in the matter of wheat. The total acreage of grains for the last three years is as follows:—Wheat, fall and spring, 125 acres—4,100 bushels; average, nearly 33 bushels; barley, 15 acres—540 bushels; average, 36 bushels; peas, 19 acres—604 bushels; average, 32 bushels; oats, 32 acres—1,440 bushels; average, 45 bushels; which is certainly a splendid showing.

The summer fallow is an important feature of this farm. It is ganged in the fall, and the next season gets three ploughings, along with gang-ploughings in addition. It is hard work to kill thistles in this open sub-soil. The manure, after having been turned in the yard, is applied here.

The rotation is—fall wheat on summer fallow, then spring wheat, which is seeded to grass, about seven pounds small red clover, (some alsike now), and three to four pounds of timothy being sown to the acre. The grass is mowed two years, and pastured one, and then turned over for peas or oats, followed by barley, to be in turn succeeded by fall wheat, and then summer fallowed. This is a severe rotation, which in many sections would soon bear bitter fruits.

The fences, mostly stake and rider, are the best of the kind that we have seen. They are made of strong cedar rails and stakes, equally strong, set 1½ feet in the ground, and some of them have stood thus for nearly 20 years. The private roads are good. The water supply is from wells, save from the rivulet, and some tree-planting has been done, while the orchard and garden are but medium, and obstacles to cultivation are nearly all removed.

The buildings are ample, but of the over-ground order, and are neatly kept. They enclose a rectangle save on the south, and provide shelter in winter for all the stock of the farm, and for the implements. The stables are all lined. The hen-house was especially convenient ; a slide under the roosts runs the droppings into a trough below, and the hens get up to the perch on an ascent with slats. There is also a self-feeding box, nests for laying and hatching apart, etc., etc.

"Maple Grove" is essentially a grain-growing farm. The stock, therefore, is only medium, consisting of 6 milch cows, in all 33 head of Shorthorn grades, and 12 sheep, and a sufficient number of good working horses. Some beef cattle are fattened, but a large portion of the grain is sold, one of the least commendable features of Mr. Robinsons practice, viewed in the light of futurity. While it would not be wise to condemn the practice of grain-selling in all cases, it cannot but tell adversely, more or less, when long continued. If meat production and dairying have been made profitable in sections where grain grows sparingly, how much more may they be made profitable where the land produces naturally by handfuls.

Mr. Robinson only commenced here 20 years ago, clearing the land with his own hands. When we consider the limited time of his location, and the present condition of his farm, we must accord him much credit, but time, more stock, and other buildings are requisite to assign him a place in a sweepstakes contest.

Some idea of the labour of this work of farm-judging may be formed when we mention that in visiting the 18 farms entered in competition, we each travelled, by rail, 1,901 miles and drove 254 miles, visiting four of them a second time, and completing the whole in 14 working days. While in one instance three farms were got over in a day, in another two whole days were used, and a journey called for of 234 miles by rail. We feel that however imperfectly the work assigned us by your Association has been performed, we can justly claim that no time was wasted, nor expense entailed that could have been avoided in doing it.

Before closing this report, we have thought it fitting to draw attention to the following observations, which we think, in all fairness, may be deduced from our experience in this work :—

(1) The high character of the farming generally in the places entered in competition is very cheering. We doubt if so large a number of equally well tilled and well managed farms can be found on an equal area on the American continent. Where the leaders are so well abreast, the rank and file must follow.

(2) It is not wise to lay down cast iron rules in many respects to guide farmers in their methods where there is much diversity of soil, and a difference of climate. It would not be prudent to fix the rotation of crops in Raleigh, with its stores of fertility, on the basis of that practiced in Pittsburgh, where nature is less bountiful.

(3) Nevertheless, there are other features of practice of universal application. (*a*) Stock-keeping, the basis of all good farming, is one of these. It is a fact, and one surely of much significence, that in almost every instance in the competition of the last *seven* years, the prize-winning farms practised stock-keeping largely, in one or other of its forms. If the money spent in making these awards have the effect of rivetting the attention of the rank and file of our farmars to this one fact, it will draw for the country more than 100 per cent. per annum, compound interest, in perpetuity. (*b*) An auxiliary to successful stock-keeping is suitable accommodation. Where we found good stock, in every instance we found suitable accommodation, and *vice versa*, and one feature of this accommodation was basement barns. These need not be built in a bank of necessity, but they should be built. While it is true that "Kelvin Grove" has adopted this feature only in a modified form, it is equally true that this alone nearly cost its owner a forfeiture of the grandest award ever made hitherto to any farm in Canada. (*c*) Everywhere the extermination of weeds is essential to success. The sweepstakes farm is perhaps the cleanest farm in Ontario, and the farms lowest in the competition were invariably those that produce the most weeds.

(4) Under-draining is a leading spoke in the wheel of Canadian agriculture. The best farm in the Province is perhaps the best drained, although some farms do not require draining, but they are more ravenous in appetite for food supplies.

(5) Fertility may be increased without the use of fertilizers. "Kelvin Grove" is richer than it was years ago, so of "Huntingford," and so of "Balsam Lodge," and others in the competition, and yet artificial fertilizers have been but little used. The increasing sources of fertility have been drawn from the soil itself, a provision in nature for which we can never be sufficiently thankful. If farms, then, become less and less productive, the criminal management, (viewed in the light of country and posterity it is criminal) must be laid at the door of the tiller. We do not say this to discourage the use of fertelizers, but to remind our farmers of the resources of their soils, which, in very many instances, may be drawn upon at a less expense.

(6) Economy is an important element of success. We do not mean that parsimony that refuses to properly equip a farm, but that which cares properly for implements, and makes the best use of food, and so of other details.

Thanking the competitors for the courtesy invariably shown us, we shall leave other lessons that may lie upon the surface of this very imperfect report to be gleaned by the readers, hoping that the crumbs thus cast upon the waters may bear fruit, both in the near future and after many days.

JUDGES, { JOHN I. HOBSON
THOMAS SHAW.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

ESSAY ON "THE RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED IN CANADA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FARM, WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING THESE RELATIONS.

By Thomas Shaw, Editor of Canadian Live Stock Journal.

To which was awarded the First Prize by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.

That the subject we now approach is one of exceeding delicacy, is apparent from the little that has been written upon it hitherto. While the pages of our agricultural papers are usually well filled with articles on everything else relating to the farm, one will often search their pages in vain for a line bearing upon the subject of this essay. If the relations between employers and employed in Canada are what they ought to be, this silence is warranted, but if they are not (and we do not think they are), it is ominous, and cannot but arise from indifference on the part of those who conduct those papers to the best wants of their patrons, or from a cowardice, that is as ignoble as it is contemptible.

The war between labour and capital has been waging through almost all the centuries, and seems to be increasing in its intensity as the years roll on. At no period of earth's history, perhaps, have the combatants assumed an attitude so determined, and seemed so little inclined to sound a truce. The arteries of all the channels of trade and manufacture are clogged with the sediment of trades' unions, and the citadels of combination are towering high in every country of the world. The nations of both hemispheres are convulsed with the continuous upheavals of combination, and the angry cloud is advancing, which may deluge the unsettled order of things with a downpour of bitterness, after having strewn it in the fury of the tempest that announced its approach.

To investigate the causes that have produced this labour chaos in the general, with a view to its removal, would be a huge task, insomuch that the twenty-five pages assigned as the outer limit of our effort, might be filled to overflowing, without having got far over the threshold of our subject We shall not attempt it, but confine ourselves solely to the consideration of the relations between employers and employed *on the farm*, with a view to improving those relations.

Trades unions, through their representatives and manufacturers, by means of conference, are trying from time to time, to harmonize the unharmonized relations between their respective interests, and although the relations of labour on the farm are not trammelled as yet with the questionable aid, if not the positive curse of combination, they are not in that wholesome condition which would enable them to revolve with but little friction. With our determination to write upon the subject, looms up the magnitude of the task. Owing to its extreme delicacy scarcely a line can be penned which will not probe the sore of somebody's defective practice, so that approaching it is like taking a dog by the ears, and since we may search the literature of Canada, through and through, without finding one line that will serve as a waymark, we feel as though we entered a region unexplored. It is as though one launched his bark on an unknown sea, or piloted his vessel through the treacherous reefs and mists of a rock-bound shore, or started on a journey through the tangled underwood of a forest, never trodden by foot of man, and abounding in pitfalls and snares and wild beasts.

Like the surveyor endeavouring to strike a straight line through the forest, we shall point the needle towards the pole of truth, and every giant tree, or sapling even, of practice, that is not good must come down, and if the words that we shall write give pain

to anyone, we ask them to bear in mind that we use the lance not from any pleasure that we derive in its use, but because we felt that the exigencies of the case required it. The thought that pain should result to anyone, though it be the pain that accompanies the probing of the sore, with a view to healing, casts a long shadow on what would otherwise prove to us a source of unmingled pleasure.

The relations between employers and employed on the farm in Canada are all *awry*. They may be compared to the different vertebrae of a backbone, almost every one of which is out of joint, and the great wonder is that the requirements of the case have not set many skilled anatomists at work long ago to hinge these again. Like the playthings of a wanton child who has got the mastery of his mother, those relations are strewn about in a confusion that is almost hopeless, and were it not that manufacturers are coming nobly to the rescue by the labour-saving machines they are producing, there is no saying what the end might be. In speaking of the unsatisfactoriness of those relations, no language should be considered too strong, for in reference thereto, "that which is wanting cannot be numbered," as we shall see further on, so that we have grave fears that the very wheels of farm business would stand still were it not for the assistance that the implement manufacturer gives. Why then should these interests ever be looked upon as antagonistic to those of the farm, and if any difficulties arise between those two wings of the one great army, why can they not on every occasion be adjusted by amicable conference?

We were minded once to write an article by request, on the wisdom of men of capital employing a portion of it in carrying on large farms and breeding establishments throughout the country, as in Britain and other lands, but that article has never been penned, for relations between employers and employed, continuing as they are, we are more and more convinced that it would be unwise on their part to make any such investment, unless prepared to exercise a close supervision of the work, standing on the watch tower in the day and remaining in ward by night. One of the ablest men in Canada wrote a clever article on "Gentlemen Farmers," which appeared in one of our agricultural monthlies not very long ago, and while we agree with the writer perfectly as to the desirability of this class of farmers—men who have money, and who are not afraid to expend it in the line of progression—we have grave fears that the order would soon become extinct in Canada, when we think of the paucity of farm labour and the nature of the amalgam, containing as it does so large a proportion of the admixture of baser metals. We have frequently been urged by those in high places to use every effort of the pen to induce British capitalists to leave the land, from every part of which at present a universal wail is ascending over the depressed state of agriculture, and to bring with them their flocks and herds, to feed beneath the bright skies and in the bracing air of our wide Dominion. But why should we advise them thus, unless we state in an appendix, that to succeed they must bring their cattlemen with them. Success in stock-keeping in Canada is extremely difficult to attain in the meantime, if dependence is solely to be placed on the present class of native farm labourers for conducting it. We have as yet met with but few who can be pronounced successful in the business, who did not get their training beyond the sea, unless they were stock owners themselves; so that before relations will be right here, a new race of farm labourers must grow up who know less about swinging the axe and more about keeping cattle.

We shall view the relations between employers and employed on the farm in Canada in their *social*, *material* and *moral* aspects. We build the pillar of our argument upon the pedestal that in any country—human nature being as it is—where there is a superabundance of labourers, there will be a tendency on the part of employers to *grind* the employed, and where the converse of this is true, there will be a tendency on the part of the labourer to play the *tyrant* with the master. There is a scarcity of the right kind of labourers in the summer season in Canada, throughout all her borders; hence the employed on the farm have matters pretty much in their own hands, and hence in a great measure, arises the unpleasantness and unsatisfactoriness of the relations between this class and the farmers who employ them.

The correctness of our assumption here is shown in the eagerness with which a suitable class of labour is caught up, in the swarms of weeds that foul our fields and choke

the growth of our grains, the deplorable loss of crop, the result of sowing it unduly late, and in the large amount of hay that is turned into straw, and of golden grain that is allowed to strew the earth with what, under other circumstances, would be the most sinful prodigality, but which is lost from an insufficiency of harvesters. We behold it in the stiffened bodies and bent shoulders of our yeomen, who, above all men, should have a fine physique and a manly bearing. We see it in the hollow cheek of his patient wife, labouring all the years of her wedded life beneath the curse of Canaan, and we meet it in the labours that are saddled on the boys of the farm before childhood leaves them, crushing out of them all the spontaneity of that young life that is the peculiar charm of youth. Many boys of the farm have no youth; like the children of the factories, youth is cut out of their course, and there is a half-heartedness and a sickliness even in their play.

Why this scarcity of labourers? Ask the wide fields of the prairied west, with her great rich belts of *humus*, calling out to our labourers to come and partake of its fatness. Ask the farmers who *compel* emigration, by the practice so common of discharging their work hands every year on the approach of a Canadian winter, with its annual visitations of icy legions from Hudson's Bay, thus forcing them to live either upon the earnings of summer or to beg or starve, as, like many of the creatures of the wild wood, they cannot have the solace of hybernation. Ask, too, the depraved side of a fallen nature, which so often prefers precarious life in the city, with its endless succession of attractions, sometimes for its benefit, but oftener hastening its ruin. Strange that those who swarm from the country to the city cannot see the inscription on the side-posts of the gates. It runs thus: "Of all who enter here, but one in a thousand shall ever attain to riches. A few may obtain a competency, but with most it is a neck-to-neck life-long struggle to keep the wolf from the door." Then there is that constant tendency in the human mind to achieve its independence, or in other words, to become its own master. This, in the days of the past, was within the reach of almost every farm servant, as the price of lands were low, and although it is different now, this motive prompts a considerable number to work away all their days failures on rented farms, who might put their money in the bank every year, if they would but submit to the directions of an employer.

Social Relations.

In the *social* relations between the employers and employed on the farm in this country, there is much that is out of joint. In a land where "Jack is as good as his master" is a favourite motto with the employed, it must fare ill with the masters when there is a scarcity of labourers. The temptation is very strong in "Jack" sometimes, to tell his master on his return from a journey to put out his own horse, and to say to the mistress when requested to carry a pail of water from the well, to carry it herself, clenching each statement with the rivet that he has done his day's work. If the question were simply one of inherent *goodness*, "Jack" may be quite right, for the world has long been taught that humanity has many meeting-places where all stand upon the same platform. Men meet thus together in the cradle and at the grave, in the sanctuary and at the Cross, and we suppose at the Last Judgment the great matter will not be—was the position that of employer or employed? but how were the duties pertaining to the various relations discharged? While men possess gifts in common, those differ in degree, surely pointing to a difference of sphere in which they should move. If in the spiritual domain there should be gradations, why should there not be in the mundane. A truth that we are taught in the difference of soils, of nobility of trees of the same species, and in the magnitude of the stars, if the argument of analogy is worth anything. If it be conceded that the officers of an army should possess a freedom, and receive attentions denied to the common soldier, why should the director of farm labour be denied the respect which is due to his position as such?

Long years ago the social relations in the rural home of this country, were more satisfactory than they are to-day. There was more of equality in position and in the cultivation of gifts. The owner of land was as much a labourer as the man he employed to help him to clear it, and the latter was usually looking forward to the purchase of land himself. There was nothing incongruous then in the employer in such a case consulting

with his assistant at the same table, as to what should be done. Nay, this was commendable. But as countries grow older, that community of interest that binds new settlements together widens. Education, acting and re-acting on the diversities of mind, creates diversities of taste, and it is only natural and right that kindred spirit should be allowed to seek its co-kindred spirits with whom to associate, rather than be compelled to associate with those in whose company it finds nothing in common.

Nowhere are these social relations more unhinged than in the farm house. We have known men shoulder the sythe and strike up the homeward march at one o'clock, because they had not been admitted to the table of the employer at noon, though the repast prepared for them was ample. Their argument was that if they were "good enough to work" for the man referred to, they were "good enough to eat with him." Why should they desire to eat with a man between whose intellect and good manners and their own there was, to our knowledge, a wide gap? They would surely have felt uncomfortable under the restraint which his very presence would impose upon them, and would have enjoyed the meal in reality much less than when partaking of it quite out of the reach of restraints.

If a farmer choose to admit his hired help to his table, good and well; if he enjoy such a course it may be all the better for the comfort of their relations, but for usage, or the sanctions of society, or the demands of any class to *compel* him to do so, because they have the power, is *tryannical* and *unjust*, and *outrageous* to the sense of the properly constituted mind. Why should the employed demand that he be admitted to the table of his employer, even on the principle of equity? Would he like to be burdened with the presence of his employer repeatedly at his own table? Would he like his own children to be forced by association to adopt the refinements and many of the ways of his employer, which it may be he affects to despise? Or would he desire the sacred privacy of his own home to be broken in upon at its most enjoyable seasons? Why then should the employer be thus positioned?

The most sacred spot on earth to the farmer or his workman is his own hearth-stone, and the most enjoyable hour of the day is that spent in partaking of the refreshing meal, surrounded by the olive plants that are growing up in beauty around his table, till they be transplanted into homes of their own, the queen of his home seated by his side. And why the hearth-stone so sacred? Because it is his own, and there he has reared the pillar of his chief social enjoyments, the privacy of which no man has a right to invade unasked. At the social board he can talk with his family the secrets of the home, which other ears have no right to hear. Queen Victoria, herself, has no right to cross the threshold of his door uninvited, but Her Gracious Majesty, as queenly in her manners as in her government of Britain, would be the last person to make any such invasion without an invitation. Shall the scarcity of labourers give the employed the privilege of access to this privacy unsought? *Never!* Shall the sanctions of neighbourhood custom? *Never!* These only bind us when they conflict with no expressed law of Providence. Does Holy Writ ask it? nay, but the opposite, as the central pillar upon which the whole social fabric rests is the divisiom of men into families,and the preserving inviolate the sacredness of these home rights from invasion of outsiders. Man ceases to possess a home when he can get no moment with his household to talk of things of common and vital interest to them, but which in no way concern the outsider. Circumstances may compel the farmer to admit to the presence of his household those whose associations may not be for its good. The only alternative may be to do so or allow his crops to go back to earth again ungathered; but this in no way affects the equity of the thing, The employed of the Queen has the same right to demand that he be admitted to dine with Her Majesty as the farm labourer to be admitted to the table of the farmer. It is evident there is a line between the employer's rights to privacy and that of the employed to the privileges of his household, but where shall the line be drawn? We see no reason why, if the principle of equity admit the employed to the farmer's table, that it should not admit him to the drawing-room, which grates harshly on the good sense of a properly constituted mind.

There is something sadly out of joint in that sanction of custom which requires the farmer's wife to wash and mend as well as cook for her husband's employed. If she

choose to do so, that is her own affair, but it is an outrage on our sense of propriety to compel her to do so, and this is just the attitude assumed, by, we think, a large number of the employed. That attitude expressed in words is something like this :—If you give me so much wage and do my mending and washing, I will work for you,—which is about equivalent to saying, if your wife become my servant I will become yours. It is perfectly equitable to make it an article of agreement that so much shall be allowed for washing and mending, but no farmer has a right even to bind his wife to do a menial class of work that is derogatory to her dignity, and that at once shocks our sense of the fitness of things. If, however, she choose to do it as a matter of saving, which is not infrequent, it is her own affair, with which no one has a right to interfere.

In treating of the social relations between employers and employed on the farm, it is impossible to lay down cast-iron rules, owing to the extreme differences, both in manner and disposition, on the part of the individuals of both classes. Those relations should be frank and pleasant, and where they cease to be of this character the sooner they are severed the better for all concerned. This feature of our subject finds fitting illustration in the book of Ruth, that charming episode of rustic Jewish life. When the Bethlehem farmer reached the fields where his husbandmen laboured with uplifted sickle, his salaam to the reapers was "The Lord be with thee"—sweeter music than the song of birds that sang the songs of harvest, and more refreshing to the weary men than the sound of running waters. Their reply could scarce be other than "The Lord bless thee." Happy reapers in the employ of such a man, and happy farmer to possess such reapers ! Those employed in the Bethlehem harvest would not require to call a caucus in the evening as to how they should manage to prolong the harvest, nor would the farmer require a spy-glass to sit and watch them from an upper chamber window. Alas, how many centuries it has taken employers and employed to learn that their interests are mutual, and that they cannot in a sense better further their own interests than when they are seeking to advance the true interests each of the other.

Some servants, tried and faithful, may, with much advantage, be taken into the bosom of the family, incorporated, as it were, a part of the household. In other instances this would be like taking coals into the bosom, and would certainly sap the very foundations of its peace.

The degree of freedom or reserve that should obtain between the employer and his employed cannot be regulated by any written code, for what would be proper and fitting in one case might be far from this in another. In Britain there is perhaps too much of austerity, and in America too much of familiarity, which, if it does not produce contempt, detracts from the respect which should be the due of the employers. It is certainly true that no country in the world has produced soldiers so obedient as those of Britain, where the officers adhere rigidly to the proprieties of their position. There are occasions, however, when the employed may, with great advantage, be taken into the confidence of the employer, as in the case of old, tried servants, and it may be new ones, whose fidelity and promise of usefulness are more than usually apparent.

While we admit that even socially the employed may sometimes be more deserving of the position than the employer, and adjustments would be more seemly if they were to exchange places, there are duties, nevertheless, which they owe to each other regardless of inherent desert, incumbent on them in virtue of the positions which they hold respectively, and it should be the constant aim of each to render these in full tale.

Material Relations.

The *material* relations between employers and employed on the farm do not work smoothly. With the former the primary object is too often to grind out all the labour that he possibly can from the workman, at the lowest possible wage, and with the latter to give the least possible return for the largest wage attainable. In this game of fence we can see that he with whom the advantage will lie depends upon the fact of labour being in excess of or not equal to the demand. The farmer too often, in order to get a fair day's work done, must put himself at the head of his work and grapple with what is most difficult and irksome with his own hands. This state of affairs is certainly humiliat-

ing, but, nevertheless, true, and so long as the present migratory system amongst labourers obtains, we see no sure remedy. While we believe that the employer pays all he can afford now by way of cash outlay, a better plan of doing this might be devised. He too often satisfies his conscience by paying the amount of wage in full, without troubling himself as to the incidental material comforts of the employed, as to the nature of his dwelling and surroundings, when a man with a family, and to his mental entertainment, if single. To put those relations upon a proper basis, the employer must put up cottages for his workmen, neat, comfortable, tasteful—not necessarily expensive—each having a piece of land attached, and a stable large enough to shelter a cow and her keep for the winter. It is better usually to allow the cottager to furnish his own cow rather than purchase from his employer, that no feeling may arise regarding the price, and he should be allowed sufficient hay to cut in corners or elsewhere to keep his cow, cutting it on his own time. He should manure his garden from the products of his stable and work the same on his own time. A cow is one of the greatest blessings Heaven ever gave to the labourer's family, and it would be cruelty to deny it or its equivalent, but it should be fed in the way indicated lest bickerings arise. He should then receive a wage with these perquisities in addition, what he may be able to show himself worth by certificate from past employers or, better still, from actual demonstration on trial He should, in addition, get an allowance of firewood to be prepared during his off hours. The employer who gives his employed the free use of a horse or even the frequent use of the same other than for regular, not spasmodic church-going purposes, is, as we see it, acting very injudiciously, as he is but encouraging his employed in Sabbath-breaking and in various other forms of dissipation, which are certain to react adversely on his own interests, else experience in the past has not told the truth.

Showing an interest in the direction of the material comforts of the employed, would encourage them to locate permanently, especially where there is a family, and the desire of having it so would render the latter more attentive to the interests of his employer. The children too would grow up into the employment of the farm, where this was mutually desired, and the cosy little cottage would not only prove an anchor to the married nomads, saving them all the expense and annoyance of frequent removals, but also sparing the employer the risk of engaging untried workmen.

It is not creditable to the employers of the farm, the material provision that has been made, or we might better say that has not been made for the employed of the farm in the past. Men who labour in the capacity of the employed are none the less men for that, but rather the more. The toil that turns their hands into horn and their muscles into leather, has been forever dignified by the labours of the Man of Nazareth, and where faithful to their trust, they are worthy of double honour from the very lowliness of their position. Standing fully erect with all the attributes of a full-grown manhood, they can demand of the farmers a shelter for *her* who left the world for them, and those whom God has given them, and they can demand it as a matter of right, rather than as one of favour.

The number of holidays should be fixed less by previous arrangement than by the nature of the service rendered. The faithful workman should have more than the few holidays given by law, and the man who tries to shirk his work should get none but such as the law gives him, in virtue of the universal law of retributive justice that pervades the universe.

In sickness the same rule should obtain. Custom here, so far as we can glean, allows the employed to lose his time for a longer or shorter period of duration. Where the service rendered has been faithful, the farmer should not be narrow in this matter, but if of an opposite character, the unworthy man should drink of the cup of his own mixing.

A sore evil prevails in reference to bargain-making, the remedy for which is entirely in the hands of the farmers themselves, and the application of which would prove very materially to the advantage of the faithful class of working men. As a rule, every man in hiring seems to think himself worth as much as every other man; it seems men cannot or will not see themselves as others see them. There is, therefore, usually but little difference made in the amount of wages paid, although there is a wide gap in the nature

and amount of the service rendered. This course is wrong ; it is unjust to the deserving labourer and unfair in the end to the farmer, as it puts a false premium on defective labour. Untried men should be engaged only on trial and that trial should not be too short, as most men can be very useful during a short trial term ; when found wanting they should be put upon a proper wage, not accepting which they should be allowed to go. The universal adoption of this plan would soon turn all those followers of the labour camp out of the ranks, or lead them to mend their ways, or else to recognize the justice of the principal which they now ignore, viz., that there is a difference in the value of the services of working men. These should be graded according to the nature of the service rendered, but unless this is done by the farmer it will never be done, nor should the latter be slow to recognize merit and reward it ; a faithful day's work in his absence should never fail to draw forth his commendation on his return ; it does so much lessen the toilsomeness of life to know that we are appreciated ; without the expression of this sometimes, from somebody, life becomes one long day of ever deepening shadow.

We doubt the wisdom of allowing the faithful servant to state the amount of increase that he expects at the period of re-engaging. It may be better for the employer to anticipate this by offering an advance where he feels that circumstances in justice warrant the same. The impression that such action would convey to the employed, would be, that the employer wishes to do the right thing, and when the day might come that he would refuse further advance, that he was certainly conscientious in such refusal. At all events, pay the worthy farm labourer an equitable sum, reward him suitably for his fidelity.

A grevious wrong that has hitherto obtained between the two classes on the farm, has been the requiring of the farmer to bear the expense of all *breakages.* The extent to which implements and tools are broken on many farms through sheer carelessness on the part of the workmen, is a disgrace to the guild. It should bring the crimson to the cheek when they think of it. In nine cases out of ten these breakages are the result of carelessness, and to the wrong of carelessness there is a strong tendency to add the sin of concealment, insomuch that where several workhands are employed, a detective would often fail to trace out the offender. Now, there is no teacher of carelessness so potent as the pocket. This it is that enables farmers to get along with so small a percentage of breakages where they do their own work; the pocket has taught them to be careful at all times. Why, then, should not the workman be taught carefulness in the same way? It would certainly prove to his own advantage if he were a careful workhand, as his services in such a case would, or should, command a better wage. Where is the reason or justice in asking the farmer to pay a heavy premium from year to year as the price of indifference or carelessness, or perhaps both, in his working men, as to the preservation of his implements? Why should he be stigmatized as mean or narrow, when he asks the guilty to pay a portion at least of the price of his own misdeeds? Nay, rather is *he* mean, narrow, morally deranged, who allows the farmer to bear the burden alone, and who will not come forward like a man and offer to make good the loss in part. Why then should not every farmer make it a part of his contract to have the workhand pay at least a portion of the breakages, that are in any way the result of carelessness on the part of the latter. In the case of much worn implements, this should not be required, and the workman's having called the attention of the farmer to any defect of this nature, should free him from after consequences.

When men seriously disagree on the farm as we have said in other words elsewhere, the sooner they part the better, even though it be in the midst of harvest. When any of the cogs that fit into the pinions of labour have been broken, the machinist seldom puts in one that will stand. The chances are that others will break and break, till the machine will not run. Employers and employed—hesitate before the first unpleasant word is spoken. With the fact of the possibility of disagreement in view, it is not amiss but rather the reverse, to consider this when the agreement is made, and to put in a clause in engagments for a lengthened term, defining the value put upon the labour of each month in the year. Speaking of this at the outset should beget no suspicion of a likelihood of probable disagreement, for the reverse is likely to be the effect of the arrangement indicated, and if a rupture does come, it prevents heart-burnings in

arranging final settlement. When men approach each other in this fallen world, it should be on the basis of mortals who are prone to err.

Moral Relations.

The *moral* relations between employers and employed on the farm in Canada are also deranged. On the part of the employer we often find, as already stated, a disposition to *grind* out of the employed all the labour that he can, and to *discharge* him the moment he can dispense with his service. There is also usually much indifference shown in reference to the *wants* of the latter, both temporal and spiritual, and some employers are far from *competent*.

Employers not unfrequently forget that men have muscles which are susceptible of weariness, and that it is positively degrading to turn any man into a drudging machine—to put him on the low plane of a beast of burden. A faithful day's work is sufficient whether done in eight hours or ten, and the employer who takes advantage of the dilligence of a man to impose upon him additional burdens is unworthy of the name. We do not deny that the hours of labour on the farm are too many as a rule, and this it may be is one reason why the farm is so often deserted for the city. Theoretically, the hours of toil are too many in every department where men labour with their hands, but in reality it may not be so. We concede that in this age of astounding advance in labour-saving machines, it would be better for men to toil but six hours a day the year through, than to labour ten hours a part of the year, and then go idle another part. The world can produce enough it seems now-a-days for its wants, if every man would work but half-a-day throughout the year. We may draw to ourselves a beautiful picture as to how the other half might be spent—in recreation, in self-culture, in improving the powers of body and mind. In such an event what a grand stride would be made toward the developments of the race. But what are the facts? Has it not been the experience of those labourers who have been given additional hours of leisure, that the spare time has proved a curse to them instead of a blessing, owing to the questionable way in which it has been spent? This points in the direction of making such changes gradual, and first teaching men the exercise of self-control. As it is, the pinch of poverty is too often required during one portion of the year, to keep in remembrance the duty of frugality during the other.

However, on the farm to-day, we do not advocate the *fixing* of hours, in the case at least of the general purpose man, without a reduction in the amount of wages given, as the farm will not afford it. On farms of the ordinary size, we do not expect to see it work well in the summer season. On large farms it may be done in the case of many of the men, as those handling teams, but how we ask would it be possible to fix the hours of the shepherd or the herdsman? The ordinary farmer cannot keep one of these, and must of necessity be much with the man he employs, in which case if in summer, hours are rigidly adhered to, all that daily round of labour called chores must fall upon the farmer himself.

Some cite the case of the Old Country, but in that land there is usually more than one man employed, and the seasons for cultivation come and go with the utmost leisure, while here they follow with a haste so impetuous, that the tiller of the soil and all his help must be on the alert, to keep abreast of the crowding labours. Sometimes in harvest an additional hour of all the force in the shades of evening would be worth a great deal to the farmer. Why should not the work-hands give it? but in every such instance for the time they labour longer than is customary, they should get additional pay. But what has custom to do with it? Why, everything; because at the time of agreement, unless there is a stipulation to the contrary, it is in the minds of both parties that work will continue during that period of the day which it is customary to work. If the employer exact this, he does the other no wrong, nor if the other party give it, does he do the farmer a favour. In this northern clime there always will be difficulty in fixing exact hours of labour on the farm. It, therefore, would seem to us the better plan to have a clear understanding regarding this, at the time of stipulation, and to vary the amount paid with the probable hours of labour fixed upon.

We have already dealt with the huge mistake of *discharging* men on the approach of winter, but may here add, that by doing so the farmers are forcing themselves to pay in the six months of summer, very nearly what they should pay for a whole year's work. We know several instances in which one hundred and forty dollars and board, are being paid for seven months' labour, while Mr. Blue of the bureau of Industries gives one hundred and sixty dollars with board as the average wage of a farm hand in Ontario for the year 1885.

We do not find fault with the farm hand for this, and it may be better in the end if this species of exaction increase, till it bring about a reaction in the direction hitherto indicated. The farmer may object that he has no use for the work-hand during the winter season, but we know better. There is no farmer who cannot profitably find work for his assistant until the first of December on the farm, and if true to himself and the farm, he will have labour sufficient during the winter months in properly caring for his stock. In any event it appears to us a moral wrong to turn a man out of a shelter on the approach of one of our Canadian winters, exposed to the demoralizing influences of complete idleness, and we are thankful for this opportunity given us by the Agriculture and Arts Association to direct attention to the wrong, with a view to its removal; and to remonstrate with our farmers for the adoption of a course, which we regard as suicidal to their best interests.

The *material* wants of the employed have been dealt with already. In reference to the *spiritual*, we may say that even the sanctions of custom have no right to interfere with the worship of any man employed on the farm. In the case of shepherds and herdsmen, it is the duty of the employer to see that sufficient assistance is given to enable them to worship the God of their fathers according to the directions of His word and the dictates of the conscience of the individual. Where these are other than ordinary, they should be made a matter of stipulation at the outset. As to the manner in which the employed spend their evenings, it is the duty of the employer to remove every obstacle to the proper improvement of these, and to encourage the reading of wholesome literature, which is immeasurably to be preferred to that way of spending these, all too common, in hatching mischief in reference to the work, or in gossip, that is even less commendable. If this obligation is not involved in his relationship of employer, it is in that of a fellow-man, and the faithful discharge of it will not go unrewarded, as we cannot but win the respect and confidence, and good services of him whom we are able to convince that we are seeking his welfare.

The position of the employed is oftentimes painfully irksome on account of the *incompetency* of the employer or his foreman, yet this does not free from the duty of unqualified obedience in reference to things reasonable, where the instructions have been clearly given. When the employed is told to engage in a piece of work which past experience has taught him is foolishness, its performance is very irksome, and quite as much so is the reception of the command to do it in a ridiculous way. His may be the duty of earnest remonstrance, but as consequences rest with the employer, the employed should obey. Oftentimes have we seen workmen on the farm whose knowledge of methods were far in advance of those whom the accident of birth or fortune had placed over them, but if only faithful in the discharge of duty to others and true to themselves, they may exchange places with their employers in this land of splendid opportunities for the working man.

On the part of the employed we find too often a disposition to *wrench the last cent* in bargain-making, to *shirk duty* on the farm in the absence of the employer, and to manifest a *heartless* indifference to the *material interests* of the latter, all of which but tends to sink them to a lower level in the plane of their own estimation and that of others. It is but fair to mention here, that to this plane of character there are some noble exceptions. Men, true as steel to the interests of their employers, shine out as stars of beauty in the dim haze that shrouds the sky of the farm labour question in Canada. And these men are, we believe, in every instance on the highway to success. If they do not own enough money to purchase a farm for themselves, they soon will do so, and from the position of employed they will soon become employers. They are men who at every station examine the wheels of the accommodation train which conveys their masters

business, and finding one that does not echo back the right ring, they at once report to headquarters. These are men whom their masters cannot afford to lose, whom they will make prime ministers in the management of their affairs, and who in the event of their decease would be willing to follow them to the grave with heads uncovered.

It is a principle of the equilibrium of fluids that they will rise to their own level, and this they usually do, but we have instances in which artesian wells overflow that have been tapped from the surface, where otherwise from outside indications, the existence of water would never have been suspected. So, too, qualities of usefulness often lie concealed in the make-up of the young labourer on the farm, whose previous training has been defective, and though it is usual for men to find the sphere for which nature has best fitted them, there are instances where the pressure of untoward circumstances has covered the current of improvement with successive layers of hard rock, and the existence of those springs of usefulness must be drilled for, as it were, by the most diligent search for the buried talents of capability. Happy is the employer who finds these in any of his youthful employed, especially if the flow is from the reservoir of integrity, for henceforth he may find a constant stream of usefulness issuing from the outlet which his discerning mind may have produced.

We do not blame the employed for making as good a bargain as they can in the ordinary sense of bargain-making, especially if the bargain is made but once a year, but we have already shown that owing to the scarcity of labourers, the farmer meets him at a disadvantage, and the labourer is almost sure to get his way, and we do most earnestly deprecate that system adapted by labour sharks, who go idle more than half the year, working now and then a day in winter, to keep the wolf at bay, or meanly sponging on the bounty of their more industrious friends, and then like eagles seeking prey, they swoop down upon the weak handed farmer in June, July and August, and extort from him wages so out of all proportion, that we blush to name the sums. Thanks to the happy genius of the inventors of self-binders, farmers may soon keep those cormorants at bay, for the work of harvest will soon be done more easily than that of seed time. This unhappy system is but the outgrowth of that guilty practice in vogue amongst farmers, of cutting the moorings of good men in Autumn, and allowing them to drift before the North-west winds of Labrador, to a more congenial and a sunnier clime, there to spend the residue of their days, and there to sleep their last sleep. It should rather be the aim of the employed to be content with a reasonable wage—what the farmer can afford to give, rather than to tempt the latter through exorbitant demands, to allow him to hoist anchor and sail away to seek some other haven, when the term of his service is expired.

It cannot be denied that there is oftentimes a tendency, painfully prevalent, on the part of the employed to *shirk duty* in the *absence* of the employer. It has its seat in the moral derangement of the spiritual man, and is largely the result of a neglect of training In its essence, it is a practical ignoring of the Omnipresence of the Almighty and of the day of reckoning, when the actions of men shall be weighed in eternal balances, which never fail to give a correct weight.

The indications of this moral disease are not far to seek. Amongst the symptoms we may mention, long friendly chats between the ploughmen at the end of the furrows, a great desire to study the astronomy of the sun from ten o'clock a.m. till noon, and from four p.m. till night, a wonderful elasticity of movement when the "boss" comes in sight, and the passing of a resolution at the caucus meeting in the evening to "spot" the one who is trying to do his duty unless he desist. So grievous is this disease—which by the way is wonderfully infectious—that it practically renders *nil* successful farming in Canada, where the proprietor or his foreman are not pretty constantly on hand.

But where, we ask, are faithful foremen to be found? We have met with but few of these in Ontario, during the journeyings of the past two years, who are worthy of the name. The reasons of this rarity are not far to seek, as the ambition of our best labourers has hitherto been,to obtain farms of their own. Many of the farm foremen who are here now, have been imported from Great Britain. But two things militate against them—the current of the blood does not keep pace with the quick march of our Canadian summers, and they have been used to the handling of more assistance in the accomplishment of a

certain amount of labour than our Canadian farmers can afford. Relief here must rather be looked for from our farmers' sons on small farms, and from the sons of British emigrants who bring along with them all the reliability of their fathers, and graft the same with the quickness of movement so requisite in this land of impatient summer seasons. We know of no better opening for any working men who desire to live in the country, than that of farm foremen. Though competent men of this class should come from the north and the south, and the east and the west, there would still be a demand for them, and at a fee practically better than that given to the teacher of the common school. Relief in stock-keeping must in the meantime come largely from Britain, where the care of good stock is, as it were, a second nature to many of the stalwart yeomen of those islands.

The hope of making a foreman out of an ordinary farm hand somewhat advanced in life, unused to the position, is a forlorn one. One of the most essential qualifications in a foreman is the faculty of keeping his mind running over his work so that nothing is forgotten or overlooked. His plans are so hinged that they may be disjointed and re-adjusted with any change of wind or weather, without serious loss of time on the part of those whom he directs. If not acquired early in life, this habit of rapidly taking in the situation comes not later. It may indeed be termed a lack of capacity, but it is a lack that disqualifies. It might prove a good plan for the farmer to look out a young man amongst the many who pass through his hands in this changing country, and train specially for the work.

The employed on the farm too often manifest a *heartless indifference* to the material welfare of the farmer. So far is this frequently carried that words cannot utter the extent of the evil. It oftentimes arises from thoughtlessness, but oftener it is to be feared, from a perversity of will, which ignores all moral obligation, other than that defined by the regulations of the civil code. The ways in which it manifests itself are legion, we mention a few as samples: In drawing manure to the field, the employed will lay it down in hollows as thickly as upon the hills, though properly instructed previously as to how it should be done; in letting down bars, they will be allowed to fall upon the ground, even from the top peg, which soon either splits or breaks them; the gate has not been opened wide enough, the corner of the waggon rack catches it, and the headpiece is splintered; barn doors are allowed to clog beneath with manure in winter, and the hinges are broken; gaps are left down to the detriment of the crops; a spade is used for a crow-bar, and an axe for a spade, and tools are left lying just where used, especially the smaller ones, as bolts, wrenches and whetstones. Talk of the effects of the tornado! Give half a dozen men full swing upon a farm for but one season, without close supervision, and we have these in perfection in the broken buildings, dismantled harness, strewn fences and general havoc that abounds on every hand.

Say not the picture is overdrawn; how can it be overdrawn? We speak the words of truth and soberness when we write thus, drawn in part from the bitterness of experience, and we cannot but believe that the *morale* of workhands on the farm in Wentworth County is much the same as in the counties of Lambton or Russell. There are some noble exeptions it is true, and we have met with some of these, but they are infrequent. A farmer with but one workhand, and he generally by his side, will have but a dim idea of the picture we have just drawn. It will be different too, where there is but one man labouring on the place without close supervision, for he feels some sense of his responsibility. It is when half a dozen congregate on the farm, without such supervision, that the vandalism is seen in all its terrors, and every one added to the number but increases the power of the engine of destructiveness. To be sure competent foremen would do much to mend this state of matters, but where shall we find them?

One would suppose that self-interest would lead the employed to do differently. Both classes are slow to learn that they best subserve their own interests when they try to promote the real interests of the other. The farmer should not forget that his employed is a man, though he may be an imperfect one, and that his lot is a hard one, though for this he may be largely responsible himself. The employed should endeavour to bear in mind that fidelity will not go unrewarded, though one employer fail to recognize this, another will, and the faithful labourer will never have to seek a place.

One of the commonest causes of inefficiency on the part of farm servants arises from *lack of thought*, from an inherent disposition, as it were, to allow the powers of mind to lie dormant; they will not fasten those powers upon their work, but allow them to roam about ungoverned, without any fixedness of aim. When one goes to the bush for a load of wood, he finds himself there, it may be, minus a chain or an axe; in going to plough or harrow, he reaches the place but to return again to the tool-house for a wrench or a clevise. For the time thus lost he is responsible, though the loss has to be borne by the employer. Moral perversity alone on the part of the former allows the employer to bear the loss, or, to put it differently, it is this which prevents him from so improving his methods, that this inefficiency would not be allowed to continue.

The powers of mind can be used to great advantage in every department of manual labour on the farm, and in this, rather than in the degree of physical strength, will lie the difference in the worth of servants to their employers. In spreading manure the concentration of the powers of mind will direct the peculiar motion of the fork that will leave its load scattered evenly and in the right place, whereas the careless workman would first cast the forkful somewhere on the intended plot and scatter it after, involving a loss of time. Multiply this loss by one hundred such movements in the day and it becomes a serious matter, and so of all other forms of labour on the farm.

Using the powers of mind requires effort, and this it is which prevents so many from using these—a constitutional sluggishness which becomes habit and which deepens, as other habits do, with the lapse of years. But workmen who will not get out of this rut need never hope to rise above the dead level of mediocrity in their pursuits; they will never be other than hewers of wood and drawers of water all their days, and we mean no disrespect when we say this. It is the self-training of the powers of mind in their relation to the performance of labour which more than anything else fits men for the position of foremen, for the same faculties which enable one to perform labour well, will, we apprehend, largely enable him to plan it well. As things are, the employer or the foreman has to do the thinking for all the men, or at least in great part, the necessity for which adds immeasurably to his burden and detracts in the same ratio from their usefulness.

Let it be distinctly borne in mind that we have by no means classed all farm labourers in the same category; it would be most unfair to do so. One class of them, the sons of farmers on small farms, looking themselves in the direction of proprietorship, are generally useful; the training they have got at home largely accounts for this, but, like all good commodities, they are both scarce and dear. A second class who seem to have no other idea than that of servitude on the same plane, are, to a great extent, time-servers and are tolerated from sheer necessity; they are localized in their habits and their own ambition seems to be to make both ends meet, let wages be what they may. Now and then one will step out of this rank into the former, but not often. It is a pity that in their case life should be so aimless, as the number of farm labourers is very limited who might not, in this country, lay by something in the bank at the end of every year. A third class—roamers—never hire twice in the same place; they work a bit here and there when necessity compels them, and their morals, like their ways of life, are usually very loose. Farmers who are alive to their own best interests and those of their families will shun those men. Then, there are immigrants, the hiring of whom is something of an experiment the first season. They should not be relied on in such a case to do the work of an experienced hand, though oftentimes they become valuable men on the farm. For immediate relief from the present shortage of good labourers, the farmer should look to the manufacturer, rather than to the labourer, as labour-saving machines break no implements, tell no tales, speak out no impertinence and never play hide-and-go-seek when they should be at work.

Domestics.

Much of what we have said regarding out-door help will apply to that within, and in the different relations *social*, *material* and *moral*, and the remedy that we shall prescribe below is equally potent with domestic assistance as with that out of doors. There

are two elements of difference, however; the first is, that while out-door help is scarce, that in-doors can hardly be secured at all, and the second, that while the employed on the farm are well paid, those in the house are not, at least as we regard it.

There are causes at work which prevent girls from going out as servants which do not apply equally with young men, which in part accounts for the great dearth in this class. There is a growing feeling that it is the opposite of *genteel* to go out to service. Where fathers do not hesitate to send their sons to the employment of a neighbour, mothers, whose course we cannot praise, keep their daughters at home, hangers-on, parasites on the earnings of the fathers and brothers. Not a very elevating mission in life, that of a parasite. Then there is more of a tendency in maidens of this class to look townward even than with their brothers; they cannot get abroad in the country so easily as the other sex to commingle with society, and confinement that fetters in a slight degree at such an age is felt to be captivity.

The wages that they get are quite out of proportion in the sense of diminution, as compared with those paid to the men. While the former get but six dollars and forty-seven cents per month on an average, the latter are paid seventeen dollars and thirty-two cents. We quote from the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1885. We presume the wardrobe of a maiden costs her quite as much during the year as that of her brother costs him, and she certainly does work, the value of which is more than one-third of that done by the former. If servant girls were sufficiently paid on the farm, they would not be so difficult to get.

The hours, too, which they work are usually too long; they should have at least a portion of the evening to themselves, if not the whole of it, and should not be kept too severely from going out occasionally to see the daughters of the land. Being more emotional than the other sex, they are apt to pine under severe restrictions.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that the flower of our maidens drift cityward, as do the flower of our young men, for usually they go, never to come back again, but are absorbed by and incorporated into the great mass of struggling life that surges there. Our matrons in the country should do their best to retain their services, by offering better wages, and by so ameliorating their condition of servitude that they will be loth to exchange it for what is less substantial, however attractive may be its glitter. Nor is it less unfortunate that the future mothers of the country are so shy of country service. The young man of the farm who puts in a term of employment with some neighbour farmer is very likely the gainer in other ways than in cash, as he sees life there in another phase, and anything thus gained by experience will be of service to that young man when he tills a farm of his own. So, too, of the service of domestics.

There is usually about an equal number of the sexes born into the world, and there should be no more difficulty in getting the help of the one class than that of the other, and yet there is. Education of the right kind will give some relief, as a mother properly educated will not look upon it as a stigma to send her daughter out to service where there is need for it, but rather the reverse. In the meantime some relief may be got from the various emigration agencies, charitable and otherwise, though relief from these sources is not always over-satisfactory. Nor should it be forgotten, as sometimes it is, that the ability to work, backed up by the will to do it, from the daughters of the farm, will bring relief in its most substantial shape. A doll may pass in a city drawing-room, but is wofully out of place in a farm house.

Improvement of the Relations.

From what we have said it is painfully apparent that the relations between employers and employed on the farm in Canada are far from satisfactory. We have already indicated some of the methods by which they may be improved, but these will only prove efficacious in degree. We have diagnosed the disease as *moral* in its nature, therefore the antidote applied must also be *moral*. The great sure remedy we have not prescribed as yet, and we give it now. It is the grand old Bible of our fathers, the teachings of the Gospel of the Eternal Son of God. That book, the teachings of which have built up all the nobility of the Anglo-Saxon character, and which is fast filling the world

with the Anglo-Saxon tongue, is surely able authoratively to adjust the relations between the Anglo-Saxon employers and employed on Canadian farms. The Gospel, which under Roman sway could send back a slave—a runaway—to his master, and render his services thenceforth "profitable" to him—a feat which all the majesty of the Roman law, backed by all the might of her thundering legions, could not accomplish, can surely avail to adjust the abrased relations between the Canadian farmer and his workman, in this latter day of brighter moral suhshine. Mightier than all the enactments of Canadian legislators, and more potent than all the powers of British law, which can only force a sullen compliance, the Gospel produces that which is spontaneous, willing, free. And though it be said that if its powers be such, why is there so much of derangement in the relations between employers and employed? We answer, because it is so little read and pondered. Yet, the process of amelioration is gradually going on. The condition of the Canadian farm servants to-day is preferable to that of the retainers of Douglas and Percy, and Canadian farmers are better masters than were either of those feudal lords.

The ameliorating process, like that of all grand movements that are to endure, is slow, yet it is sure. Like the silent forces in nature that pulverize the rocks. and thus prepare them as a habitation for plants, or which transform the mangrove marshes by the sea into a congenial home for higher forms of vegetable life, the work goes gradually on. And so it shall until there is a perfect adjustment in the relations between the employers and employed. In Anglo-Saxon climes the slave driver lies deep in the grave of the infamy of the past, and the day of the task master is forever gone. The epithet of overseer almost sounds ominously now, and that milder one of manager meets with more of acceptance, and days that are vastly better are coming, even though it be in the distance, when even managers will scarcely be required, when the employer will no more grind the employed, and the employed will no more rob the employer, but when each will seek the welfare of the other, looking not upon the things which are his own. A beautiful dream cries one! Thou scoffer of the latter day! if what we write pleases thee not, we say to thee what Byron said, when writing in a very different strain, "please close the book," until thou examine the eternal pillars of truth in the record that never falsifies, and on which the foundations of our argument are laid, for gladder tidings even than those are in store for this renovating earth, and more wondrous transformations in the golden age ahead, when "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." Oh, beautiful picture of what is yet to be! More beautiful than the loftiest conceptions of Raphael and Michael Angelo.

Oh sweetest music! Surpassing that of Handel or Mozart, or even the distant voices of Niagara, or of far off Tequendama; and yet its every strain is the echo of eternal truth.

He that believeth that "a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast" even, will not try to get the work of a day and a half out of his hired man in a day, and the employed who has faith in the eternal truth of the command "Thou shalt not steal," will not feed his master's horses six quarts of oats instead of four as instructed, without previous consultation.

The faithful minister can do more than the essayist toward adjusting the relations between employers and employed on the farm in Canada, or any other land. The latter lights a lamp that burns for a little while and then goes out in darkness, the former hangs up the light of duty on every Sabbath day; the latter lifts a voice, the echoes of which are soon hushed amid the cadences of a world's absorbing joys and sorrows, while the former instils by reiterated remindings on the line upon line, and precept upon precept principle. The Sabbath school teacher also does a part. When young men and maidens are directing the minds of our rustic boys and girls on Sabbath days to the value of the precepts of the Word, they are helping to adjust the relations between the employers and employed of the future, and so of the parent who on Sabbath evenings expounds the Word at home.

We might expatiate at length on methods that in the meantime would bring partial relief, but why attempt to clean this Stygian stable of relationship with fork and shovel, when the waters of a mighty river can be turned upon it at once, which will cleanse it in a moment of all its foulness? Yet those concerned must each one help to let the waters flow. That river is a little precept uttered once upon a time on a mountain side that overlooks fair Galilee. They say it was spoken by the Prince of Preachers who "spake as never man spake." A man they call St. Matthew, who was listening, wrote it in a book, and it reads thus "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." Well might the world agree to call this precept "golden," which has done more for the race than all the inventors of the old world and the new. When this precept becomes the motto—enshrined in the living practice of all masters and worknen in the country, labour combinations and trades' unions will die, and the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario will never again require to call for an essay on the relations between employers and employed in Canada, with special reference to the farm, with a view to the improvement of these relations.

THE RELATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED IN CANADA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FARM, WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING THOSE RELATIONS.

By John Campbell, Jun., Woodville.

To whom was awarded the Second Prize by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

The relations between Capital and Labour are becoming serious in many countries. We hear the din of strife and of fierce struggles from afar; we hear of bloodshed and most inhuman doings amongst our American neighbours, and even in our fair Dominion the attitude of those two great factors of progress and prosperity are not always that of unity and friendship. Labour might in a measure succeed without the aid of capital, and certainly did when the sturdy pioneers "came, saw and conquered," and made for themselves homes in this land, at that time a land of forests, and that in which much privation had to be endured. They converted their labour into capital, showing to the world what pluck and perseverence can do, when coupled with honest labour. But placed in similar circumstances what could capital of itself achieve? It is only when these two, or rather the owners of them—the employer and employé—join hand in hand, work harmoniously together, with an interchange of interests, that great and glorious results are obtained, and a country's prosperity insured.

In older countries, where the rate of wages is comparatively low and the cost of living high, the employé does not accumulate wealth, though the employer's capital is increased by labour; not by the labour of the capitalist so much as by that of the workingman, who can hardly make "both ends meet," while his master lives a life of luxury, if not one of extravagant dissipation. While capital is merely accumulated labour, is there not much force in the opinion held by Mr. Powderly, chief of the Knights of Labour, and others, that wages paid is not the proper way to remunerate employés, but instead a division of profits. Is it more unlikely that the existing difficulties may be solved in that way in the near future, than it would have been ten years ago, that Gladstone, to quiet Ireland, should have brought a Home Rule bill before a British Parliament? That some employers admit the justice of such a method is shown by the fact that many instances are on record where the workingman has been paid over and above his wages, a share of the profits earned, providing that such were more than a stated percentage necessary to carry on the business, and pay interest on capital invested. A few months ago we read an account of a New York clothier paying workmen earning $20.00 a week,

$50.00 each, as their share of profits for the year. However, that is a one-sided method, for should the business be carried on with no profits whatever, or even at a loss, the workman could demand his wages in full.

In those lands where, because for reasons already alluded to, it is nearly impossible for the employé to better his condition, the employer does not look upon him as his equal, but as one far beneath him in social standing.

The fear is, that employers in our own towns and cities are slowly, but surely following in the same paths; but on our Canadian farms we find a different state of affairs. Here, the employé this year may be, and often is, an employer next year. This of itself, in a measure, calls forth the respect and courtesy that one respectable civilized man should have for another.

Let us consider the relation between a master mechanic and his workmen. He may possibly know them by name, and will have a good idea of how they perform their work; but as a rule, is he interested in where or how they live, or in anything concerning them, but that he gets from them a certain amount of labour for so much money, which, so far as it goes, is fair barter.

If supply and demand were fully allowed to make the terms of barter between capital and labour throughout, there would be little room for complaint; but when employers will join to solicit, and that successfully, the rulers of our country to so arrange tariffs that they—the few employers—will largely profit at the expense of the many—the employé among them—then the exchange is not a just one. It is quite true that when the manufacturer is able to get a high price for his goods, and business of all kinds is in a flourishing condition, that labour is in demand, and the employé is well paid; but what benefit is it for him, if while his pay is increased twenty-five or fifty cents a day, his cost of living is increased in a greater ratio?

If labour was placed upon an equal footing with the position that capital now enjoys, by a protective duty being placed upon imported labour, then the employé would have equal advantages with the employer.

It is very difficult to see any justice in legislation which prevents the handiwork of the foreign labourer from entering our land, while he, the foreign labourer, is not only encouraged to come, but actually assisted; and even during the dull times which prevail, we find the Opposition during the last session of our Dominion Parliament ferreting out the fact that during the last year 7,000 emigrants were assisted, though the Government at first asserted that no assistance had been given for years.

A recent writer shows very forcibly the injustice of such legislation when he says: "In many instances great railway corporations have grown up, and large fortunes have been made out of them, not because the labour of the capitalist was great, or the earnings of his invested money large, but because of the monopolistic privileges granted by legislatures. Under the protective tariffs which are in force in both the United States and Canada, the workingmen are systematically taxed in order that their employers may grow rich. The protective duty which claimed to be for his benefit, has served, in a great measure, to keep the labourer poor." Again, he says: "The workingmen of this continent have a special right to organize and agitate, either for a duty on foreign goods, and for monopolistic privileges for their organizations equal to those that railway corporations have, or else for free trade and a pure government. The former would result in incessant class war, the latter in astonishing prosperity."

Our Ontario Legislature has, at its last session, been taking a step in the direction of protecting the Canadian workingman by passing an Act giving the labourer from abroad the privilege of breaking his contract with his employer when he so chooses, while the employer has no such privilege. The result will, of course, be that employers will give the preference to the Canadian workingman. Even our Ontario Government does not overlook the employé, as its measure making "the employer liable, under certain conditions, for injury done to his employé while they are in his service, even though he is not the cause of the injury, and can do absolutely nothing to prevent it."

The employé may well be pleased with the attention he is receiving, and we think his position in this Province is capitally defined by a *Montreal Witness* correspondent who says that "it is quite clear, from the tendency of legislation, that the workingman

is king, and that he is just so because he has now a vote and is worth cultivating for it." No doubt many employers cannot see the righteousness of those measures, and that, in particular, which gives the foreign employé the privilege of cancelling his bargain when he so chooses, and that liberty denied his employer, certainly savours of injustice, and will probably have the effect of creating discord, and not the bringing about of the desired unity resulting in mutual prosperity.

Good, useful and impartial legislation would be that having for its aim the doing away with all antagonism between employer and employé, facilitating the trading of the commodities which they own—capital and labour—and so arranging that one will have no advantage over the other, except such as the natural law of supply and demand will give.

If both agriculturists and workingmen who have a vote will only cast partyism aside and unite to elect representatives from their own ranks, they can have their interests attended to, and will be freed from that disgusting periodical fawning and flattery which they have to suffer from the wily politician, whose only interest in their affairs, even when apparently enacting for their benefit, is self-interest.

But the fact which appears at present to have escaped the notice of agriculturist and working-man, is that the legislation passed by our representatives is one of the greatest hindrances to their accumulating wealth, providing for their families and laying up a maintenance for old age. While they cling to partyism they will vote for a politician, whom in the way of business they would not trust to the extent of a dollar, and yet strain every nerve to elect him, because he promises to vote for Sir John Macdonald or Mr. Edward Blake, Mr. Mowat or Mr. Meredith. While this continues we will have class legislation, and the large capitalist, as well as railway companies, will be our actual rulers.

As our subject directs us to specially consider the relations between employer and employé on the farm, with a view to improving those relations, we will first describe what their conditions are, and afterwards try to point out some means of improving them It cannot be questioned, that many instances could be found where the existing relations are all that could be desired, or at least expected from humanity, and while that is the exception and not the rule, yet we think it would be difficult to successfully dispute the statement that, as a whole, they are better on the farms of Ontario than any country we read about or hear of, and certainly will compare most favourably with that existing between employer and employé in our own towns and cities. We do not hear of our farmers combining to fix the rate of wages, nor of paying off men because they join a society of fellow-workmen for mutual help; neither do we hear of farm servants, striking as a body for higher wages, or other reasons; nor of gathering as mobs to prevent willing workers engaging with employers; or to destroy property. Here at least, so far as employer and employé are concerned, supply and demand are allowed to make "fair trade" in capital and labour. As it has been said that model instances could be produced where the relationship was of a most pleasing character, and as length of service would be good proof, we submit the following cases:

A young man engaged with one of the writer's neighbours, remaining nearly 30 years, until disease disabled him, when he was tenderly cared for until death dissolved the happy tie, and may we not believe that the welcome above to the departed spirit might, in a double sense be "well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Another, serving father and son for about the same length of time, has retired with a competence, showing that when an employé takes an interest in his work, "not with eye-service as men pleasers," but from a sense of right, the reward is sure, even in the life that now is. The writer has had a young man remain with him six years, until he had sufficient capital to stock a rented farm, and has another in his employ for five years. these are but few of many instances that could be produced, but alas! tis too true that such are in the minority, for on the other land, are those who work a season here and a season there, very seldom working years, or suceeding seasons, with the same employer. There are several reasons why such is the case, and that the large majority are not like the preceeding instances.

As the amount of work in the majority of farms during the winter months is not equal to that of the summer months, we find that men are usually engaged for a season varying from six to nine months. The consequence is, that while a few seek employment in the lumber woods, or get occasional odd jobs during the remainder of the year, the many who, during the summer earn $15 to $20 per month and sometimes more, do very little in winter, so that not only do they require a share of their former earnings to provide the necessaries of life during the idle months, but the balance of their money, and much of their time are often spent in such ways, as in a measure unfits them for being as useful as they would be were they steadily employed.

When spring is approaching, and the farmer is engaging men for the busy season, how very seldom do we find him securing his former employé. For some trifling reason or another he prefers hiring a different workman. Some will wish to save fifty cents or a dollar per month, not realizing the fact that a servant, if faithful, who knows how he requires his work done, is worth more to him than a stranger would be, even though equally capable and faithful. Others found their former employés incapable of performing the duties undertaken in a satisfactory manner; or if capable, yet with so little interest taken in the work, that it required a more than agreeable amount of attention on the part of the employer, to get it well done. This class reminds us of an anecdote which told of a man not long out from the "ould sod," being told by his master "that it required much of his time to watch him," to which the immigrant replied "that it took nearly all his time to watch *him*." Again others have discovered trifling faults in former employés and therefore will not re-engage them, overlooking the fact that they themselves are not faultless. How applicable that grand lesson, not to seek "motes in others' eyes, while there is a beam in our own"—of the "Great Master of the Universe"—is to us all, at all times, as well as in all stations of life. It may be that the employé is reluctant to engage with his former master, where his time ought to be of the most value. He may have been paid a cash part of his wages as agreed upon, but as the balance is generally given in board and lodgings, that may have been a cause of dissatisfaction; and were we to believe the dark picture given by a "farm labourer" in a number of letters published in the *Globe*, some four years ago, where farmers were accused of providing for their workmen nothing better than "rusty pork, etc.," we could excuse men for indignantly refusing to re-engage with such employers. But happily such is not the case, as farmers in Ontario as a rule live well, and nearly invariably board their men, sitting down to eat at the same table with them, so that the statements of "farm labourer" were mere nonsense. Again men do not wish to re-engage with employers who are not qualified to direct work, or to show by example how it should be done; but when completed find fault because it does not correspond with their ideal, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred would be quite impracticable. This applies more particularly to those who retire from other occupations and engage in farming, thinking any one can farm well, and have the opinion that they carry in their cranium all the knowledge of farming that's worth the having. They are like a learned professor who, upon going to skate with some friends, claimed to have perfect knowledge of the art, in theory, but, when found sprawling on the ice, expressed his firm conviction that there was considerable difference between theory and practice.

Another class of farmers is not in favour with workingmen because the hours of labour are irregular, and are often prolonged beyond what is right and reasonable. On the other hand, farmers living near towns or villages, who have adopted the ten-hour system, meet with a difficulty, in that their workmen after working hours, spend too much of their time in questionable ramblings, which unfits them for faithful fulfilment of their duties the following day; yet, even with this objection to it, there is no reason why the ten-hour system should not be generally introduced, except during the busy time of haying and harvesting, when very much of the farmer's success depends on the condition in which he secures his crops. While the working hours are prolonged during that season, farmers and also men are quite conscious of the importance of doing so—farmers by offering double, or more than the ordinary wages, and farm labourers by willingly giving the extra hours for the extra pay. Neither is it any injustice to the employé working for a term of six months, as his pay is much higher per month, than he

who hires by the year gets, nor is it unjust to ask him who hires by the year to work additional hours at a critical time, when during the winter months his working hours are much less than ten hours; but it is unreasonable as well as unrighteous for a farmer to work, or ask his employé to work a whole season through, twelve to fourteen hours a day at constant work. The farmer who pursues such a mode of working is not the successful one, as his efforts are not properly directed, he having no time to store his mind with the necessary knowledge, so that all he accomplishes by his own and employé's labours, is by mere bodily strength. If agriculture is the most noble and independent of all occupations, why should it be thought necessary to work from one fifth to one-third more hours daily than the mechanic? Is it not mere habit that makes it appear a necessity? In many sections the ten-hour system has been adopted, "beginning perhaps with one employer," with the very best results. One advantage being that in homes where good reading matter is provided, there is sufficient time for mental improvement; another advantage is that the amount of work performed during a season is not lessened, as men are more punctual and more willing workers, teams are better cared for, so that they can actually do at least as much work in ten hours when kept steadily at it, as under the old system, when it was only work a while, and then a rest. Like other reforms, when once adopted by a community, nothing sufficiently tempting could be held out as an inducement to return to the old order of things. Another very fruitful sourse of trouble on the farm is, the not having a proper understanding as to what chores are to be done by the employé on Sabbaths and other days, and also what holidays are allowed. It is impossible to lay down even a general rule, as there are so many different lines of farming, and even upon neighbouring farms where somewhat the same system of farming is carried on, the details are, or may be, altogether different. Where a man is engaged as a stock feeder, his duties on the Sabbath, unless relieved by others, are nearly the same as on week days, or where one is engaged to do chores in connection with other work, they may be of such a kind, that they also are a work of necessity on the Sabbath. During the long winter nights, the man who has charge of a stable where stock is fattened, needs to see to them long before, and also after his regular hours of work, in order to have them do their best.

Hitherto we have been considering the relations of masters and men, but as mistress and maid are included in the terms, employer and employé, we expect our subject is intended to deal with them also, so we will now endeavour to consider the relations existing between them. While many instances of long-continued service of apparent contentment and mutual goodwill arise to our recollection, yet it is to be deplored that while young women are more numerous than young men, it is greatly more difficult for farmers to secure the services of the former, than of the latter. In the reports of the Bureau of Industries, among notes of correspondents on the labour question, the remark is very frequent that "domestic help is very scarce," or "is not to be had for love or money." It is not because seemingly able young women are scarce that such is the condition of things, for if any large gathering in the country, such as assemble on a public holiday, where we may expect to find all classes proportionally represented, is closely observed, it will be seen that the females are largely in the majority. It is sad to think that many of those who appear upon such occasions, dressed in gaudy finery, do so at the expense of parents and brothers, who, because of a prevailing idea that it is in some undefined sense a disgrace for their daughters or sisters to earn their own living—labour to keep up appearances, keep them in comparative idleness, and so unfit them for usefulness in after life. We do not hesitate to avow our firm belief, that to this cause could be traced many of the mortgages which are devouring farms, many of the assignments of business men, many of the hardships which families in humble circumstances suffer during depressions, and worst of all, many of the sad blighted lives which, alas! are too common.

Generally boys and young men, whatever positions their parents occupy, especially if the family business is not of sufficient extent to require them—and sometimes when it is—go out into the wide world, push their way, and win independence. With girls and young women the reverse is the case. It is not at all unusual to see several girls remaining at their homes year after year, waiting Micawber-like "for *something* to

turn up," while one or two only would be required, spending the greater part of their time in a manner not very well calculated to fit them for the position of "guid wives" which they all rightly expect to fill sooner or later. Pride, or false shame is the great reason why this is so, as they very wrongly imagine that if they engage with others to earn a living, they demean themselves, and are thereby less respected by those whose good opinions they wish to gain or retain. Nothing could be further from the reality, as it is those noble girls who scorn the sneers of brainless silly people, and will not be a burden on those they love, but will choose some occupation to pursue; they are the ones who will win the admiration and gain the respect of all sensible acquaintances, and in due time also win the hearts of those who will value their true courage and worth. Another reason why girls are averse to enter service in a country farm house, or city kitchen, is that many of the mistresses, and the young ladies—as they term themselves—do not treat their servants with that kindness and consideration which would have the effect of making service more agreeable, and so attach the girls to them, that upon any slight provocation, they would not be ready to give notice of leaving. No doubt on the other hand there are girls who undertake work for which they have had but very little training—forced from homes of idleness as already described—and are for a time but as apprentices, while they are more apt to look for, and demand the highest wages, than those fully qualified. This is often a source of trial and vexation for the mistress, and greatly more so for the one not able to teach by example how to carry out her orders; but how much better would it be to quietly teach the proper methods, than to air the failings of "our new girl," during the neighbourly visit at a social gathering, or when making a fashionable call. Of the sensible girls who conclude to be independent of unearned aid, the greater number flock to towns and cities—making the want of them much felt by farmers' wives in the localities they have deserted, unless they are so fortunate as to have girls of their own wisely taught to help.

What is it that makes work in a farm house so distasteful to many of the country, maidens, who because of the circumstances in which they are placed, feel obliged to go, and do go resolutely forth, to a distance among strangers, while those near their homes would gladly employ them?

In the first place the higher wages paid in towns and cities is a great inducement, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of living (apart from board which is part of the wages) is also much higher than in the country, because of the greater temptation to indulge in expensive dressing, and also that it is often required of them by their wealthy employers to dress in a manner which prevents them being able, though willing, to save but a very small portion of their wages.

In the next place, the daily working hours are less in the city, than in the farm house; and those who work in shops are generally free after six o'clock in the evening, which is quite a contrast to the custom on many farms, where the work is continued until eight or nine o'clock. Surely such an approach to slavery is not necessary, and were farmers' wives more methodical in their work, and were they more independent of what would "Mrs. Grundy say," as to how, and what they do, they could as a rule have fixed and shorter working hours, which would greatly tend to make their own, as well as their servants' lives more pleasant, and have the effect of partly staying the tide ever flowing toward town and city.

Though there are inducements for girls to forsake the country and go citywards, yet there are drawbacks, which if properly considered would make them more contented with work on the farm.

In the farm house they are looked upon as companions, or assistants, take their place at the table as one of the family, and are treated by them as fellow-beings, and why should it not be everywhere so? Is not honest labour, and those who faithfully perform it better entitled to respect, than slothful idleness, and those who indulge in it, even though they may be placed by the labour of others in a position which enables them to waste life in sinful indulgences? How different are girls treated in the cities, where society is divided into many circles, and with the exception of the disreputable, they—the

domestic servants—are looked upon as the lowest of all, and are even obliged by some employers to pass into the street by a different gate, from that which they, the employers, use. While the family partake of their meals they have to wait upon them, and whenever the bell rings they must drop their work, whatever it is, and obey the summons, perhaps to shut a door, or bring a glass of water a few yards to a so termed young lady, worse than idling away her time, lying on a sofa, reading a trashy novel.

Again, though in the city, many girls have the evenings to spend as they choose, is not that the time when their danger is greatest? when they are led by giddy companions to form habits which by and by lead to their downfall; when they meet with seeming friends, but who are in reality fiends in human form, who win their affections, effect their ruin, then cruelly desert them, leaving them to sadly mourn over their terrible fall, and blighted lives? To show that this is not mere imagination, we quote the following comments on a memorial of the W. C. T. U. of Indiana, lately introduced into the American Senate, praying for an investigation into the alleged importation of young Canadian girls into Chicago for immoral purposes :—

"Common observation contradicts the supposition that the drift of young girls to their ruin from Canada is any greater than is the drift of girls from American houses. Indeed the presumption is the other way, for, at least as regards our country districts, there is not yet the same aversion to honest work which has caused the American-born servant girl to disappear from the face of the earth. There is no reasonable doubt that there is all over this continent, an active recruiting agency for houses of shame, and there is no doubt that thousands of young girls are annually entrapped to their ruin by wretches for whom the halter would be merciful punishment."

The ladies of Toronto are strangly impressed with the hardships and dangers to which the working girls are exposed, and have several societies formed, whose aim is to seek their welfare. The Women's Christian Association, "has come to know the necessities of many poor working girls, living in cheerless lodgings, tempted to spend their evenings on the streets, or in questionable amusements, with no one to care for them, or to give them sympathy or counsel. They drag on a miserable existence, or fall into vice, or, if they marry they are utterly unfitted eep house, and their uncomfortable homes become a fresh source of misery and vice."

It is, therefore, quite evident that, while there is much in the cities to catch and please the fancy, there is also much to demoralize, besides many of the occupations in which young women are engaged are such as in no way tend to fit them for assuming home duties. For instance, what does a shop or factory girl, who in early life left home without acquiring any knowledge of housekeeping, know of the many ins and outs necessary to make a comfortable and consequently happy home, for him whose partner for life she has become? When personal charms, and ignorance of household requirements are strongly contrasted in the newly set-up home, the power of the former soon vanishes, and the result of the latter usually is, that the husband will seek his pleasures and enjoyments elsewhere, and the home becomes a wretched one.

Have not many of the unhappy homes of the town or city workmen become so because their wives were not capable to make them agreeable and attractive?

But how totally different is it with the home ruled over by her whose training was in the farmhouse, the only really practical school of housewifery to be found in our country.

The Germans fully realize the importance of practical house-keeping, as every young girl upon finishing her school education and before she is *out* goes directly from school into a family corresponding to her station in life, to be practically taught the various duties of housekeeping.

How much better would it, therefore, be for country girls to take employment in the farmhouse? where they are respected, and where much experience that will prove beneficial in after life may be got, than to leave for places where they are often treated with con-

tempt, where there is so much danger and chearlessness, and where "all is not gold that glitters!"

We will, in conclusion, consider some means whereby the relations between employer and employe on the farm may be improved. Were both freed from the deeply rooted evil of selfishness, the greatest obstacle to the most possible perfect relationship between master and man, between mistress and maid would be removed. It is the want of proper consideration of each other's rights that causes all or nearly all the troubles that arise. Let employer and employé take the plain Bible rules for guidance, and the best wishes for each other's success will soon show themselves in acts more than in words.

Let the employer remember the Apostle's command to the Colossians, "Masters give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven," and let employés also remember his advice, written to Titus, "Exhort servants to be obedient to their own masters, and to please them well in all things, not answering again, not purloining, but showing all good fidelity, that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things." The Bible furnishes us with examples as well as precepts. What a pattern to copy have we in the history of Abraham and his servant Eliezer, or in that of farmer Boaz with his salute to his employers, "The Lord be with you," and they with their equally noble reply, "The Lord bless thee."

Let farmers pay their workmen what is just and right, and let men remember that as they expect, and have a right to *all* the wages promised, and all paid in good money, so it is their duty to do all the work required of them, according to the best of their ability, always giving it their full attention. The farmer who pays liberally and ungrudgingly, giving his men, if worthy, even more than promised, will seldom have cause to notice the occasional scarcity of employees, nor need the man who does his work cheerfully and well, and is willing to exchange his labour for its true value, ever have to seek work.

Let farmers also so arrange their operations, that it is not "all work and no play" which tends to make men as well as "Jack" dull. Let ten hours be the usual number of working hours daily, then the employé can have a sufficient time for amusement and recreation. On the other hand it would be well for the employés, when such an arrangement is made, to be ready to do little odd jobs about house or farm, when occasional need arises, as they, when far from their own homes, often need little favours done in the way of mending, darning, etc. Again let employers be fully prepared to direct their work not only so as to have everything done in its proper time, which greatly lightens work, but also to show practically how they require it done; then it is the duty of the employés to carry out the instructions given, in every detail, even if he should know of a better way. If upon making that method which he conceives to be the best known to his employer, and that he sees fit to adopt it, mutual respect and confidence should result

Some farmers claim that by employing married men, building cottages for them on the farm, they secure a better class of employés, and those who will be more apt to remain year after year. While on large farms, where several men are employed, it certainly would be a great relief for farmers' wives and families, yet it is nearly a necessity for the farmer to have at least one person boarding in the house who will be near at hand in cases of emergency, when much loss or trouble might result if he had to send for help, even a short distance.

However, farmers, whether they employ married or single men, should aim at so arranging farm operations that the work would be constant, and so have continual employment for men, instead of only hiring for a part of the year. Not only would it be better for employés, but farming would undoubtedly be more profitable, if more attention was given to the feeding of, and caring for stock during the winter, and besides there are many jobs usually left over until the busy season that could be easier done during the cold season, such as hauling manure to distant fields, top-dressing pastures when snow is not too deep, getting wood all ready for use, preparing material for fencing, and many others.

When engaging workmen it is well for the farmer to make the nature of the work he requires to be done, fully known in every particular; then it is wise for the men, in order

to avoid dissatisfaction afterwards, not to undertake it unless they are quite able and also willing to perform it. If young and inexperienced, their first consideration should be to obtain employment with a master who is able to give them a practical training, and let the wages be a secondary one. Why should there not be a full term of apprenticeship required in farming as in other occupations, when its operations are so varied, when in order to be successful as employer or employé, a thorough knowledge,—both theoretical and practical—is necessary ?

As to means of improving the relations between mistress and maid, very little need be added to what has been written, as they are much the same as those advanced for masters and men. There are, however, some very marked differences in the existing relations, as for example, the great disproportion of wages. Why should men be paid $150.00 to $180.00 per year, while domestics receive only $60.00 to $84.00 for the same time? This a wrong that should be remedied.

Another difference is one already alluded to, viz : that girls who engage as assistants in a farm-house, foolishly think it is in some way dishonourable, while men have no such scruples when engaging as farm servants.

Therefore, mistresses and all members of families should never think, and should ever refrain from insinuating by tone, word, look, or action, that it is even in the least degree degrading for a girl to earn her living as a domestic servant. Girls, on their part, should endavour to overcome that apparently natural sensitiveness which falsely leads them to imagine that their position prevents their being respected, while the truth is that they may be more worthy of respect than titled persons, if they do well and live right. Our space will permit us to mention but one more means of improving the relations, and which is equally applicable to employer and employé, on the farm or elsewhere. Our Saviour taught that "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God": let the aim of all, therefore, be to become peacemakers, instead of trouble makers, so that we may live here as members of one great family, seeking contentment, peace, and true happiness, daily learning of Him who is our "Elder Brother," and who is "meek and lowly in heart." By so doing, our relations shall be of the happiest, our country shall be most prosperous, and when at last transferred to the home above, where exists the most perfect relationship, we shall all be employés, employed in praising the Almighty for ever and ever.

ESSAY ON GRASSES AND CLOVERS; THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUES AS FOOD FOR LIVE STOCK, THEIR ADAPTABILITY TO DIFFERENT CLIMATES AND SOILS, WITH BEST METHODS OF CULTIVATION.

By D. Nichol, Cataraqui, Ontario.

To which was awarded the First Prize by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

Grass is said to be the sheet-anchor of Agriculture, and when we come to consider its vast importance to the most advanced agricultural counties in the world, we are led to conclude that grass is the true basis of all agricultural wealth and prosperity. I mean grass as generally understood, exclusive of the cereals; for to the natural order, "Gramineæ," belong all kinds of grain, including millet, maize, sugar-cane, broom-corn and bamboo.

Forage plants, usually designated grass, which constitute the chief food of all graminivorous animals, is the subject of this essay.

The grasses are not only the most valuable part of vegetable creation, but they are the most widely diffused; and their varieties are almost infinite. Botanists have described, classified and named some 6,000 species, over 200 of which are capable of cultivation; and in Europe there are said to be more than that number in general use.

Canada embraces a very great variety of latitude, climate, soil and situation; the number and excellence of her natural grasses are probably unsurpassed by any country; and from the health and thrift of our wild animals, as well as the rapid growth and fine condition of our domestic animals, when permitted to range over the prairies, or through our natural meadows and marshes, the superior richness and enduringness of our natural grasses may be inferred.

According to the report of the Bureau of Industries, the total area of cleared land in Ontario in 1884 was 10,736,086 acres, and of the various crops, hay and clover occupied the largest area—2,193,369 acres; while 2,794,986 acres were in pasture. By this we perceive that nearly one-half of all the cleared land in the country is occupied in the production of forage for live stock. Then we do not exaggerate by stating that this is by far the most important branch of agricultural industry even in this country. Yet, considering its very great importance, comparatively little has been said or written on the relative merits and value of the different species and varieties of grasses; while among all who are engaged in the pursuit of farming, a more general knowledge of them could not fail to be of incalculable value, besides being a general benefit to every citizen of the country. And this is doubtless the principal reason for the Agriculture and Arts Association's liberality in offering prizes for the essays on the subject.

We are certainly very far behind the times in this matter, and to every thinking man it must appear evident, that it demands more attention in future than has hitherto been devoted to it. More especially in regard to permanent pasture, the consideration of which will occupy a large portion of this short treatise.

True it is, that some farmers have become alive to the important fact that the improvement of their grass lands is the most economic husbandry. But in some districts one is led to suppose that the only kind of forage plants known there are timothy grass and red clover.

Let me not be understood as trying to depreciate the value of either, nor would I offer to advise the discontinuance of their cultivation. I will, however, endeavour to show that they are not at all times, in all places and under all circumseances, the most profitable nor the most beneficial forage crops that can be grown, but that for certain purposes, there are other grasses and clovers which are of more economic agricultural value to the farmers of Ontario, who are generally engaged in a mixed system of husbandry. And now, since the dairying business has assumed such proportions, it is of the utmost importance that our attention be directed towards the improvement of food supplies. And be it observed the best pastures are those that have the greatest number of grasses in them. Indeed it is only from a variety of the different grasses that

we need hope to form a sward equal to that of the best natural pastures. The different grasses which compose the produce of the richest pastures in England are in number about twenty-five.

In order to give briefly and correctly, the chief characteristics of a few of the most valuable grasses and clovers, I must draw largely from "Sinclair's Book of Grasses," a copy of which I have been fortunate in obtaining, for it is now out of print. Flint's valuable work on the same subject, which I studied long ago, is also out of print, and I know not where one could be obtained. Henderson's Hand-book on Grasses, which is a compendium of both the former, is a work which should long e'er now have been in the library of every practical farmer in the Province. It also, for want of patronage, has been allowed to go out of print; and now a deplorable fact is, that there is not a reliable publication on the subject for sale, to which an intelligent enquirer could be referred. This certainly indicates a sad lack of energy on the part of our farming community generally. The time will come, however, and that very soon, when useful and profitable instructions on this important subject must be forthcoming, and whoever will provide a reliable and comprehensive treatise upon it will confer an everlasting benefit on coming generations.

At the conclusion of this article, a table will be given, showing the proportions in which the seeds of the different species of grasses suitable for this climate should be mixed for the purpose of forming a permanent pasture.

In an essay of this kind, limited as it is to space, I must confine my remarks to only a few of such grasses as are of the greatest agricultural value, and in order to be the more easily understood, I will give drawings of such kinds as deserve particular prominence.

In regard to Timothy Hay—For several years during the winter season there has been from 40 to 60 loads pressed daily in Kingston and neighbourhood and shipped to American markets. The calcarious soil of the adjacent townships seems to be well adapted for the growth of this kind of hay, and for the purpose of pressing there is perhaps none more suitable, because being very heavy and easily packed a greater weight can be put into a given bulk, which is a considerable advantage in shipping. Timothy, when cut early and properly cured, is perhaps unexcelled for a hay as horse food, and this, I presume, is the reason it is always in demand in city markets. So, wherever the marketing of hay is to any extent adopted as a means of obtaining money off the farm, it is probably preferable to any other grass for that purpose, and where land is in suitable condition, it is doubtful whether in favourable seasons, the same weight of hay per acre can be obtained from any other grass, except, perhaps, tall oat and orchard grass.

But while the marketing of timothy hay may sometimes be an easy and convenient way of making money, it is certainly a very rapid method of impoverishing the farm, unless there be returned to the land an equivalent for the amount of plant food taken from it. Ripe timothy hay embodies a large amount of inorganic matter, and as shewn by analysis, takes from the land a large amount of potash.

Timothy is not by any means a general purpose grass, for being of a harsh nature cattle are not fond of it, and when given a choice generally prefer any other kind of fodder. Milk cows when fed on it alone dry up quicker than when limited to barley straw. When over-ripe it superinduces constipation, and is utterly unfit for young cattle, calves or sheep, and from actual experience I know that horses thrive better on hay made from natural grasses, which are of a laxative nature, than on over-ripe timothy, in which condition it is too generally cured.

As a pasture grass timothy is not as valuable as some other grasses. Having fine fibrous roots which feed near the surface, they are readily affected by even a short drought. The plants do not continue to produce leaves throughout the summer, and are of short duration.

Timothy Grass, (*Phleum Pratense*) Fig. 1, was first introduced and brought into cultivation by one named Timothy Hanson, in the state of Maryland, about the year 1720. When it first came into notice it was called Timothy Hanson's grass, and sold in Baltimore Town by that name.

Mr. Henderson remarks that "in the New England and Middle States, from an early period down to the present day, timothy has been cultivated almost exclusively for

sale in the markets of large cities. The preference given to this hay is no doubt in a great measure owing to its uniform appearance when well cured. The little waste with which it may be handled, and the easy means afforded of judging pure timothy, compared with other grasses offered for sale, are considerations of no little consequence to dealers

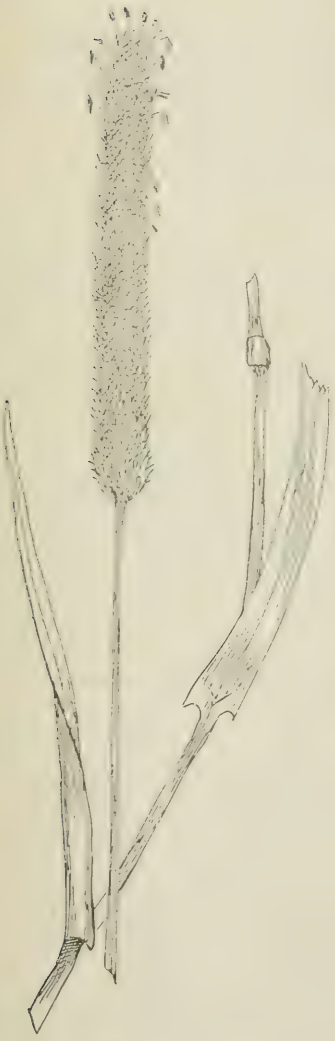


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

and owners of horses in cities." Another writer says, that "the experience of farmers in different parts of the country in the cultivation of timothy is as diverse as the soils on which it is grown. In this northern climate it is not an enduring grass, nor can it be relied upon for a remunerative crop more than two years, without renewal."

In bare winters it is readily thrown out by the frost—especially is this the case when grown on moist, peaty or loamy soils, which yield the heaviest crops, but only when protected the previous winter by an equal and sufficient covering of snow.

A common practice throughout the province is to seed down with spring wheat or barley in April or beginning of May, with about one peck of seed and 10 lbs. of red clover to the acre; but seeding along with fall sowed grain is generally more successful, because the young plants from spring sown seed is apt to be killed by summer droughts.

The best crop, however, that I have ever seen, was sown alone the last of August on well prepared ground, at the rate of 20 lbs. of seed per acre. Timothy is a valuable crop for seed, an acre of prime grass yielding from 15 to 20 bushels, worth from 2 to 4 dollars per bushel

The practice of sowing common red clover along with timothy is a mistake, because they do not mature at the same time, but this matter will be more fully explained when I come to speak of clover.

Another common error now, since mowing-machines have come into general use, is cutting too closely. Many fine fields of timothy are ruined by too close mowing in hot dry weather.

According to both Sinclair's and Way's analysis; one hundred parts of timothy is composed of—

Albuminous, or flesh-forming principles	11.36
Fatty matter	3.55
Heat producing principles, starch, sugar, gum, etc.	53.35
Woody fibre	26.46
Mineral matter or ash	5.28
	100.00

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cock's-foot Grass (Dactylis Glomerata). Fig. 2. My experience with this grass has led me to believe that it is one of the most valuable grasses we have. It does not thrive well on low wet lands, and overflowing with water for any length of time is certain death to it. But any land well adapted for the growth of fall wheat is suitable for this grass. It makes the very best of hay if cut as soon as fully headed, or before it is out of bloom; and even if allowed to stand until fully ripe it is still preferable to timothy for cattle food, because it has ten times as many leaves, which most animals prefer to flower-stalks. It is entirely free from dust, keeps sweet and green for years, and is greatly relished by all kinds of stock.

It makes an early and a rapid growth; therefore is admirably adapted for early pasture. After being closely eaten off, it grows faster and continues to grow later in the season than any grass that I know of. If fed off closely, it produces a more excellent, succulent herbage than any single grass. It stands drought remarkable well, and when well treated with occasional top-dressings of manure will endure for many years. Four years ago I sowed early in spring a small field with this grass along with common red clover. In the fall it yielded a tolerable cutting of green feed. The next season I had two very heavy cuttings of clover, mixed with orchard grass, but the second winter after seeding the clover was entirely winter-killed, and now the orchard grass fully occupies the ground. Last year I cut from this ground a good crop of early hay and a fair crop of aftermath, which makes excellent feed for calves, sheep, colts and young cattle. I am not certain that the best results can be obtained from this grass by sowing it alone, unless intended for seed. I would prefer the following mixture for a three years meadow: One and a-half bushels orchard grass and one peck medium clover per acre. This seeding will certainly give a large and profitable crop from well prepared rich ground. If I could have only one kind of grass and had the choosing of that kind, it would be orchard grass, because I believe it to be the nearest approach to a general purpose grass. Only, on account of its rapid growth, it is not well adapted for lawns and should never be used for that purpose. Yet with all the superior qualities of this, in comparison with other grasses, and notwithstanding the fact that it is indigenous to

American soil, not one farmer in fifty sows any of it. The late Judge Petters, of Pennsylvania, one of the most distinguished agriculturists of his time, said of the orchard grass in 1817: "I know its value, having constantly sown it for forty years. All beasts are fond of it, both as pasture and hay. It is permanent, while clover is short-lived. It grows in the orchard luxuriantly, hence it is called orchard grass. Any soil is suitable for this grass if not wet." If a common red clover hay is wanted, there is no other grass that can be grown along with it to so good advantage. They flower and come to maturity about the same time, and the clover is supported from lodging by the uncommon strength of the orchard grass. According to Way's analysis this grass contains about the same amount of nutritive qualities as timothy, only a little more flesh-forming and a little less heat-producing principles. The seed is remarkably light, weighing only 16 lbs. per bushel.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca Pratensis*). Fig. 3, belongs to a very numerous family; Sinclair mentions about 100 varieties. Although indigenous to Canada, it has been but very little noticed here. In England it is highly thought of, and always forms an important part among the many varieties used for seeding meadows. Horses and cattle are fond of it. It is a large grass growing about 3½ feet high. Its leaves are broad, flat and rough on the under surface, and about a foot long. The root is perennial and fibrous. Flowers in June, seed ripe in July. In all rich natural pasture and irrigated meadows, this grass constitutes a very considerable part of the herbage, and although a large plant, its leaves are succulent, tender and remarkably sweet. It is remarkably hardy, and thrives well on almost any kind of soil or situation. It does not arrive at its full productive powers from seed so soon as the orchard grass, or fox-tail; and though essential for permanent pasture, is not of itself very well adapted for alternate husbandry; but for a 3 or 4 years' meadow should be combined with cock's foot, rye, and rough stalked meadow grass. It seems to prefer a clay soil to an alluvial. It has also the quality of producing more seed than most other sorts of grasses which grow rapidly. This is said to be the Randal grass of Virginia. A bushel of the seed weighs only 15 pounds.

The comparative value of this grass will be seen at a glance by the following table from the famous "Woburn experiments." Mr. Geo. Sinclair examined 1,950 grains of the leaves of each of the following grasses, gathered at the same time of the year, and found them to contain of nutritive matter:—

	GRAINS.		GRAINS.
Tall oat grass	120	Tall meadow fescue	94
Darnell-like fescue	110	Creeping fescue	90
Sheep's fescue	102	Crested dog's-tail	88
Meadow fox-tail	96	Smooth brown grass	84
Meadow fescue	96	Timothy or cat's-tail	80

Tall Meadow Fescue (*Festuca Elatior*) is a larger and coarser grass than the Pratensis. It grows naturally in moist waste places by the banks of rivers. When cultivated for hay it yields very heavy crops, and notwithstanding its seeming coarseness, is relished by cattle generally. According to the "Woburn experiments," it stands the highest of any of the fescues as to quantity of nutritive matter afforded by the whole crop, when cut at time of flowering. For sowing on low, wet or moist lands, this is a very valuable grass. Being of rapid growth, it is calculated to smother and keep down all kinds of less value, which naturally abound in these situations. It also thrives well in shady places. Seed weighs 14 lbs. per bushel.

Meadow Fox-tail (*Alopecurus Pratensis*), Fig. 4, is one of the principal grasses in most of the rich pastures in Great Britain, and is a native of nearly all the northern and north-western countries of Europe. In appearance it closely resembles timothy, but differs from the latter and may be distinguished from it by three essential particulars, viz: 1st, it flowers in May, about a month earlier than timothy; 2nd, it has but one chaff or husk, while timothy has two; and 3rd, its head is soft and yielding, while that of the other is comparatively coarse and rough.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

In this country the Fox-tail grass has not yet become very common. In some of the northern states it is raised successfully, the culm in some instances reaching as high as 3½ feet. This, however, is probably the exception rather than the rule. As a field crop it is not likely to become popular, because of the general lightness and paucity of its stems and leaves; but as a pasture grass, it has no superior among the grasses. The zest with which cattle relish its sweetness, its early start and rapid growth in spring, the quickness with which it renews its leaves after cropping, and the rich aftermath that follows, will always secure its popularity with those who have tried and proved its merits.

Mr. Sinclair observes that, "this grass, under the best management, does not attain to its full perfection until 4 years old from the seed; hence is not equal to orchard grass for the purpose of alternate cropping."

The herbage, however, contains more nutritive matter than that of orchard grass, although the weight of grass produced in one season is considerably less. It thrives well under partial irrigation, but does best on moderately moist land. It has been found quite hardy; more so under cultivation than some of our native grasses; and this property strongly recommends it for general use in this country.

Its many merits, whether with respect to early growth, produce, nutritive qualities, or permanency, demand that at least one-eighth of this grass should form the proportion of any mixture of different grasses prepared for permanent pasturage on a suitably fertile soil.

Being longer at arriving at a state of full productiveness than most other grasses, is doubtless the reason it is so little understood. Its seeds, which ripen in June or July, are remarkably light, weighing only about 5 pounds per bushel.

Red Top (Agrostis vulgaris). Fig. 5, is one of the best known grasses, and one which, although esteemed by some farmers, especially in Great Britain, is really a valuable grass, and under some circumstances is, perhaps, the most valuable of all grasses. For a one year's crop of marketable hay it is not at all to be compared to timothy; yet in many other essential particulars it is a preferable grass. It is a native of Canada, and is considered to be the hardiest of all known grasses; it grows from 1 to 2 feet high, and flowers in July. It thrives on almost any kind of soil, but it serves its best purposes when grown on rather cold, moist soils, on which it will generally yield a heavier crop than can be ordinarily got of timothy from upland. On rich land it may be mowed twice annually, and the second crop makes excellent food for young cattle.

Red-top hay, although not equal in quality to some other sorts, is, when properly cured, valuable for cattle food, and is eaten up cleanly. Its chief value, however, consists in its adaptability for permanent pasturage. It produces a succession of rich foliage from early spring to late autumn. It is remarkably tenacious of life, enduring heat and cold, drought and flood. It forms a compact sod, uninjured by the feet of animals or the flow of water. It bears close cropping, and suffers not from the effects of it. There is little danger of cutting red-top too close to the ground, as it springs up immediately from the very surface of the ground. It has creeping roots, therefere does not require to be re-seeded every few years, as is the case with some grasses. It occupies the ground closely, leaving little chance for weeds to grow.

I know of some old pasture lands from which, for over a quarter of a century, good crops of this grass have been taken annually, besides affording excellent pasturage after the hay was taken off. Perhaps its most remarkable quality is, that although its home is in the lowland meadow, it thrives on upland poor soils, and where the more valuable grasses will not succeed, it will form a thick covering, and by liberal top-dressing, soon makes a tolerable lawn. On such soils, from 20 to 28 lbs. per acre should be sown. 12 lbs. of the seed makes a bushel. I have seen many excellent lawns composed chiefly of red-top, June grass, and white clover. Indeed, it should always be included in a mixture of seed for lawns.

June Grass, or Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa Pratensis), Fig. 6, variously called blue grass, green grass, and spear grass, is one of the most valuable grasses. It is easily influenced by soil or climate; hence its value is variously estimated in different localities. It belongs to a very numerous family. Sinclair enumerates over 130 varieties; Green minutely describes 78 species. This, however, with two or three others, seems to be the

only varieties indigenous to Canada or the Northern States. It is difficult to distinguish this grass from its near relative the rough-stalked meadow grass (*Poa Trivialis*). It will, however, be easily observed that the leaves and culm of the Pratensis are smooth, while those of Trivialis are rough. The blunt ligule of the former, which in the latter is

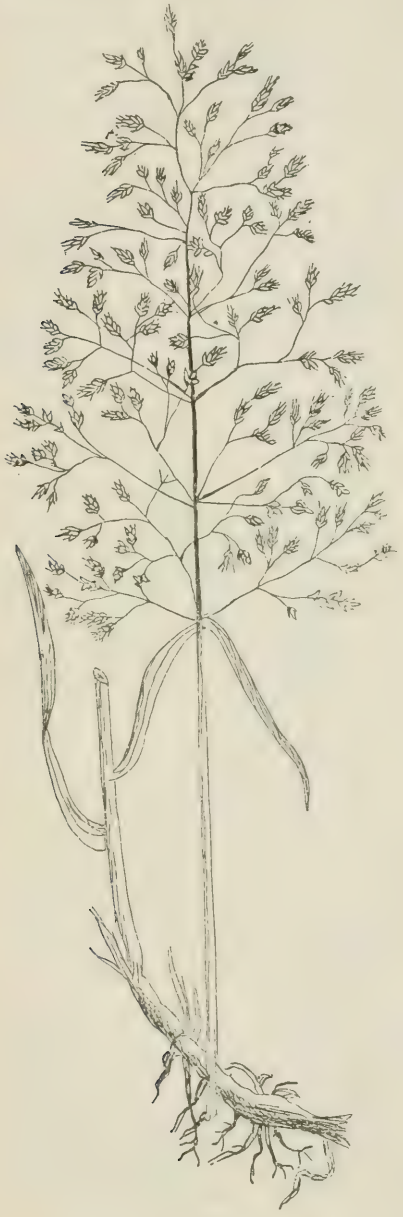


FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

long and acute, also distinguishes them. But the difference is more readily perceptible in the roots, which in the Pratensis are creeping, and in the Trivialis, fibrous. The Pratenis is much the more early grass, coming into flower about three weeks earlier than the Trivialis, and is superior to it in nearly all respects.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. World* remarks that, "Experience has thoroughly convinced him that June grass is the very best, most permanent, and the most nutritious of all our perennial grasses. It soon runs out the timothy sown with clover, and supplies its place. Like clover, it delights only in calcarious or lime-stone soils, but if top-dressed with stable dung, it will yield, both with and without clover, a heavy hay crop. It is very early and very hardy, with a light stem and profusion of narrow leaves, forming the best, earliest and most permanent pasturage." The chiefest value of this sweet grass is to the dairyman, to whom, indeed, it is almost indispensable. The best butter cannot be made where this grass is wholly absent from the pasture; and wherever the sweetest and best butter is made, this grass will be found to be one of the most abundant varieties. Its effects are also particularly marked on the cheese made from pastures in which it forms a principal part. It imparts a peculiar high flavour to the cheese, and curd derived from it is converted quickly into a rich salvy article, far superior to and less difficult to make than curd got from pastures in which June grass is not prevalent. This grass makes the sweetest hay, and of fine quality, much relished by cattle generally, as well as sheep and horses; but it does not yield as profitable a product for marketing as timothy or orchard grass; therefore the cultivation of it for hay can only be recommended for home consumption. It does not arrive at perfection as a pasture grass until about three or four years after seeding; hence is not well suited for alternate cropping, or for a short period pasture.

A great boon to Canada is this natural grass, which will introduce itself wherever allowed to do so. It is almost indestructible by fire, frost or drought, consequently is admirably adapted for such places as steep hillsides, gorges and banks of streams, which are useless for arable purposes, and which are to be found on most of Canadian farms, these should be seeded with this grass at the rate of about a bushel of cleaned seed, weighing about 14 lbs. to the acre. For lawns this grass is especially adapted, and should largely predominate in any mixture for that purpose.

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass, (*Poa Trivialis*) has been known for centuries in England as the Orcheston grass. It is now extensively cultivated in Delaware and Pennsylvania in moist meadows, in which it delights. It succeeds remarkably well in shaded situations, excelling in this respect even the orchard grass. With orchard grass it is an excellent mixture for shaded pastures, and is more productive when mixed with other grasses than when sown alone. It is not so well adapted for lawns as the Pratensis, because it is more easily injured by dry weather and sunshine.

Its most important qualities are that on moist rich meadow land it produces a large quantity of sweet tender leaves, preferred by cattle to most other grasses, and is convertible into hay of an exceedingly fine quality. It does not start so early in spring as some other grasses of the same family, but it grows rapidly when the weather becomes warm. Although this grass has much similarity in appearance to the Pratensis, especially in its mode of flowering; the seeds of the two species may be easily distinguished by those of the Trivialis, being short, round and flat in the face, and smaller generally; while the seeds of the Pratensis appear concave in their face, and are larger in proportion to their width. The Trivialis comes into flower nearly a month later than the Pratensis. 15 lbs. of the seed makes a standard bushel.

Fowl-Meadow Grass—False Red-Top, (*Poa Serotina.*) I am not aware that this grass has yet been cultivated in Canada, although it has been long and favourably known in the New England States. It is only suitable for low moist lands, but in favourable situations it yields abundantly, and makes a very excellent hay, well adapted for pressing and shipping off for the use of horses. Its stalks are sweet and tender and the hay is eaten up without waste. Many farmers in the Eastern States call this grass Bastard Fowl Meadow, while the meadow spear grass, or Nerved Manna (*Glycerea Nervata*) is called the Fowl-Meadow. This latter is easily distinguished from the former, by its root-leaves being produced in two rows on a shoot forming a fan. This grass is common in marshy lands in Pennsylvania.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Sweet-Scented Vernal Grass, (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*) Fig. 7. This grass, if not a native, has long been naturalized in this country. I have found it growing on the shores of the St. Lawrence far below Quebec ; and it is commonly to be found throughout the Eastern States. Compared with some grasses it cannot be said to be productive as a hay crop ; and according to Way's analysis does not abound in heat-producing principles ; yet the superior quality of its aftermath is a great recommendation for the purpose of grazing. The hardiness of its nature, and its habit of continuing to throw up flowering stalks until the beginning of winter, are sufficiently good properties to uphold its claim to a place in all permanent pastures. Cattle are not very fond of it when fed alone, but when mixed with other grasses it is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. One peculiar value which this grass possesses is its fragrance, by which it imparts that delightful perfume so perceptable in new hay, and it retains its odour for a long time ; from the earliness of its flowering in England it obtained the name of spring grass. It will grow on any kind of soil, but prefers that which is moderately dry. In rich meadows it grows to a considerable height, forming a thick tuft of tender succulent leaves at the bottom. This grass is to be found on lands from the driest and sandiest to the most stiff and moist, and is even found in bogs.

Hard Fescue, (*Festuca Duriuscula.*) Mr. John Henderson remarks that "this may be classed amongst the best native grasses for general purposes It will thrive on a great variety of soils and produce a greater weight of fodder than might be expected from its dwarf habit of growth as compared with some of the others ; it is found to resist the effects of severe drought in summer, and to retain its verdure during winter in a remarkable degree."

It appears to be one of the best of the fine or dwarf-growing grasses, which are peculiarly adapted for the food of sheep. It starts early, and the leaves are fine and succulent. It is quite hardy ; this property, joined to its merits above mentioned, entitle it to a place in the best pastures.

Sheep's Fescue, (*Festuca Ovina*) is also indigenous to Canada, and is to be found in mostly all natural meadows. It is easily distinguished from the Festuca Duriuscula by its dwarf and more tufted habit of growth, its short stiff upright leaves and its square-like culms or stalks. Its quantity of produce is not equal to that of the other fescues when cultivated, but is admirably adapted for growing on upland sheep pastures. It is so much liked by sheep, it has been said that, having once tasted it, they have not relish for pastures where it does not exist. It is not well adapted for lawns on account of its tufted habit.

According to analysis, these two preceding grasses contain rather more flesh-forming qualities than timothy, but considerably less of the head-producing principles, with about the same amount of mineral or ash.

Creeping Bent Grass or Fiorin, (*Agrostes Stolonifera*) Fig. 8. This species of grass seems to have at least five varieties. Its specific character, as given by Sinclair is, Panicle, loose at time of flowering, contracted afterwards ; florets large, numerous, calyxhusks acuminate, outer serrulated from the keel upwards, inner only slightly towards the top.

One of the peculiarities of this grass, and others of the same family, is that it grows well on cold clay soils unsuitable for other grasses. Another important property is that they lose but very little of their bulk or nutriment by remaining on the ground after they have ceased to grow.

All kinds of Fiorin grass succeed best on wet soils in moist climates. They grow well on light sandy soil and dry situations, but their produce is inferior both in quantity and quality.

Another peculiarity of this grass is that of its putting forth a great profusion of lateral side-shoots like those by which the strawberry plant is increased and by which it is propagated. This variety, in point of produce and nutritive properties, is said to be greatly superior to any other of this species. The roots penetrate but a short distance into the soil, thus denoting that its chief sustenance is drawn from the atmosphere. On irrigated meadows this grass can be made to produce much more in weight of a single crop than any other grass. Cattle are exceedingly fond of it, and seem to prefer hay made from it to any other hay whatever. From the length of time which it annually vegetates it may be used as green fodder in this part of Canada for a longer time than any other

grass. The high value of a crop of this kind of grass has been evidenced by the fact that the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland awarded two premiums of 20 and 10 guineas for the product of an acre in certain counties. Sir James Baird, of Shott's Iron Works, raised of this grass from five to seven tons per acre. In the north of Ireland this grass is called "Faureen," and there it is very highly esteemed as a succulent food for cattle. That it is not more extensively cultivated here may be attributed to the fact that the different varieties of this grass resemble each other so much that they are often mistaken the one for the other.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

This is justly styled a perpetual grass, and for sowing on land in moist situations, it is admirably adapted, and is certainly well worthy of cultivation. For soiling purposes, on suitable land it yields a profitable crop; it is greedily devoured by cattle in a green state. When cultivated alone about 24 lbs. of seed per acre is required.

Rye Grass, Italian (*Lolium Italicum*). Fig. 9. Of all the different varieties of this grass, I have chosen this one for consideration at present, because, being tolerably hardy,

I believe it to be the best adapted for cultivation in Canada. It is not only hardy, but is the most productive on suitable soils; compared with some of the common varieties, it has a greater abundance of foliage, which is broader and of a more lively green colour. It grows taller and arrives at maturity sooner, and makes a very excellent quality of hay. This is a perennial grass, but it is very often mistaken for the Lolium Perenne, (perennial rye grass) which it very much resembles, but which, in many respects, is inferior. It also differs from the latter in having its spikelets more conspicuously bearded, and in the flowers being terminated by long tender arms. It is a native of the plains of Lombardy, a district which is frequently inundated. And one of the chief characteristics of this plant is, that while it succeeds remarkably well on upland meadows and endures drought better than some grasses, it delights in low, moist lands, and endures flooding without seeming injury.

It produces in its first year's growth a considerable supply of herbage; cattle and horses eat it greedily, both in green and dry state. As a soiling crop it is one of the best. It loses less in drying than many of the other grasses.

Weight for weight, freshly cut timothy grass excels freshly cut Italian rye grass in nutritive qualities; while in a dried state the difference is not so marked. The rye grass produces a much better and richer aftermath than timothy. For quickness of growth, I believe this grass is unexcelled. It bears forcing by irrigation and liquid manures, perhaps, better than any other grass, and is well adapted for alternate cropping.

In Europe, where it is most successfully grown, it is sown in the autumn at the rate of from 16 to 18 lbs. of seed per acre. One peck of rye grass seed with 14 lbs. of red clover is generally considered sufficient for meadow or artificial pasture.

Perennial rye grass has now a great many varieties. It is mentioned in "Worlidge's Husbandry," 1677, as being cultivated at that early period, since which time there have been numerous improvements on the common kind, of which those best known are Russell's, Pacey's, Whitworth's, Stickney's, and Ruck's, all of which are considered perennial.

On the British Isles there is no other grass so commonly known and so extensively cultivated. It is there what timothy is in North America. The analysis of this grass compares favourably with that of any other grass.

Crested Dog's Tail (*Cynosurus Cristatus*). Fig. 10, is a fibrous-rooted perennial grass which grows naturally on sandy and calcarious soil, therefore is well calculated for upland dry, permanent pastures, especially sheep pastures, because sheep are particularly fond of it. It is a native of Europe, but has proved equally hardy with most other grasses cultivated here.

The roots penetrate to a considerable depth in the ground, from which circumstance its foliage continues green after most other grasses are hurt by a continuance of dry weather. The leaves of this grass are of rather slow growth and short; it is therefore inferior for the purpose of hay, although it quickly forms a dense turf. Its nutritive properties are equal to the best of grasses, only it contains a little more mineral substance than some of the before mentioned grasses.

The fact of its having a fine foliage, and the habit of forming a close turf, makes it peculiarly adapted for lawns, or other places which are to be kept closely mowed.

Sinclair says of this grass that, "in all the celebrated pasture he has examined, it constitutes a very considerable portion of the produce; and where sheep is the principal object, a permanent pasture should never be formed without a liberal admixture of dog's-tail grass."

Henderson thinks that at least 10 or 11 lbs. of this grass should enter into a mixture with other suitable grasses intended for lawns. A bushel of the seed weighs 26 pounds. The culms of this grass are valuable for the manufacture of straw goods.

Tall Oat Grass (*Arrhenatherum Avenaceum*), formerly called Avena Elatior, is a coarse plant of luxuriant growth on strong clay soils, for which it is best adapted, although it thrives well on loamy or sandy soils that are not wet. It was introduced into America about the beginning of this century. In Virginia it was called Peruvian grass. Its chief peculiarity is the earliness of its maturity. If sown in the fall on good ground, it produces a fair crop of hay the next summer. Hay made from this grass is valuable if

properly cured; its appearance is readily injured by rain or heavy dew. If cut early in the season it yields a good second crop.

Fig. 11.

It contains rather more albuminous or flesh-forming principles, but considerably less heat-producing principles than timothy, and a larger proportion of mineral matter. Under ordinary circumstances it produces more hay to the acre than timothy. For soil-

ing purposes this is a very good grass, and on rich land, in favourable seasons, there is no difficulty in getting three crops. Cattle, horses, and sheep are extra fond of it. It ripens rather earlier than red clover, consequently, is better for sowing with clover than timothy.

There is some difficulty in saving its seed, because as soon as it is ripe it drops from the seed vessel. Sow about 3 bushels of seed to an acre, with 10 lbs. of clover. Seed weighs 7 lbs per. bushel.

Yellow Oat Grass (Avena Flavescens), Fig. 11, is well suited for either hay or pasture. grows naturally on almost every kind of soil, but thrives best on dry land, or that of a calcarious nature. Sheep are very fond of it, and on high, unsheltered lands it thrives better than most of other grasses; hence it is particularly valuable for sheep pasture. It yields a considerable bulk of fine herbage, and in all mixtures for light dry soils it should form a portion. Mr. Tanton says of this grass, "that it is so rich in its qualities, and so universal a citizen of the world, that there is no soil, from the lightest calcarious loam to the stiffest clay, into which he would not introduce it where he intended to form a permanent turf."

It is a perennial and matures early. When allowed to ripen its seed its duration is shortened, but indeed this is the case with most grasses.

Sinclair remarks that this grass does best when combined with other grasses, and should therefore never be cultivated simply by itself. The seeds are very small and light, weighing only 5½ lbs. per bushel.

Hungarian Grass (Setaria Germanicum) is now cultivated to some extent in many parts of Canada. Yet, considering its great value as a forage plant, it is but too little known. It has often been confounded with other varieties of the same species, such as common millet and Bengal grass (bristly fox-tail), which, in some respects, are equal in value to the Hungarian grass. Of its early history, the first account we have is that of its introduction into Hungary from India, thence into France, from whence the seed was brought to this country. In "Green's Universal Herbal," 14 different species of this genus are described, yet this particular variety is not mentioned. The Hungarians named it Bengal millet; the French, Moha de Hongrie. This kind is said to contain more nutriment than the common millet, but I think this has not been proven.

It is leafy, remains green until the seed matures, and when cut early is valuable as a fodder. The chief advantage it affords is the lateness it may be sown, with almost a certainty of a good crop. For instance, if a farmer find in June that his meadows, from some uncontrollable cause, are going to be a failure, he can, by sowing Hungarian grass, make up the deficiency with an abundance of fodder, equal in some respects to the best timothy hay.

It germinates freely and has an amazing faculty for withstanding drought, so much so that it is often found green and flourishing when other vegetation is parched; and even where its growth is arrested by excessively dry weather, it returns to vigour with the slightest shower. It does best when sown alone on a warm dry soil at the rate of from 20 to 25 quarts per acre broadcast, or about 16 quarts in drills.

If intended chiefly for fodder it should be cut when in bloom; but when grown for seed it requires about 70 days after sowing to mature. I have raised it for seed, of which, on good rich land it yields from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. It only grows well in warm weather, therefore should never be sown early. Herein is where many have erred, and condemned it on that account; cold, wet weather stunts its growth, while weeds get the advantage of it.

If cut for hay and cured at just the right time, it makes a very palatable food for cattle and horses, but care must be taken in the curing of it, because if it is exposed to rain, or is allowed to must, its value is very much reduced; this is the only difficulty with this grass when grown for hay. In order to realize its greatest benefit as a fodder, it must be cut before the seed is ripe, and then there is sometimes a difficulty in getting it cured. It is a very excellent crop for soiling purposes.

Millet (Panicum Millaceum). The principal differences between this and the Hungarian grass are that the millet is of ranker growth, the panicles are larger, and the seeds are larger. It makes a coarse fodder, but its seeds are better for poultry food. In cultivation there need be no difference in treatment. And it may be assumed that their

nutritive qualities are about the same. Dr. Sturtevant gives in the "Scientific Farmer" a valuable article about Hungarian and millet grass, and their effects in the way of exhaustion of the soil.

He says: "From a careful analysis it would seem that these grasses are an exhaustive crop, but yet one thing must be considered; they are not very exhaustive of the ash elements, which are fixed in the soil; and of the nitrogenous elements, it is quite sure that if not removed from the land by the crop they would escape into the sub-soil." These grasses, then, may be esteemed in some cases as a conservative crop—a crop applied to preserve elements which otherwise would go to loss.

As the feeding values of articles are usually calculated on their percentage of albuminoids, the analysis of these grasses would indicate a higher feeding value than we usually see ascribed to them. Some practical farmers regard their fodder when properly cured as equal to timothy hay; others as inferior. Of this we are certain, cattle and horses are fond of and thrive well upon it.

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*). Common red clover is generally supposed to be about the commonest plant on the farm, consequently, a discussion on its merits and treatment now, will appear to many as superfluous. And, indeed, it might be so, were it not that there are now under cultivation several varieties of this species, under the same name. In most of the seed catalogues, we find at least three varieties advertised, yet we have not become thoroughly convinced that there are more than two varieties entirely distinct, but the fact that in some respects they are nearly alike, has led to much misunderstanding and disappointment. This variety is supposed to be a biennial, *i.e.*, a two-year lived plant, but it is not strictly so, although its roots indicate that habit, for if prevented from maturing its first growth each season, it will live for three or four years under favourable circumstances.

The Mammoth Red (*Trifolium Perenne*), sometimes called the Long, Late, Red, Rawdon-Medium, Giant, etc., is said to be a true perennial with fibrous roots, which under suitable conditions endures for many years. The chief characteristics of this variety are that it is of ranker growth than the former, and is later in flowering, hence much to be preferred for sowing along with timothy, both maturing about the same time. This clover is now receiving much attention and is being extensively cultivated in the Northern States, and some parts of Canada. In regard to the mammoth or giant red clover, a Virginia correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: "Its striking peculiarities are the immense growth it attains in rich loamy soil, yielding, probably, twice as much bulk per acre as the common red, which in other respect it resembles; it grows as large on thin land as the other on good land; it matures about the same time as timothy, and if you will have clover and timothy mixed, this is the kind to grow along with timothy." As a fertilizer for plowing under, the mammoth certainly surpasses anything of the kind, although in point of luxuriance and tall coarse growth, that depends much on the quality and condition of the soil on which it is grown. It is needless to say that any kind of clover will become diminutive on exhausted soil, while on the other hand it can, with extra manuring and clean cultivation, be raised far above the standard. The common red clover does certainly not give the best results when sown along with timothy grass for hay. It comes into flower long before the timothy, and by the time the timothy is ready for cutting, generally the under leaves of the clover are decayed, and the earliest of the flowers turned black, and the stalks have become so woody and tough that they will scarcely be eaten by any animal except at the point of starvation; the best part of the clover as a fodder is lost; purchasers seem to be well aware of this, for hay that is mixed with over-ripe clover will not bring in any market within 20 per cent. of the price of clean timothy. Red clover when grown either for hay or soiling purposes, can be much more economically managed by being sown alone, then it can be cut when at its best state, that is just when the first flowers begin to turn brown; the strength of the plants is not exhausted, and the second crop will be far better than if the first crop had been left standing a few days longer. The cause of so many failures in clover seed crop, is because the first crop is not cut early enough. Whoever has tried the experiment of early cutting knows this to be a fact, also that when left standing until dead ripe there can be no second growth at all. The greatest benefit that can be obtained from red clover either

common or mammoth, is by cutting it in a green state, as often as it attains a sufficient growth, and soiling cattle and horses with it. In this manner it will support twice the number of animals that might be allowed to eat it off the ground, and as we frequently have dry seasons in which the pastures become bare about mid-summer, it is exceedingly desirable that every farmer should be possessed of a few acres of this kind of supply. In order to obtain the most satisfactory crops for soiling purposes it should be sown thickly, with say eight quarts per acre. This thick seeding has a double advantage: you get a finer quality of herbage, and it is not so apt to lodge. These clovers are not so particular as to the nature of the soil, as to its being clean and in a friable condition; the best crops I have seen were grown on well under-drained clay land, while the most complete failures I have witnessed occurred on undrained heavy clay. Land on which a good crop of potatoes or corn has been raised the preceeding year would likely be in fine condition for the clean culture of red clover sown alone. It is affirmed by good authority that one acre of thoroughly cultivated mammoth clover will yield more good cattle food in a season than two acres of any kind of common grass.

Zig-Zag Clover (*Trifolium Medium*), called in England Marlgrass, Cow Grass, etc., is another species of this genius. It is of a decidedly perennial character. There is a marked difference between this and the original variety whose stems are nearly straight, while the stems of this variety are zig-zag. The leaflets of the pratense are broad and and often notched at the end, and marked on the upper side with a pale spot, whereas the leaflets of the medium are narrow, entire, spotless and longer. The flowers are of a deeper purple and larger than those of the pratense and the whole plant is of a more slender appearance. In nutritive qualities it differs but very little from the common, only the medium contains about three per cent. less of the bitter attractive and saline matters, than is contained in the common. The medium, however, contains much less superfluous moisture than the other, and is, in consequence, more easily converted into hay. The roots of the medium are creeping, those of the common spindle shaped. The root of the the medium and that of the perenne are very much the same, while the foliage differs much in appearance; the foliage of the perenne and that of the original differ but little. It is, however, a matter of great importance to the agriculturist in choosing between two plants of nearly equal value for the purpose of permanent pasture, to know that the perenne is better adapted for this purpose, being hardier than any of the others, while for the purpose of alternate croping, the giant or the common is preferable. The soils best adapted for the growth of clover as regards nutritive properties are decidely calcareous ones. A soil to produce good clover crops must have lime in its composition. Boussingault found no less than 32.80 per cent. of lime in the inorganic constituents of red clover. It is therefore evident that soils which are deficient in calcareous substances must have frequent applications of gypsum, ashes, or phosphates, or else the clover crops will soon be diminished. Clover is a leguminuous plant and draws a considerable quantity of amonia from the atmosphere, while its penetrating roots draw from the sub-soil potash and other ingredients of plant food, and when plowed under is an excellent renovator of the land, especially when intended for a wheat crop. But if the crops are continually taken off the land it is perhaps the most exhausting crop that can be grown, particularly so when allowed to go to seed. Therefore, I would say, let no farmer suppose that he is going to enrich his farm by growing clover while he sells the seed, unless he returns to the soil an equivalent for what plant food is taken from it, any more than a man can continue to take money from his purse unless it be occasionally replenished. Cheating the soil is false economy. The best time to apply manure of any kind to either clover or grass land is just immediately after the first crop is taken off the ground; of this fact the most obdurate would by experiment readily become convinced.

White Clover (*Trifolium Repens*), also known by the name of White Dutch Clover. It probably originated in Holland. It is now, however, one of the most generally known plants throughout the civilized world, and is commonly supposed to be indigenous to America as well as Europe. Although its favourite soil is that of a limestone bottom, it is found on almost every situation, in every kind of soil, and is so familiar to every agriculturist that a description of it here would only be wasting time and space. The fact of its growing spontaneously wherever grass is found to grow, leads to strange conclusions

respecting the propagation of this plant. The main roots of white clover penetrate deeply, consequently the plant is well able to withstand the effects of severe drought. It is exceedingly tenacious of life, and will live and grow on dry sandy soils when every other herb on the ground is turned brown for want of moisture. It is the most reliable pasture plant. Although not so nutritive as the red clover, it is to the grazier one of the most valuable plants; indeed, if the grazier were confined to any two plants for pasture purposes, he would find June grass and white clover to be by far the most valuable. White clover constitutes a large portion of all upland natural pastures, all kind of stock from the oldest to the youngest are fond of it. It contains a large proportion of albuminous or flesh-forming principles, but less of heat-producing principles, while more abundant in inorganic substance. No plant is more easily cultivated, nor is there any plant that more quickly shows the beneficial effects of manure. It is essentially the lazy man's grass, for it takes possession of the soil, and will grow and produce cattle food in spite of him.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*), or hybred clover, sometimes called Swedish Clover, because it was originally imported from Alsike, Sweden. This plant, as its name indicates, is a cross between the red and white clover, partaking something of the nature and habits of both. It is doubtless one of the hardiest and most productive varieties yet introduced into Canada. It is a perennial which flowers early; its flowers resemble in shape those of the white clover, but are larger and are of a rosy or pinkish tint; it has a sweet odour. The seeds are smaller than even those of the white clover. Although it thrives well on upland it seems to be particularly adapted to low, moist, or even damp ground, withstanding well the effects of frost and thaw. On poor clay soil it does better than any of the other clovers, producing a considerable amount of good succulent herbage. On good land, however, it throws out many stalks from the same root, and grow from 20 to 30 inches high. When its flowers are left to mature it is self-sowing, consequently there are now observable several sub-varieties a little different from the first. The stalk is not so thick and woody as that of the red clover, therefore is easier dried for hay; it does not turn black by exposure, and on that account, when mixed with timothy for hay, is far preferable to red clover. This clover has not received the attention to which its superior merits entitle it. It bears cropping remarkably well, and continues to produce abundantly throughout the season, consequently is well adapted for permanent pasturage. When mixed with other grasses for meadow intended for pasture afterwards, it should be sown at the rate of five or six lbs. per acre. The flowers, which contain a large amount of honey, open out in such a way as to afford the bees easy excess to it. The honey it produces is very beautiful and of fine quality; so for bee-food no plant surpasses this one. In this latitude it commences to flower about the middle of June. If intended for seed it should be cut about the middle of July; the seed must be taken from the first crop; the yield of seed is generally about five to eight bushels per acre. The second crop when properly cured makes excellent tender forage for calves and sheep.

Lucerne, (*Medicago Sativa*), has a history dating back five centures before Christ, at which period it was brought from Persia to Greece. From Greece it found its way to Rome, and with the Romans to the south of France, where it has continued to be grown with success up to this time. The early Jesuit missionaries to Chili took the Lucerne with them, and there this plant, finding its natural conditions, has thriven amazingly.

Either by the Jesuits or other settlers, Lucerne was taken north to California, in which country, under the name of "Alfalfa" and "Chilian Clover," it has become the sheet anchor of agriculture there.

Whether a plant whose preference is so marked for a hot and dry climate, can accommodate itself to the climate of Canada is scarcely yet proved, but it has been successfully grown in the States of Michigan and New York, under conditions certainly not less trying than it will have to face in a large part of Ontario.

My own experience with Lucerne is this: In the spring of 1883 I prepared an acre of well under-drained clayey loam which I sowed alone with 20 lbs. of seed, about the 10th of May. (It is a very small seed, consequently requires but a very delicate covering.) About the first of September I commenced to mow a fair crop of forage for dairy cows. I think the yield of green feed was between three and four tons from the acre. In the fall I top-dressed the ground with 20 waggon loads of decomposed compost manure.

Next spring the Lucerne appeared in excellent health and about the first of June I commenced mowing the crop for soiling my 12 dairy cows, which were on insufficient pasture, and before the first crop was used up, about the first of July, the second crop was ready for cutting, and so on until the last of September. I cut four heavy crops of excellent green fodder, which I think has been my most profitable investment in connection with dairy business. Last year, 1885, the growth was not so vigorous, the land had not been top-dressed with manure, but about the 10th of June I commenced to cut a very fair crop, and in the fall I cut a heavy second crop, which had become mixed considerably with native grasses. I intend to leave the ground as it is for another year, because I feel certain of a paying crop, after that I will plow it down and prepare the land for a crop of roots.

My success does not establish the fact that Lucerne is the very best plant for soiling purposes. But I look upon it with great favour and will continue to try its merits.

Like all other broad-leaved leguminous plants, which derive a great part of their nourishment from the atmosphere, Lucerne is not an exhaustive crop. When the land is at last broken up, after lying several years under Lucerne, it is full of decayed roots, which have brought material from the sub-soil beyond the reach of shallow rooted plants, and made them available for plant food. Its roots penetrate a great depth in search of moisture, hence it is well calculated to withstand drought and heat. Heavy clay unless well drained, or wet soils of any kind, are unsuitable for Lucerne. The best results can only be obtained from a deep, rich light loam, with a porous sub-soil. Whatever other conditions may be, Lucerne will not thrive on land with a cold wet sub-soil.

One writer from Ontario remarks that "Lucerne will yield a larger amount of green fodder than any other plant that can be grown on the same ground, excepting, perhaps, Indian corn, but lucerne has the advantage of earlier cutting." It should be cut before it has attained its full growth, because with age the stems become woody, and cattle will reject it if other fodder is within reach. When cut while in tender conditions it is relished exceedingly by all kinds of live stock. Its chief value is for soiling purposes. It is not quite as good for hay as red clover, as the stalks have a larger and ranker growth. On land in good condition, free from weeds, it may be sown broad-cast with 20 lbs. of seed per acre, but I believe better results can be obtained when sown in drills 12 to 14 inches apart and cultivated the first year, after which it shades the ground so as to keep down the weeds. The average duration of this plant under cultivation is from 7 to 9 years.

Curing Grass for Hay.—Notwithstanding the periodical discussions and oft repeated tests and reports of analysis published from time to time, showing the folly of allowing grass to stand too long before it is cut for hay, thereby losing a large proportion of its nutritive properties, the old practice still prevails to a considerable extent. That every kind of grass and clover intended for hay should be cut before the formation of the seed has begun is quite evident, because a large portion of the nutritive properties contained in the stalk goes to perfect the seed; hence the insoluble woody fibre of the plant is greatly increased, while its value as a forage plant is proportionately reduced. It is quite possible to have in hay an equivalent for grass all the year round, and the only conceivable reason for the belief of some, that this is impracticable must be that they have never tried the experiment. The most simple proof of this fact is, the effect the quality of the hay on milch cows and their produce. From cows fed on early cut and properly cured hay, there is no difficulty in obtaining a fair quantity of excellent butter, without the addition of roots or meal; while feeding nothing but over-ripe hay is the surest and quickest method of drying up a cow of any breed. Even the milk and butter produced from such feed is deficient in flavour and colour. Prof. Arnold is a gentleman given to careful investigation and always speaks with authority. The following I clipped from some American paper long ago: "Dried grass is considered by such good authority as Prof. Arnold, as worth pound for pound as much as corn meal. At present prices of meal, $23 per ton, dried grass would be worth $23 per ton, while, after grass has blossomed and is made into what is called hay, it is not worth half that price for cattle food." This estimate has not been obtained by actual test and may be looked upon as only an approximation. But what makes dried grass so much more valuable than ripe hay, is that it is all digestable, while

ripe hay is only partially so. Less bulk and weight is obtained from the first cutting of early cut grass, but its actual value is greater, and the land is left in much better condition; and the second crop, if not required for pasture, will be nearly equal to the first. What practical dairymen want, is to get the greatest possible production at the least possible cost, and in order to do this, an even and abundant supply of milk is a necessary condition. Grass being proportionately the cheapest of all milk-producing substances, it follows that the cows should have an abundance of the best quality of green grass when it can be had, and dried grass at other times. Grass cut for hay is often injured by being too much exposed to the sun and morning dews, which not only allow the volatile aroma to escape, but much of the colouring matter also, hence the necessity of cocking up in the afternoon of each day what was cut in the morning. With mower, tedder, horse-rake and loader, this can now be much more easily accomplished than in former times.

Cultivation and Treatment of Grass Lands.—Aside from quality of the forage, leaving grass to get ripe before cutting is false economy, unless it be intended for seed, because of its evil after effects on the plant-roots, especially in a dry season; for in such a case there will be but very little aftermath from any of the grasses, certainly none from Timothy; but a meadow, even of mixed grasses, when allowed to stand until the seed is formed before cutting, will not produce nearly as heavy a crop the following year, as if it had been mowed early the first time. Indeed this late cutting of the first crop is the chief cause of so many meadows being of so short duration. When grass is cut early the plants immediately commence to throw out new roots as well as leaves, which the better enables them to endure severe climatic changes. When grass land is intended for meadow only, a few grasses that ripen simultaneously should be sown together; but if intended for pasture after being mowed one or two years, an assortment of grasses shold be chosen, from the earliest to the latest in their season of springing and ripening, so that a succession of fresh tender herbage may be provided for the grazing of stock throughout the summer and fall. In this matter of permanent pasture we are very far behind the farmers of the British Isles. To be a successful farmer there everything must be done to the best advantage. Slip-shod farming there would not afford a living, as it often does in a new country like this. Rents there are very high, consequently the strictest economy must be practised in every branch of agricultural industry, and although the farmers there follow out a certain rotation of crops, and are able to give good reasons for so doing, they generally keep a large portion of the farm in permanent pasture or meadow; and there is no department of the farm to which more careful attention is given. According to the belief and practice of the best British farmers, a pasture never becomes very good until it has been seeded for a number of years; and if the conditions are favourable the longer it has been seeded the better it suits them. In their opinion it is certainly undesirable to break up tolerably good pastures for the purpose of converting them into arable land, that permanent pasture when properly managed, yields a larger quantity and better quality of grass than newly seeded land, and that the productiveness does not diminish with the age of the pasture, if by top-dressing and under-draining it is prevented from becoming mossed (or fogged as it is called in Scotland); and from what I have seen and experienced in both countries, I am persuaded that the same amount of manure applied in enriching a deep well prepared soil, sown with a mixture of grasses suited to this climate, at least five times as thick as is the common practice, would produce a fine dense sward quite equal to that of the best pastures of Britain or elsewhere.

Of all the cultivated pasture land in Ontario at the present time it is generally calculated that about three acres is required to pasture a cow. That by improved managment its capacity could be doubled, I have not the slightest doubt, while I believe that in many instances in favourable seasons, one acre could be made to produce grass sufficient for one milch cow during six months of the year. And when we come to consider that there are being pastured in Ontario every summer about 2,000,000 head of cattle, besides other stock, and that without increasing our cuitivated area double that number at least could be amply supplied with a much better quality of food, at much less cost than under the present system, we begin to realize the importance of this branch of Canadian industry, and I cannot conceive how, unless it might be from the discovery of some unheard of

extensive gold and silver mines, the wealth of the nation could be more rapidly increased than by this improvement of our grass lands.

The proper quantity of seed to sow per acre, is a point of some importance as regards the expense of the seed and the speedy formation of the most valuable sward. The only objection we ever hear urged against the laying down of permanent pasture with a thick seeding of mixed grasses, is its first cost, but it must be borne in mind that a proper seeding is good for 20 years or more. So the ultimate cost is actually less than seeding with clover and timothy, which require to be so frequently renewed. When sown with a grain crop, 30 to 40 lbs. of mixed grass seed for an acre is not more than sufficient; this would cost about $5, but there are advantages in even a heavier seeding. Mr. Henderson recommends 40 to 50 lbs., per acre. Different soils and different localities, under different conditions, require different mixtures; hence the necessity of getting accquainted with the grasses. We have not space here for more than one table, which is the accompanying :—

Orchard grass	5 lbs.
Meadow foxtail	3 "
Meadow fescue	2 "
June grass	4 "
Red top	2 "
Timothy	5 "
Crested dogstail	3 "
Sweet-scented vernal	2 "
White clover	5 "
Alsike "	4 "
	35 lbs.

This mixture would be suitable for a well prepared loamy soil, but must be varied according to circumstances. For low, I would substitute creeping bent or fiorin and tall meadow fescue for orchard grass, and double the quantity of red-top. On high dry land I would substitute hard fescue and sheeps' fescue for orchard grass. Even then, some of these grasses, such as the orchard and timothy will in course of time be crowded out by the more obdurate grasses—but be assured the fittest will survive, after the orchard and timothy have served their useful purpose.

The most profitable pastures. It will be noticed that some of the grasses here described thrive best on low wet lands, and it is fortunate there are such grasses; for there are in Ontario, thousands of acres of lands so situated that it cannot be drained sufficiently to produce anything else profitably. In such cases it is important to know, that some of the grasses which are of an aquatic nature, are much better adapted than others for growing on soggy or marsh lands. But the richest, best, and by far the most profitable pastures, are composed of grasses which thrive best on such land as is well suited for the producing of good grain crops, and just as it is with grain—the better the condition of the the land, the better the results. Therefore the first essential is that the land be capable of deep tillage. Some soils overlie gravelly or sandy bottom, consequently are always in a friable state, and easy of access for preparation. But all clay lands and all lands that overlie a wet sub-soil must be under-drained before satisfactory returns need be anticipated from the best grasses and clovers. Land on which the water-level can be found within 3 feet of the surface at any season of the year, is not in a fit state for the cultivation of the best grasses; uninvited mosses soon appear, which in course of time crowd out the finest of the grasses; and eventually take possession, while on well under-drained land this never occurs. The next important essential, is that the land be cleared of noxious and objectionable grasses, which are but weeds when found where not wanted. Common quack grass is well for the purpose of sodding river-banks and abrupt slopes, but it should have no place in a mixture for permanent pasture, because it soon overcomes any other grass that may be sown along with it. The most inveterate enemy of grass land is the ox-eye daisy, wherever it exists. It is wonderfully prolific and

should never be allowed to ripen its seed. The most effectual mode of subduing this interloper is by thick seeding with red clover or lucerne. It cannot show its face in a good crop of either, but where it abounds, land should not be seeded down to grass, unless it has been two years previously cropped so as to prevent it going to seed.

Time for sowing. The most common practice is that of sowing along with grain in spring, and I would not venture to say that there is no economy in this method, but it certainly cannot be claimed that it is generally satisfactory, success with grass seed in spring depends very much on the earliness it can be sown. If sown early in May so that the young plants attain some strength before the summer droughts set in, they will probably endure; but if the sowing is deferred until the beginning of June, the plants just come up in time to be killed by the first drought in July. So unless it can be sown early in spring, it is better to defer until early fall or else until just before the winter sets in. If sown in August or September, the plant obtains strength enough to stand the winter, provided there be a fair covering of snow, but perhaps the safest time is late in the fall, so that the seed will not start until early in spring. Some recommend sowing on the snow, but the spring thaw and heavy rains is apt to wash the seed into the furrows, hollows and ditches. I have formed many lawns, seeded with mixed grasses, and I have never failed by sowing late in the fall or early in spring; while in August or September I have generally been successful. But the question still recurs, is it better to sow along with grain or alone? Some assert that grain should be sown along with the grass seed, in order to shade and shelter the young plants. Simple nonsense; no plant thrives better by being crowded with other plants that grow stronger; whoever has tried both ways will not hesitate to say that the best results are obtained from any kind of grass or clover by being sowed alone.

Rolling grass land, is advisable only when judiciously performed under favourable circumstances of the land, otherwise, it will bruise the herbage, damage the roots, close the pores of the soil, and in general do vastly more harm than good. Sandy or any semi-elastic soils may be rolled at any time when their sward is dry; but clay lands may be rolled advantageously only when the soil is in a crumbling condition. When in a sticky tenacious condition, rolling certainly injures it. I have seen much harm done in this way.

Manures and their application. I cannot find any encouragement to expect profitable returns from any kind of grass, sown on exhausted land, without the assistance of some kind of fertilizer. True, it is that merely seeding thickly and pasturing will improve the condition of land, be it ever so poor. It is however a slow road to success.

The varying opinions given by the best authorities thoughout the world, furnish additional proof of the well-known fact, that special manures give greatly varying results in different localities, and according to the nature and condition of the soil. For instance; on porous land with a dry sub-soil, one application of bone-dust, say 1,000 lbs., per acre, will show decidedly beneficial effects for 20 or more years; whereas on land which is cold and wet, and lies on a poor undrained sub-soil, the same application produces but little effect. The same may be said in regard to lime, gypsum, phosphates and nitrate of soda. Limited space however, prevents a discussion on the chemical action of these specific fertilizers; but this one thing is certain: good farm-yard manure judiciously applied never fails to improve grass land. Most farms, however, which are distant from towns or cities, are limited to home-made supplies, and as a matter of course, artificial manures must sometimes be had recourse to. I have had considerable experience with the various articles of commerce offered for sale under the name of fertilizers. I have tried them in almost every form, but I have never yet found, where good farm-yard manure could be laid on the ground at $1 per ton, that it would pay to purchase special fertilizers at current prices, even if they were always what they are represented to be. They are so easily adulterated, and their effects so uncertain that none but a chemical expert can decide as to their real value; hence the traffic affords favourable facilities for defrauding the credulous farmers, who have already to bear more than their share of quackery. The time of application of farm-yard manure has sometimes much to do with results. A common practice is, and we frequently see articles published recommending the drawing of it out during the winter season and spreading on the snow, this advice seems to indicate a lamentable lack of common sense. If there was no frost in the ground

which is supposed to be well underdrained, the chief elements in the manure might be retained in the land, as the melting snow is being filtered through the soil; but when the earth is frozen solid to the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, it is utterly impervious, consequently when manure of any kind is spread on land in that condition, every valuable property which it may contain is washed away with the thawing snow and spring rains, leaving nothing but undecomposed fragments of undigested straw, and so far as I can see, nothing in all the operations of Canadian farming appears so idiotic. Even if the time occupied is worth nothing, it is an utter waste of that on which the judicious and economical application farming success so much depends. Sometimes much of the most valuable part of manure is wasted by being left spread out and exposed in the barn-yard. This can in a great measure be prevented by proper piling—but a cheap covering for the protection of manure is always wise economy—while porter-coloured streams running from either field or barn-yard is certain evidence of waste.

The best time to apply manure to meadows is just immediately after the crop is taken off. If the weather is dry, it affords partial shelter to the roots at a time when they are much in need of it, then the fall rains carry the important elements into the soil. The top-dressing of pasture lands may be done to the best advantage in the slack time between spring's work and haying, or just after harvest.

ESSAY ON GRASSES AND CLOVERS; THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUES AS FOOD FOR LIVE STOCK, THEIR ADAPTABILITY TO DIFFERENT SOILS AND CLIMATES, WITH BEST MODES OF CULTIVATION.

By Thomas Elmes, Princeton.

To which was awarded the Second Prize by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

This subject is of vital importance to us as a Province at this particular time. Our lands require renovating on account of the heavy strain to which they have been subjected by continued grain raising.

Although Canada stands prominent as a grain-growing country, still, in these days of such heavy competition which has amounted the last few years to over production, and is likely to continue for some time to come, we cannot expect to have the profit we have had in the past. Our own North-West, the Western States, India, Russia, in fact nearly every part of the globe is pouring its cereals upon the markets, which makes it impossible for us profitably to compete with them; therefore it becomes us to turn our attention to other branches where competition is not so keen, and is not likely to be for some time at least, such as dairying and stock-raising. By so doing we would not only receive an immediate profit, but our lands would also increase vastly in fertility. To this, and we must devote far more attention to the introduction and cultivation of grasses and clovers, perhaps no branch of farming has been so much neglected as this particular one. The fertility of a farm can be maintained and may be increased independent of any manure outside of itself by judicious seeding and stock-raising. The air is full of gases, the rains bring down periodical supplies of various saline substances, such as common salt, gypsum, salts of lime, magnesia and potash in minute quantities which exist in the sea, and of nitrate of ammonia produced in the air. These are all taken up by the vegetation growing upon the soil, hence the importance of having it continually occupied by those plants with broad, open leaves, so as to absorb the store of wealth thereby supplied.

The burying of the roots of grasses and clover is one of the most important operations of enriching our soils at the least possible cost. This is the chief reason our land is in as good a state of fertility as it now is; without this, much of the land of the Province would to-day have been useless for agricultural purposes by our mode of farm-

ing in the past. Let us take a few of the leading species of clover and grasses to prove this point. Red Clover, for instance, will leave in the soil upwards of three tons of roots per acre the second year, the same might be said of Alsike, Mammoth and nearly the same of other varieties, except Lucern. The weight of its roots is really wonderful, but is not in a position to enrich the soil according to its weight, but its extremely long roots penetrate the sub-soil and bring from thence stores of wealth.

Then, take a few species of Grasses—Meadow Fescue, Sheep Fescue and Perennial Rye, have been found to leave roots in the ground equal in weight to three times that year's hay, while in five-year-old mixed meadows the living roots, when ploughed up, have been found to weigh four times the weight of that year's hay; by this will be seen the wonderful importance they bear to the fertility of the soil. One of the greatest evils is that land is allowed to be thrown into meadow and pasture before being thoroughly cleaned of the natural grasses and simply sown with clover and timothy, which are very soon choked out and the land is still allowed to lie, producing simply nothing, having become sod-bound. In passing through the country much such land is seen with half-starved cattle grazing upon it, working hard twenty-four hours a day to maintain an existence; the loss sustained by the country in this particular is really enormous, whereas by judiciously selecting the seed and thoroughly cleaning the land before sowing, a vast amount more stock might be maintained upon the land, and also increase its fertility.

We should aim to have as large a selection of grasses and clovers as possible. The reason for recommending several kinds are that each has its particular season of growth, and feeds on a particular kind of plant food in the soil; by multiplying the number we obtain a constant growth of herbage and a far more abundant supply of food and nutriment. For instance, say a square foot of surface will produce six stalks of timothy, this grass neither growing early or late, the herbage will neither be abundant or permanent, but the same square foot which would produce but six plants of Timothy, would produce in the same season, six plants of several other species, say, Red Clover, Alsike, Lucern, Meadow, Foxtail, Orchard and Kentucky Grass, Meadow Fescue, etc. Of these kinds, some one would be in luxuriant growth at all seasons, and the herbage would thus increase five fold, if the soil is good and suited to all these seeds. But this brings us to consider

Their Comparative Value as Food for Live Stock.

The health and well being of the animal can only be sustained by mixed food. The plant is the compounds of the raw material of living bodies; the animal uses up these raw materials, cutting them into, when necessary, and fitting them to the several places into which they are intended to be built. The accumulation of fat in animals seems to be an effort of nature to lay in a store of food in time of plenty, which may be made available in the performance of the functions of the animal when a time of scarcity comes. To us is given the power and intellect to furnish them continual supply, so that the animal will not fall back on its supply of fat. Mixed grasses and clover are very rich in oils and fats both in pasture and hay, if mixed properly, and are suited to keep up the fat and also increase it. One of the most important subjects that should occupy our attention is, how can we produce a certain amount of flesh at the least possible cost, beef perhaps being the most important?

Now, by stall-feeding, the cost of producing a pound of beef varies from 5½ to 11 cents, perhaps it would be safe to say the average cost would be 7 or 8 cents by taking feed, attention and all risks which feeding in stables implies, but this might be greatly reduced by more attention to our meadows and pastures, by the proper selection of mixed grasses and clovers. It is possible to obtain a like result from selected pasture at a cost of 2 to 3 cents.

If the animal is not to be sold off the grass it will pass into the stable, not to be made into beef, but simply to increase the weight by growth, which would take far less feed and decrease the cost of producing beef fully one-half. The manure, which is always reckoned as an offset to feeding beef, would, by feeding on selected pasture, be returned directly to the land, adding to its fertility year by year with very little cost and without labour. It has truthfully been said the value of farming land has been increased ten or

fifteen dollars per acre by the introduction of dairying in all its branches in certain localities. It might still be greatly increased even in these localities by judicious seeding for hay and pasture, thereby greatly increasing the product of the land and the amount of stock which could be better kept than at present.

Again, the milk produced by mixed hay or pasture is far richer than that produced by our ordinary seeding; the butter has also a beautiful yellow colour and is of a particularly fine flavour; indeed, it is possible to produce fine June butter all the season by this means. Our cows invariably do well in the early part of the season when the grass is young and fresh, but as the season advances their product decreases in quantity and quality, because all the grasses we now cultivate become old and unnutritious; but if we select those grasses and clover which will follow each other in rapid succession the whole season, there is no such drawback and our cows furnish us with a constant undiminished flow of rich milk all the season. The succession of different varieties of grass and clover are particularly suited to the wants and well-being of young stock of all kinds. "Change is the spice of life," and nothing shows this more clearly than young stock on such pasture. The hay hereby furnished is exactly suited to their wants during the trying season of the first winter, being tender and highly nutritious.

Let us now look a moment at that noble animal—the horse. Under the present management he is doomed to masticate tough, hard uunutritious timothy hay, wearing out his teeth prematurely, injuring his general health and wearing out his digestive organs by the constant irritation to which they are subjected by continually being obliged to consume the same kind of food, which tax them to the utmost to sustain the animal.

It it stated on good authority the natural life and usefulness of a horse can be increased three or four years by providing him with mixed feed, such as are suited to his nature, as nearly all the grasses and clovers are.

It has been ascertained by actual experiment that 80 lbs. mixed hay is equal to 100 lbs. of the best of the usual clover and timothy mixture. The food upon which any animal can be fed, with the hope of maintaining it in a thriving, healthy state, must be a mixed food.

The successful feeder will not attempt to maintain his stock on any kind of food which does not contain a sufficient supply of every one of the kinds of matter which the body requires. It is founded on fact that all the grasses and clovers we raise contain a certain proportion of all the substances which the animal requires, yet some contain one of these in larger quantities than others, and by multiplying them we supply the animal more fully with those substances which will exactly meet its requirements and will enable it to accumulate flesh and fat more rapidly than it otherwise would.

Their Adaptability of Different Soils and Climates.

Fortunately we have such an assortment of grass and clover from which to select that we have it in our power to select those which are exactly situated to the particular soil or situation we may choose. In the selection of seeds we must take into consideration particularly the kind of soil with which we have to deal, and choose those plants which are either indigenous or are found situated in the immediate vicinity, and on similar soils.

Although the alternation of grass and grain crops is deemed most profitable on soils, and in situations which will admit of this kind of husbandry, yet there are many situations in which this change cannot be effected without manifest injury to the cultivation. There are certain soils which are natural to meadow and pasture, and not suited to grain; also such lands as are flooded by streams passing through them, which make it imperative to keep them in meadow and pasture. The evils which are experienced in low lying grounds are the gradual disappearance of the best grasses, and the growth of coarse herbage and weeds in their stead.

The product of our natural pastures and meadows which are inclined to dampness, produce about twenty-five different species of grass and weeds, the greater number of which are either useless or injurious. The same proportion holds good in natural upland meadow

It is apparent that we must eradicate the useless and bad, and continue and multiply those which are good. In the cultivation of grasses and clovers two courses are pursued, the first giving them their place in regular rotation for two, three or four years, the other of placing them in permanent meadow or pasture. The subject of breaking up permanent pastures and meadows has long been discussed, but the question will depend largely on circumstances, location, soil and climate. The English are strongly opposed to breaking up such lands, but the Scotch are more favourable to rotation, especially on their arable land, which undoubtedly is the best in our climate, or at least not to allow it to lie more than six or eight years on our arable land. By occasional breaking we receive the good effects of the roots which are the natural means of enriching the soil, and also improves and increases the product of the land.

The expediency of breaking up seeded land depends largely on circumstance of a local nature, for instance lands that are flooded by rivers and streams, or such as are damp and not suited to growing grain, on such we can have very profitable permanent meadow and pasture for an unlimited time by the proper selection of seed.

But on our arable land, it will not be found profitable to allow to lie for more than six or seven years at the longest; at least, this is my experience after seventeen years experiment and observation on this important subject.

Some say we can profitably lay down nearly all our land to permanent meadow and pasture, the same as has been done in some parts of Great Britain, but we must take into consideration there is a

Wonderful Climatic Difference

in the two countries. They with their mild damp atmosphere, no doubt, can have meadows and pasture for an unlimited time, but with our excessively cold, hot, and dry atmosphere, the results would be far different. We must be governed by our situation and surroundings. Then again we must make a proper selection of seeds for our different soils, a mixture that would be suitable to dry exposed clay land, would not do for low, damp, sandy loam. In the low lying lands we must multiply the number of grasses, and in the high dry lands the number of clovers, with a small mixture each of the best grasses.

The land also becomes exhausted by continually sowing the same series of seeds year after year; for instance it is possible for land to become clover-sick, as all the elements of the soil that produce it are for the time exhausted.

Let us here take a lesson from nature which we have all noticed in the changing of our forests, a pine forest is seen to be followed by broad leaved trees such as beach, basswood, oak, birch, etc., while forests of oak, beach, maple, etc., are seen to be followed by pine. Timber cut off of land never produces the self-same species as a rule, showing us the necessity of change to maintain the fertility of the soil. This ought to teach us a useful lesson. If we wish to have a luxuriant vegetation upon a given spot, we must either select such kinds of seeds as are suited to the kind of soil, or we must otherwise change the nature of the land so as to adapt it to our crop, and even when we have made that change so as to produce abundant returns of a particular kind, the change we have produced can only be more or less of a temporal nature, our care must still be exercised that we may be enabled to resist natural causes of alteration by which it may be unfitted to produce those plants which it now seems to delight in maintaining. It is impossible for two mixtures of grasses and clovers, the one selected for dry and the other for wet land to be a complete success in all cases. The seeds must be selected so as to suit the soil, whether of clay, loam, or sand; also the sub-soil must be taken into account. If we sow on low land with heavy clay sub-soil it would be useless to add to our mixture lucern, red clover, or any plants with long, top roots and not surface feeders, as it would be impossible for them to succeed well on such land. But take the same land with a gravely or sandy subsoil and these plants would grow luxuriantly and permanently. Then take dry sandy land; we must select varieties of rank growth with broad open leaves, so as to feed on the atmosphere as much as possible, and if the sub-soil is suitable, those with long penetrating roots, so as to resist drouth, such as Lucern, Red Clover, Pea Pine Clover, White Dutch Clover, Orchard Grass, Tall Oat Grass, Red Fescue, etc. While on dry clay soil the

same mixture would not answer, as the growth would be too rank and short lived, especially if the sub-soil is rather hard, we must select such as are of medium growth and surface feeders to a great extent. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of seeds for our soils, locations, and also sub-soils; this is the immediate cause of our failure and disappointment. We must by patient experience, using the knowledge we have, make a careful selection and success is undoubtedly ours. Let us not think that the reward of study and patient experimental research are confined to the scientist or the laboratory of the chemist, and that the deity will prove less kind to us who daily toil in the great laboratory of nature. As yet we see but faintly the reasons of many of our commonest operations, and over the results we have little control. But courage! the light is ready to break, the means are already within our reach, we have only to employ our minds as diligently as we do our hands and ultimate success is sure; a bright future is before us.

Before leaving this part of the subject I will speak of the kind of land that is getting far too plentiful in our province, and is yearly on the increase, namely, that overrun by Canada thistles. Now I am convinced there is no means yet employed that will assist the farmer to subdue this pest as easily and cheaply as a thorough seeding of mixed grasses and clovers. It often happens the farmer has more thistly land on hand than he can properly cultivate for their extermination, or where the land is stony or stumpy we find it very difficult to deal with them, and on such land as is overflown periodically by rivers and streams we cannot exterminate them by fallowing, as the land is left in such a loose state and would be carried away with the flood. In all such cases there is no better method to overcome the thistles than by seeding down. The best plan is to have the land fall ploughed, harrow down smooth and roll, and let it lie till early spring; then on a quiet, frosty morning, when the land is honey-combed, sow the seed suited to the particular soil, rather thick; fallow with a light harrowing or rolling. The thistles will come up luxuriantly, and will serve well for a nurse for the tender seed plants; allow them to grow until they prepare to blossom, then mow them down, leaving them on the ground. That is the last crop of thistles off of that ground for many years, as the grasses and clovers completely choke them out with their continued occupation of every inch of the ground, and it is impossible for thistles to grow if they cannot occupy plenty of space and have a chance to grow above the growing crop, which is an impossibility in this case.

As I have already stated, we must select our seeds for the particular situations and soils; we must also take into consideration the sub-soil. For instance, the different varieties of seeds suited for clay soil, with clay sub-soil, would require to be far different for a sandy soil, with gravelly sub-soil.

I will now state what, by our experience, are the best mixtures for our various soils.

1st. Dry arable clay soil, with clay sub-soil:—Clovers—Red, 2 lbs.; Alsike, 3 lbs.; White Dutch, 2 lbs.; Yellow, 1 lb. Grasses—Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs.; Timothy, 3 lbs.; Red Top, 5 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 5 lbs.; Kentucky Blue, 3 lbs.; Italian Rye, 1 lb.; total, 30 lbs.; which we find is an abundance and lasts better than if sown thicker; in fact, we favour sowing perhaps less in some cases than this, as if sown too thick it will produce weak sickly plants which will not withstand our extremes of drouth, cold and heat; but in damp land we should sow thicker. It will be noticed we have added very little Red Clover and no Lucern for this soil; this is on account of their long top roots, which cannot penetrate the sub soil, and consequently would be short-lived and useless on this particular soil. All the other clovers and grasses mentioned have side feeders, which are best adapted for this particular soil.

2nd. Dry, arable, loamy or sandy soil, with sandy or gravelly sub-soil:—Clovers—Red, 4 lbs.; Lucern, 4 lbs.; Alsike, 1 lb.; Mammoth, 2 lbs. Grasses—Meadow Fescue, 6 lbs.; Meadow Fox-tail, 2 lbs.; Orchard, 5 lbs.; Perennial Rye, 2 lbs.; Timothy, 1 lb.; Yellow Oat, 2 lbs.; Red Top, 1 lb.

In this case the clovers are increased, especially the Red and Lucern, as by their long penetrating roots, they withstand the drouth to which this soil is subjected. Their

broad leaves also derive much of their nutriment from the atmosphere; the grasses are also selected as much as possible on this account.

3rd. Damp, low-lying land with loamy, sandy or gravelly surface, with hard clay subsoil:—Clover—Alsike, 3 lbs.; White Dutch, 3 lbs.; Yellow, 2 lbs. Grasses—Meadow Fescue, 6 lbs.; Timothy, 5 lbs.; Orchard, 4 lbs.; Kentucky Blue, 4 lbs.; Red Top, 4 lbs.; Perennial Rye, 2 lbs.; Yellow Oat, 2 lbs.; Meadow Fox-tail, 1 lb.

Fibrous-rooted clovers are only selected for this soil, and those suited for damp land; the grasses are also fibrous-rooted, and will be long-lived in such land and very productive. The amount of seed per acre is also increased, as this kind of land can be thrown into permanent meadow or pasture very profitably, as it is not exposed to the extremes which arable lands are, and may be depended on for heavy crops many years in succession, which dry arable land cannot.

4th. Damp, low-lying land with loamy, sandy, gravelly or clay surface, with gravelly, sandy or stony sub-soil:—Clovers—Lucern, 5 lbs.; Alsike, 3 lbs.; White Dutch, 2 lbs.; Red, 1 lb. Grasses—Meadow Fescue, 6 lbs.; Timothy, 5 lbs.; Orchard, 4 lbs.; Kentucky Blue, 4 lbs.; Red Top, 4 lbs.; Perennial Rye, 2 lbs.; Meadow Fox-tail, 1 lb.

In this soil the amount of Lucern is increased, as its extreme long root penetrates to a great depth, and is very long-lived; the whole mixture is 37 lbs., which makes the expense of seeding rather more, but on this land we can have meadow and pasture for an unlimited time, and it should have a thick, heavy set.

Best Modes of Cultivation.

First of all, we should have our lands well drained, so that no surface water can lie for any length of time, and if springy, it must be thoroughly tile-drained before we can hope for success. Then the land must be cleaned of all the natural grasses and brought into a good state of cultivation by the application of manure, where necessary. Then the question arises, shall we sow the mixture alone, or shall we sow a grain crop on the land and then the seeds, the grain acting as nurse? I believe the latter is the best plan on our dry upland, as we have a crop of grain with the same preparation of the land, and the clover and grass plants are protected while young and tender, and do not attain to that growth and are not forced on to early maturity, as is liable to be the case when sown alone, and do not stand the first winter as well on this account. The stubble also serves to hold the snows of winter, which serve as a protection. The grain should be cut high, so as to leave as much as possible for this purpose. The best grain crop to seed with is barley, next fall wheat, next spring wheat; oats are too leafy and remain too long in the ground. The amount of grain sown per acre should be considerably less than sown for an ordinary grain crop, so as to give the plants of grass and clover plenty of space.

But on low lying lands a grain crop should not be sown with the seed, as the grain is not profitable in such localities and grows leafy, and liable to fall down and smother the young plants beneath it. In this case the land should be cleaned of the natural grasses, fall ploughed, harrowed smooth in the fall and sown in early spring, when the land is honeycombed or after the land is settled, followed by a light harrowing and rolling, covering not more than half an inch deep; a quarter of an inch is just as good, but I find it better to have all the seed lying on top of the ground than to bury it an inch or more. A roller is all that is required when sowing with a spring grain crop, but when sowing on a fall crop, then a light harrowing is allowable. If the growth of the plants is luxuriant and likely to be more than is required for their protection the first winter, a light pasturing may be allowed early in the season by young cattle, but on no account later than the early part of September, as they require all the growth after that date for their protection. After passing through the first winter, as soon as possible, the land should be rolled so as to set the roots firmly in the ground and plaster or any other fertilizer best suited to the particular soil applied. If the land is to be pastured no stock

should be allowed on it till June, and the first year care should be taken not to feed too close so that a good, healthy sod may be formed, especially on damp land. If it is to be cut for hay it should be cut when the greatest proportion of the different grasses and clovers ar e in full bloom, and not to be allowed to stand after this time, as it is injurious to the plants and makes an inferior quality of hay. It is apparent the time of bloom is the best for cutting grasses in order to obtain the most nourishment and the most profitable crops, for the following reasons :—The amount of water has diminished and the shrinkage will therefore be less ; the weight of the crop will be largest in proportion to the nutritive value of its constituents ; fibre will not be so excessive as to prevent digestion, and the nutritive ratio will be more advantageous. If cut earlier the shrinkage is larger, although the fibre is less, and albumen is a little larger. The palatability may be increased, but the total nutriments to the acre will not be so large, and the nutritive ratio will be more abnormal. The disadvantages of late cutting are evident in the increase of fibre, destroying the digestibility of the nutriments, and the falling off of the albumen by conversion into amids ; this is not made up by the larger amount of crop cut. It often happens soiling is indispensible to keep up the flow of milk where many cows are kept, and other stock often suffer severely for want of feed in time of drouth. To supply this want, there is nothing so suitable, or that will yield so large a return at the least outlay as Lucern. It should be sown at the rate of nine pounds per acre for this purpose, and will resist the severest drouth, and may be cut three times in the season for several years in succession. We should have mentioned before the kinds of seeds to be sown for alternate husbandry, or on land not to be allowed to lie more than two or three years. We should select those varieties that are of rapid growth and come early to maturity, such as Red Clover, Yellow Clover, large, late or Pea-vine Alsike, Grasse Orchard, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Fescue, with a large Timothy or Perenial Rye. The amount of seed per acre can be reduced to twenty pounds, or perhaps in some cases, to even a little less, which does not make it much more expensive than sowing the ordinary amount of clover and timothy, and the quality of the hay is far superior and there is a far larger amount per acre. This brings us to the important subject of raising our own seeds which, if we produce ourselves, we will treat our land in a more liberal manner. All grain crops should be seeded to clover even if the land is to be ploughed in the fall ; the amount of pasture afforded far more than pays for the seed and trouble, and also prevents noxious weed from growing, and the roots add materially to the fertility of the soil. There is not a plant ever grown on the farm that has as much of the elements of fertility to return to the soil as clover, especially the common red variety, which for Canada stands first on the list, but we find a decreasing amount is being sown on account of the insect pests which prey upon the seed we have been in the habit of growing ourselves. This is really a great calamity if we cannot avert it, but I have found it quite possible to do so. Let us look at the enemy —the midge—a moment.

The parent insect deposits its eggs in the soil in the fall of the year, which hatch and become the perfect insect early in June, and proceeds to lay its eggs in the clover blossom, after which the parent dies ; the eggs hatch in a few days and the insect preys upon the blossom. If the clover is left to stand they wiggle out of the head and fall to the ground where they remain till they become the perfect insect ready to make the attack on the second crop, totally destroying the seed. The remedy is this :—As soon as the eggs are deposited early in June, cut the clover immediately or pasture till the tenth ; but cutting is the best remedy I have found, the eggs are thus destroyed, their means of support being gone and as the ground is thus free from the insect, we are sure of a good crop of seed, which I have had these last three seasons. As a matter of course we lose on the hay or pasture, but it is utterly impossible to raise Red Clover seed in any other way. The midge does not affect Alsike Clover, which I rank as number two for usefulness ; perhaps there is nothing that will make so high a return for the outlay as raising Alsike seed. I have raised a large amount for several years, the price varying from $7 to $14 per bushel, but even this past year, with low prices, my seed has turned $40 per acre, and the straw, after threshing, makes excellent feed, as it does not ripen, but remains a beautiful green, which I would not take $10 per acre for, which

makes $50 per acre simply by sowing six pounds of seed per acre, besides receiving great benefit from the roots left in the ground, which are of no small account.

All the other clovers are easily raised and have but few enemies, as are also nearly all the most valuable grasses. It is to be hoped the day is not far distant when a great proportion of the farmers of the Dominion will raise large quantities of these seeds, and we will be able to sow with a more liberal hand, which will prove of untold benefit to our country. Perhaps a word here might be allowed in reference to annual grasses, such as Hungarian grass, Millet, etc. These should never be sown if it is possible to avert it, as they involve considerable labour and are positively injurious to the land; indeed, a heavy crop of Hungarian takes more out of the land than forty bushels of fall wheat per acre, and leaves less upon the ground in stubble and roots.

Let us, as a country, devote far more attention to this very important subject and there is no doubt of our future prosperity and advancement.

EDUCATIONAL SCHEME OF THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

PAPERS USED IN 1886.

AGRICULTURE.

Instructions.

Put the number of the question before your answer.

Confine your answers *strictly* to the questions proposed.

Your name is not given to the examiners, and you are requested not to write to them about your answers.

SECOND CLASS.

First Paper—TIME: Three Hours.

1. State briefly the relation of the animal and vegetable kingdoms to each other.

2. Ten elementary substances are now thought to be essential to plant growth. Name these substances, and state the forms or combinations in which each seems to be appropriated by plants.
(*a*) What other substances are generally found in plants?

3. Explain what is meant by *carbo-hydrates*, *amides* *alkaloids*, and *alluminoides;* and classify under these heads the different compound bodies of which the combustible or "organic" part of plants consists.

4. What are the most striking differences in composition (1) between the straw and the grain of wheat (2) between wheat and barley, (3) between oats and potatoes?
(*a*) Why is Graham (or unbolted) flour more wholesome than fine white flour?

5. Give approximately the composition of 100 lbs. of good, sandy loam.
(1) Why is chemical analysis alone insufficient to determine the fertility of a soil?

6. Describe the process of *germination* and the *functions of leaves.*

7. Enumerate the advantages of *humus* in soil, and give the best and cheapest means of increasing or diminishing the quantity.

8. Explain the process of "nitrification," and state the conditions favorable to it.

9. Name eight of the principal advantages which result from under-draining.

10. What are the three most valuable ingredients in all manures?
(1) When, in what condition, and how should barn-yard manure be applied to light land?
(2) State the comparative values of the soil and the liquid excrement of cattle, sheep and horses.
(3) Write notes on the manurial value and the application of *salt*, *gypsum* and *superphosphate*,

11. Discuss the value of clover in farming.
(*a*) With what crops should it be sown? How much per acre? And when should it be ploughed down

SECOND CLASS.

Second Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Explain what you mean by thorough tillage of the soil, and state fully the advantages which result from it.

2. "The solvent power of water is greatly increased by the addition of carbonic acid." Show the practical bearing of this fact in agriculture.

3. State fully as you can the means which may be adopted to increase the absorptive and retentive powers of soil.

4. "Some soluble plant-food compounds suffer considerable loss by leaching through the soil; other valuable substances, which are also soluble, sustain little or no loss from this cause."
(1) Name the principal substances alluded to under each of these heads.
(2) Account for the retention of the latter in the soil.
(3) Give the best known means of preventing the loss of the former.

5. Write a note on the causes of soil exhaustion, and the best means of preventing it.
(*a*) Given a sandy hill, in a somewhat impoverished condition: also a low-lying, dirty field of poor white clay—explain how each should be treated, so as to put it in first-class condition for the growing of crops.

6. Classify the ordinary farm crops as shallow, medium, or deeply-rooted.

7. What are the most striking characteristics of leguminous crops, and what manures are best adapted to them? Name five of the most important of these crops.

8. State the principles which underlie the rotation of crops. Name the chief crops grown in your locality, and give a good rotation of those crops, with your reasons for each step or "shift."

9. *Root Crops.*—Since turnips and mangels contain so large a percentage of water, how do you account for the fact that they are so hard on soil?
(1) What special manures are best adapted to turnips and mangels, respectively?
(2) How should the ground be prepared for each?
(3) What is the proper daily ration of turnips for a fattening steer of 1,000 lbs. weight? Give reasons for your answer.

THIRD CLASS.

First Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Enumerate the principal varieties of fertile soil, and state briefly the properties of each.

2. Give the chemical constituents of good, clay loam, and explain how it differs in composition and otherwise from partially exhausted soil of the same kind.

3. Describe the different methods of preparing soil to withstand drought.

4. Give the proximate composition of wheat (both grain and straw), and state wherein it differs most from barley.

5. Name the substances which plants obtain (1) wholly from the soil; (2) partly from the air and partly from the soil.
(*a*) What proportion of mineral matter do plants usually contain?

6. What are the four most valuable constituents of farm-yard manure? And what precautions are necessary to be observed in the making of such manure?
(1) When, in what condition, and how should farm-yard manure be applied to clay and to sandy land?

7. State the arguments for and against summer-fallowing.

. Discuss briefly the uses of clover in farming.
(1) With what crop should it be sown? How much per acre? And how long should it be left before it is ploughed down? Give reasons for your answers.

9. What kinds of soil are best adapted to the growth of *wheat*, *barley* and *potatoes*, respectively?
(*a*) After what crop should each come in the rotation? And how should the land be prepared in each case.

THIRD CLASS.

Second Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Given a hill of white clay, in a somewhat impoverished condition; also a poor, dirty stubble field of sandy loam. Describe the best and cheapest way to treat each, so as to put it in first-class condition for the growing of crops.

2. Describe the best methods of destroying (1) Canadian thistles, (2) wild mustard, (3) couch grass; and indicate in a few words how to keep clean land from being overrun with weeds.

3. Write notes on *salt*, *gypsum* and *superphosphate*, stating (1) their respective manural values, (2) the crops most benefited by each, (3) the quantities used, (4) the time and mode of application.

4. What is the best method of planting potatoes? What kind of seed should be used? Small potatoes, or large? Whole or cut? Cuts containing one, two or three eyes? Give reasons for your answers.

5. Inasmuch as turnips contain about 90 per cent. of water, how do you account for the fact that they are one of the most exhaustive crops on soil?

6. When should red clover be cut? Timothy? And a mixture of red clover and timothy? Why?

7. Describe a model steer for fattening; and enumerate the most important points to be observed in the feeding of cattle.

8. Compare the South Down and Shropshire Down breeds of sheep, stating which you think the more profitable for the Ontario farmer, and why.

9. *Cow, calf* and *dairy.*—(1) Give the points which indicate that a cow is likely to be a good milker. (2) Explain how calves can be successfully raised on skim milk. (3) State the most important points to be observed in butter-making.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED BY THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO AT THE FORTY-FIRST PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, HELD AT GUELPH FROM SEPT. 20TH TO 25TH, 1886.

HORSES.

CLASS I.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES. 33 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Levi VanCamp, Bowmanville; S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; M. McIntyre, Gananoque.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st prize, Osborne Morton, Blue Bonnets, Upper Lachine Road, Montreal, Que., "Quito," brown, foaled 1877; bred by the late A. J. Alexander, Lexington, Ky.; sire, King Alphonso; dam, Crucifix, by Lexington. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 3, page 84.
2nd, Brown & Wilkinson, Owen Sound, "Woodstock," brown, foaled 1881, bred by John White, England, sometime the property of Leopold de Rothschild; imported by Haines & Brown, Owen Sound, and now the property of Brown & Wilkinson, Owen Sound; sire, Sir Bevys, dam Stella by Mogador.
3rd, F. C. Grenside, V.S., Guelph, "Glengyle," by Glenelg; dam, Alert, by Lexington.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont., "Wild Bruce," brown, foaled 1883; bred by and the property of Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; sire, Bill Bruce; dam, Wild Briar, by Australian (imp.).
2nd, J. & G. H. Carter, Guelph, Ont., "Harbinger," bay, foaled 1883; bred by Dr. Craik, Montreal, property of J. & G. H. Carter, Guelph; sire, Tubman; dam, Maud Cutler, by O. N. Cutler.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Diploma, Osborne Morton, Montreal, Que., "Quito." See above.

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont., "Bright Star," chesnut foaled, 1883; bred by and the property of Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; sire, Big Sandy; dam, Beautiful Star, by Harry Bassett.
2nd, John Dyment, Orkney, Ont., "Rosabelle," foaled 1883; property of John Dyment; sire Inspector; dam, Nettie, by Luther.

YEARLING FILLY.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, "Scotch Reel," chesnut, foaled 1885; bred at Woodburn Stock Farm, Kentucky; property of Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; sire, Falsetto; dam, Ida Dickey, by Joe Stoner.
2nd, Wm. Hendrie, "Mintbloom," chesnut, foaled 1885; bred at Woodburn Stock Farm, Kentucky; property of W. Hendrie; sire, King Alfonso; dam, Mintdrop, by Bullion.
3rd, Wm. Hendrie, "Banjo," brown, foaled 1885; bred by Hon. J. L. Boyd, Kentucky; property of W. Hendrie; sire, Tympanum (imp.); dam, Cannobie Lee, by Springbok.

BROOD MARE, FOAL BY HER SIDE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, George Coglan, Eramosa.
2nd, Wm. Hendrie, "Wild Daisy," chesnut, foaled 1876; bred by and property of Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; sire, Big Sandy; dam Wild Briar, by Australian (imp.).
3rd, John Dyment, Orkney, Ont., "Nettie," the property of John Dyment, Orkney; sire, Luther; dam Lucy.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, "Scotch Reel," by Fallsetto; dam, Ida Dickey, by Joe Stoner.

FOAL OF 1886.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, "Wild Thorn."
2nd, John Dyment, Orkney, "Flip Flop."

CLASS II.

ROADSTER HORSES. 173 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—L. VanCamp, Bowmanville; S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; M. McIntyre, Gananoque.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, D. McDirmaid, Mohawk, Ont.
2nd, P. P. Barrett, Hespeler, Ont.
3rd, Zimmerman Bros., Guelph.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, W. A. Bescoby, Georgetown.
2nd, Charles Porter, Zimmerman, Ont.
3rd, J. R. & H. F. Stenabaugh, Jerseyville.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.
2nd, J. A. Watson, Eden Mills.
3rd, W. T. Norton, Aldershott.

YEARLING STALLION COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Brown & Wilkinson, Owen Sound.
2nd, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.
3rd, W. T. Norton, Aldershott.

STALLION OF ANY AGE.

Diploma, D. McDirmaid, Mohawk.

THREE YEAR OLD FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, D. D. Wilson, Seaforth.
2nd, John Duffield, Eramosa.
3rd, W. J. Thompson, Orkney.

TWO YEAR OLD FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Clark, Alloa.
2nd, R. Kennedy, Drumbo.
3rd, John Dyment, Orkney.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. H. Kennedy, Canning.
2nd, R. Shoff & Sons, Birr.
3rd, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Shoff & Sons, Birr.
2nd, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.
3rd, J. H. Kennedy, Canning.

FOAL OF 1866.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, R. Shoff & Sons. Birr.
2nd, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.

PAIR MATCHED HORSES (Stallions excluded) IN HARNESS, 15¾ HANDS AND UNDER.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.
2nd, J. C. Shannon, Waterford.
3rd, James Clark, Brampton.

SINGLE HORSE (Stallions excluded) 15¾ HANDS AND UNDER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, E. H. Cornell, Rockton.
2nd, Thos. Talbot, Ospringe.
3rd, Hooper & Johnston, Guelph.

PONY, 13 HANDS AND UNDER.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, W. T. Boyle, Milverton.
2nd, W. T. Boyle, Milverton.

CLASS III.

CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 HANDS AND OVER. 162 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Luscombe, Sarnia; J. H. Price, Welland; A. Waddell, Leith.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, McLelland & Orr, Milton.
2nd, Wm. Henry, Stoney Creek.
3rd, H. Hammond, Cainsville.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Snider & Edmonson, Brantford.
2nd, Peter Thompson, Hillsburg.
3rd, J. H. Stewart, Kirkwall.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Snider & Edmonson, Brantford.
2nd, Wm. Sadler, Galt.
3rd, A. McMurchy, Hillsburg.

YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Jackson, Glenallen.
2nd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.
3rd, Robt. Russell, Ballinafad.

STALLION, OF ANY AGE.

Diploma, McLelland & Orr, Milton.

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 Years OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, M. Howson, Ashgrove.
2nd, T. R. Smith, New Hamburg.
3rd, James Clark, Brampton.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $7. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.
2nd, E. E. Phipps, Fairfield Plains.
3rd, James Earl, Norval.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, M. Howson, Ashgrove.
2nd, Wm. Thompson, Jr., Orkney.
3rd, M. Vanater, Ballinafad.

FOAL OF 1886.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, M. Howson, Ashgrove.
2nd, Wm. Thompson, Jr., Orkney.

PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES (Stallions excluded) IN HARNESS, 16½ HANDS AND OVER.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

2nd, P. Miller, Port Rowan.
3rd, R. McCullough, Goderich.

PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES (Stallions excluded) 15¾ HANDS AND UNDER 16½, IN HARNESS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thomas Abraham, Norwich.
2nd, Donaldson & Carmichael, Hillsburg.
3rd, R. Shannon, Brantford.

SINGLE CARRIAGE HORSES (Stallions excluded) IN HARNESS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $6.

1st, W. E. Smith, Acton.
2nd, S. Mason & Sons, Hornby.
3rd, A. W. Green, Acton.

SADDLE HORSE (Stallions excluded).

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $6.

1st, J. Hugo Reed, V.S., Guelph.
2nd, F. C. Grenside, V.S., Guelph.
3rd, F. C. Grenside, V.S., Guelph.

CLASS IV.

HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES (Exclusive of Pure Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons and Suffolks). 120 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. J. Wood, Cornwall; Wm. Eager, South Mountain; Benj. Storey, Picton.

STALLION, 4 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, J. B. Brooks, Tiverton.
2nd, R. Paddock, Killean.
3rd, James Reed, Eramosa.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. G. Brown, Morden.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Geo. Duffield, Whalen.
2nd, Mrs. E. Griffin, Ancaster.
3rd, J. H. Stewart, Kirkwall.

YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, W. & J. McDermott, Living Springs.
2nd, A. Aitcheson, Inverhaugh.
3rd, John Saunders, Ballinafad.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Diploma, J. B. Brooks, Tiverton.

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, James Starkey, Arkell.
2nd, James Earl, Norval.
3rd, Thomas Boles, Eden Mills.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Robert Telford, Valens.
2nd, Henry Larter, Ponsonby.
3rd, Henry Larter, Ponsonby.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, G. O. Wallace, Ponsonby.
2nd, Geo. Kitching, Corwhin.
3rd, Wm. McClure, Elder's Mills.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. McClure, Elder's Mills.
2nd, John Clark, Allen.
3rd, Henry Dunbar, Ospringe.

FOAL OF 1886.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Jackson, Cumnock.
2nd, Geo. Duffield, Whalen.

MATCHED FARM TEAM (Geldings or Mares) IN HARNESS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Wm. Hull, Washington.
2nd, Henry Dunbar, Ospringe.
3rd, Hugh Whalen, Eden Mills.

CLASS V.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE (Imported or Bred from Pure Imported Stock, on side of both Sire and Dam). 140 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John Morrison, Brooklin; Thomas Evans, St. Marys; Henry Hulse, Orangeville.

CLYDESDALES—STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, James Torrance, Markham, Ont., "Lucky Getter," (imp.) [400], (1483), bay, foaled May 1st, 1878; bred by P. McKissock, Glaick, Leswalt, Wightownshire, Scotland; imported by and the property of James Torrance, Markham, Ont.; sire, Lord Lyon (489); dam, Blossom of Glaick (322), by Glenlee (363).
2nd, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., "Peer of the Realm" (imp.) [370] (3882), bay, foaled June 8th, 1881; bred by John Sleigh, Strichen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; imported by and the property of R. Beith, Bowmanville; sire, British Empire (1599); dam, Bess of Strichen (3222) by Old Times (578).
3rd, J. & P. Brooks, Whalen, Ont., "Farmer's Friend" (imp.) [381], dark bay, foaled May 19th, 1881; bred by Mr. Gibson, Colsend by Dulbeattie, Scotland; imported 1882 by and the property of J. & P. Brooks, Whalen, Ont.; sire, Lochlibo (1468); dam, Sally, bred by Mr. Gibson, by Victor (892).

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Beattie & Torrance, Markham, Ont., "Pickwick" (imp.) [399] (3885), bay, foaled April 1883; bred by Andrew Bruce, Jordanstone, Meigle, Scotland; imported 1886 by and the property of Beattie & Torrance, Markham, Ont.; sire, Royal Sovereign (3151); dam, Jordanstone Jean (35), by Young Baronet (919).
2nd, Charles Mason, Brucefield, Ont., "Macartney," [354] (3816) light bay, foaled May, 1883; bred by John McCartney, Port Mary, Kirkcudbright, Scotland: imported 1884 by and the property of Charles Mason, Brucefield; sire, Prince Albert (616); dam, Sally (1538) by Victor II. (1538).
3rd, John Duff, Everton, Ont., "Reform" (imp.) [323] (3947), chestnut bay; foaled May 14th, 1883; bred by James Bruce, Collithie, Garthy, N.B.; imported 1886 by and the property of John Duff, Everton: sire, Prince Albert Victor (617); dam, Rose (1056), by Duke of Wellington (252).

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $16. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, R. Meikleham, New Hamburg, Ont., "Middleton Laddie" 2nd (imp.) [385], light brown, foaled May 7th, 1884; bred by Andrew Pate, Easter Middleton, Gorebridge, Midlothian, Scotland; imported 1886 by and the property of R. Meikleham, New Hamburg; sire, Middleton Laddie (3843); dam, Bella of Middleton (3960) by Conqueror (197).
2nd, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., "Lord Dalkeith" (imp.) [375] (4517), bay, foaled May, 1884 bred by James Findlay, Ross, Kirkcudbright; imported 1886 by and the property of R. Beith, Bowmanville; sire, Better Knight (1395); dam, Mall (1235), by Monkland Farmer (543).

3rd, R. Beith, Bowmanville, "Glenythan" (imp.) [376] (4413), bay, foaled May 8th, 1884; bred by J. H. Udny of Udny Castle, Aberdeenshire; imported 1886 by and the property of R. Beith, Bowmanville; sire, Lord Erskine (1744); dam, Sally of Udny (4209), by Pope, alias Young Pope (593).

YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $7. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., "Bay Wallace" (imp.) [397], bay, foaled April 1885; bred by James Merson, Craigwillie, Huntly, Scotland; imported 1886 by and the property of John Miller & Sons, Brougham; sire, Lord Derby (485); dam, Queen (249), by Eclipse (268).
2nd, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., "Self Esteem" (imp.) [377], bay, foaled May, 1885; bred by James Dwino, Jackstown, Rotrice Norman, Scotland; imported 1886 by and the property of R. Beith, Bowmanville; sire, Lord Erskine (1744); dam, Topsy (509).
3rd, Ed. Henry, Monckton, Ont., "Bold Lionel" [309], bay, foaled 1885; bred by A. McCowan, Newton Airds, Dumfries, Scotland; imported June, 1886, by and the property of Ed. Henry, Monckton; sire, Lord Lionel (2968); dam, Bessie (1498) by Newstead (559).

SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKE PRIZE, PRESENTED BY THE CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, FOR THE BEST CLYDESDALE STALLION OF ANY AGE (Recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada).

Prize, $50.

Beattie & Torrance, Markham, Ont., "Pickwick" (imp.) [399] (3885), bay, foaled April, 1883; bred by Andrew Bruce, Jordanstone, Meigle, Scotland; imported 1886 by and the property of Beattie & Torrance, Markham; sire, Royal Sovereign (3151); dam, Jordanstone Jean (35) by Young Baronet (919)

SHIRES—STALLION, 4 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thomas Little, Mono Road, Ont., "Silent James" (imp.) [116] (2668), bay, foaled 1879; bred by Earl Ellesmere, Worsley Hall, Manchester, England; imported 1882 by James Storey, Markham, Ont., and now the property of Thomas Little, Mono Road, Ont.; sire, What's Wanted (2332); dam, Mary (vol. ii. p. 137), by Honest Tom (1105).
2nd, W. T. Norton, Aldershott, Ont., "Old Sort" (imp.) [109] (3912), bay, foaled 1881; bred by S. Walker, Riply, Derbyshire, England; imported 1884 by Hendrie & Douglas, Hamilton, Ont., and now the property of W. T. Norton, Aldershott; sire, William the Conqueror (2343); dam, by King of the Vale (1241).
3rd, The Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell, Ont., "Shire Lad" (imp.) [111] (3308), bay, foaled 1881; bred by Henry Barrs, Reptin Park, Burton-on-Trent, England; imported 1883 by and the property of The Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell; sire, Noble (1641); dam, Repton Trimmer (vol. v.), by William the Conqueror (2343).

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Donkin, Riverview, Ont., "King Tom" (imp.) [107], foaled 1883; bred by George Hudson, Cherry Burton, England; imported 1884 by and the property of John Donkin, Riverview, Ont.; sire, King Tom (2446); dam, Topper, by Lincoln, alias Hercules (1350).
2nd, H. Hammond, Cainsville, Ont., "Sir Roger," (imp.) [62], bay, foaled March, 1883; bred by George Eakins, Warbury, Huntingdonshire, Eng.; imported 1885 by and the property of Henry Hammond, Cainsville; sire, Rufus (3997); dam, by Grand Prince (960).
3rd, The Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell, Ont., "Good Stamp" (imp.) [112] (4423), bay, foaled 1883; bred by R. K. Porter, Haddenham Ely; sire, Lord Beaconsfield (115); dam, Honest Tom, the Younger (2594).

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $6.

1st, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont., "Earl of Lancaster" [127], brown, blaze in face, white hind leg; foaled 1884; bred by Trustees of Mrs. Chatterton, Belton Grange Crowle, Lincolnshire; sire, Lancaster, (2607); dam, Bute, Chatterton's (vol. vi.), by Robin Hood (1874).
2nd, John Y. Ormsby, V.S., Oakville, Ont., "Lambly" (imp.) [106]; bright bay, foaled 1884; bred by Mr. Thompson, Lambly, Nottinghamshire, England; imported 1886 by and the property of J. Y. Ormsby, V.S., Oakville; sire, Nottingham (2636); dam, Mettle, by Lord Byron (351).
3rd prize, The Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell, Ont., "The Dandy" (imp.) [113] (4730), brown, foaled 1884; bred by Mr. Weaver, Risley, Derby; sire, Farmer's Glory (3083); dam, by William the Conqueror (2343).

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Thomas Little, Mono Road, Ont., "Silent James" (imp.) [116] (2668). (Vide supra); sire, What's Wanted (2332); dam, Mary (vol. ii. p. 137) by Honest Tom (1105).

CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE—FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., "Mignonette" (imp.) [221], bay, foaled 1883; bred by James McClean, Stramaer, Scotland; imported 1884 by and the property of D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; sire, Blue Ribbon (1961); dam, Auchneil Fancy (298) by Farmer's Fancy (300).
2nd, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont., "Lizzie" (imp.) [32], bay; foaled 1883; bred by Thomas Brown, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire; sire, Pride of Leighton (3261); dam, Diamond by Woodman (2372).
3rd, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont., "Princess Louise" (imp. in dam) [30] (Shire) bay, foaled 1883, bred Earl Ellesmere, Horsley Hall, Manchester, England; imported 1882 by and the property of William Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont.; sire, Lincolnshire Lad II. (1365); dam, Princess Victoria (imp.) [29] (vol. iv. p. 181, E.S.B.), by Samson Goldens.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. Miller & Sons, Brougham, "Fairy Queen" (imp.) [257], bay, foaled 23rd April, 1884; bred by Mrs. A. Kennedy, Luce, Ecclefechan; imported by exhibitor Aug. 1885; sire, General Neil (1143); dam, Forest Blossom (1389), by Banker (25).
2nd, F. Coleman, Hill's Green, Ont., "Matchless" [14] (Shire), black, foaled May 1883; bred by and the property of F. Coleman, Hill's Green, Ont.; sire, Prince Victor (imp.) [63]; dam, Princess (imp.) (vol. v., p. 262), by Westwick (2955).
3rd, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont., "Princess Beatrice" [31] (Shire), bay, foaled 1884; bred by and the property of Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont.; sire, Duke of Lancaster (imp.) [77] (2566); dam, Princess Victoria (imp.) [29] (vol. v., p. 181).

BROOD MARE, FOAL BY SIDE.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., "Princess" (imp.) [214] (Clyde), bay, foaled 1880; bred by Archibald McVicar, Armadale, Linlithgow, Scotland, imported 1882 by and the property of D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; sire, Prince of Renfrew (664); dam, Susie, by Lochead Champion (448).
2nd, Simon Beattie, Markham, Ont.
3rd, F. Coleman, Hill's Green, Ont., "Depper" (imp.) [27] (vol. iii., p. 81 E.S.B.) (Shire), bay, foaled 1878; bred by Thomas Brown, Downham Market, Norfolk, England; imported 1881 by and the property of F. Coleman, Hill's Green; sire, The Yeoman (2377), dam, Darling (vol. ii., p. 49) by England's Glory (732).

FOAL OF 1886.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, F. Coleman, Hill's Green.
2nd, James Hunter, Alma, Ont., "Lady Clyde."

CLASS VI.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, CROSS BRED, RECORDED IN CLYDESDALE OR HORSE APPENDIX, OR FOR THOSE UNDER FIVE CROSSES IN DRAUGHT HORSE RECORD.

BROOD MARE, FOAL BY HER SIDE.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, T. & W. Meadows, Maplewood, Ont., "Lady Clyde," [R. 17] dark bay, foaled 1880; bred by Robt. Thistle, Stratford; property of Thos. S. Meadows, Maplewood; sire, Scotsman, (760) dam, Lady, by Farmer's Glory.
2nd, G. A. Wallace, Ponsonby, Ont., "Lady Ponsonby," [R. 16] by Duke of Argyle [56] (2964).

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Clark, Alloa, Ont., "Jessie of Alloa," [A. 140] bay, foaled April, 1884; bred by and the property of John Clark, Alloa, Ont.; sire, Lord Derby (imp.) [37] C.C.B., 1067, (1742); dam, Doll, by Honest Tom (imp.) [38] C.S.B.
2nd, W. & J. McDermott, Living Spring, Ont., "Doll," [A. 143] bay, foaled 1884; bred by and the property of W. & J. McDermott, Living Spring; sire, Ontario Chief (imp.) [155], 398, (1776); dam, Jean, by Champion-Keris.
3rd, Thos. McMichael, Seaforth, Ont.

FOAL OF 1886.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, G. A. Wallace, Ponsonby, Ont., "Sir Ponsonby" [A. 13].
2nd, T. & W. Meadows, Maplewood, Ont.

SPAN OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, (GELDINGS OR MARES) IN HARNESS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph.
2nd, Thos. McCrae, "
3rd, Shedden Co., Hamilton.

CLASS VII.

SUFFOLK HORSES, IMPORTED OR BRED FROM PURE IMPORTED STOCK ON THE SIDE OF BOTH SIRE AND DAM
14 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Eager, South Mountain; W. J. Wood, Cornwall; Benj. Storey, Picton.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Wm. Sadler, Galt, Ont., "Young Hero" (1515).
2nd, Snider & Edmonson, Brantford.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, James Beck, Thorndale, "Invader" (1439).

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Wm. Sadler, Galt, "Young Hero" (1575).

FEMALE OF ANY AGE.

1st prize, Silver Medal and $10. 2nd prize, $10.

1st and 2nd, James Beck, Thorndale, Patch (1536); Violet (vol. iii.)

CLASS VIII.

PERCHERONS, IMPORTED OR BRED FROM PURE DRAUGHT STOCK ON THE SIDE OF BOTH SIRE AND DAM
19 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Eager, South Mountain; W. J. Wood, Cornwall; Benj. Storey, Picton.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st and 2nd, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills.
3rd, J. & W. Pringle, Ayr.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st and 2nd, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills.

FILLY, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $5. 2nd prize, $3.

1st and 2nd, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st and 2nd, M. O'Connor, Guelph.

SPECIAL PRIZE.—LADY RIDERS—1 ENTRY.

JUDGES.—Jno. Morrison, Brooklyn; Thos. Evans, St. Mary's; Hy. Hilse, Orangeville.

Silver Medal.

Miss Laing, Eden Mills, Ont.

CATTLE.

CLASS IX.

DURHAMS—131 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—James Russell, Richmond Hill; Jno. Fothergill, Burlington; T. C. Stark, Gananoque.

BULL, 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $25. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.; "Sir Arthur Ingram," roan, calved Sept. 26th, 1882; bred by G. H. Caldwell, Crown Hill, Ont.; got by Prowler; dam, Sheriff Hutton Queen, (imp.) by Sir Arthur Ingram (32490).
2nd, T. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan, Ont.; "Prince Albert," roan, calved Oct. 2nd, 1882; bred by Alex. Brockie, Fergus, Ont.; property of exhibitor; got by Barmpton Hero, dam, Butterfly by Under Sheriff.
3rd, James Hunter, Alma, Ont.; "Young Harry," red and a little white; calved March 5th, 1882; bred by exhibitor; got by British Prince; dam, Queen of the May 3rd, by Knight of Warlaby (29014).

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $25. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, John Currie, Everton, Ont.; "Baron," (imp.) roan, calved March 19th, 1884; bred by Sylvester Campbell, Keneller, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; got by British Flag, (46009) dam, Jessamine 2nd, by Baron Killerby (27949).
2nd, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Ivan, Ont.; "Sir Christopher," roan, calved Sept. 10th, 1883; bred by John Isaac, Bomanton, Ont,; got by Prince of Northumberland, (46911) dam, Ury 7th (imp.) by Duke (28342).
3rd, Alex. Brockie, Fergus, Ont.; "Jumbo," red and a little white, calved Nov. 30th, 1883; bred by exhibitor, got by Barmpton Hero; dam, Mistletoe 2nd, by Lord Bright Eyes.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $25. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, H. & I. Groff, Elmira, Ont.; "Baron Warlaby," red, calved Dec. 23rd, 1884; bred by exhibitor; got by Knight of Warlaby (29014); dam, Bell by 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury.
2nd, J. R. Davis & Sons, Woodstock, Ont.; "Roan Prince," (imp.) roan, calved Oct. 6th, 1884; bred by Sylvester Campbell, Keneller, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; got by Vermont (47193); dam, Nonpareil 36th, by Gladstone (43286).
3rd, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.; "Oscar," red, calved Jan. 30th, 1885; bred by Aaron Shantz, Waterloo, Ont.; sire, Loyal Subject (49995) dam, Princess Louise, by Athelstane 13th, —897—.

BULL CALF (UNDER 1 YEAR.)

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize $10.

1st, G. B. Bristow, Rob Roy, Ont.; "Victor Hugo Ingram," roan, calved 14th Oct., 1886; bred by G. B. Briston, Rob Roy, Ont.; got by Sir Arthur Ingram; dam, Village Girl (imp.)=538=by Scotland's Pride (25100).
2nd, James Hunter, Alma, Ont.; "Signet," red, calved Nov. 14th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by British Flag; dam, Queen of the May 3rd by Knight of Warlaby (21014).
3rd, T. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan, Ont.; "Brideman 12th," roan, calved Feb. 1st, 1886; bred by exhibitor; got by Prince Albert; dam, Princess Royal by Prince Royal.

BULL, ANY AGE.

1st prize, Silver Medal.

1st, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford; "Sir Arthur Ingram."

COW, OVER 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford; "Lady Isabel," (imp.) roan, calved April 4th, 1881; bred by Mr. Outhwaite, Bainesse, Yorkshire; sire, Crown Prince (38061); dam, Lady Conyers, by Lord Godolphin (36065).
2nd, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford: "Gusta 4th," red and white, calved January 2nd, 1882; bred by W. H. Wakefield, Sedgwick; sire. Duke of Holker (38153); dam, Gusta 3rd, by Baron Barrington 4th (33006).
3rd, Jas. Hunter, Alma, Ont.; "Rose of Sunnyside" roan, calved July 22nd, 1882; bred by exhibitor; got by Socrates (45640); dam, Rose of Killerby by Knight of Warlaby (29014).

COW, THREE YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford; "Havering Nonpareil 2nd," roan, calved June 30th, 1883; bred by Mrs. McIntosh, Havering Park, Essex; got by Baron Gwynne 2nd (44350); dam, Telemacina 2nd by Telemachu 6th (35725).
2nd, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; "Welcome 8th," roan, calved Nov. 29th, 1882; bred by W. H. Wakefield, Sedgwick; got by Duke of Holker (38153); dam, Welcome 2nd by Baron Barrington 4th (32006).
3rd, James Hunter, Alma; "Gaiety 2nd," roan, calved Oct. 18th, 1882; bred by exhibitor; got by Socrates; dam, Gisten by Baron Booth of Killerby.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford; "Valley Rose 16th," red, calved 21st Feb'y. 1884; bred by exhibitor; got by Duke of Oxford 38th (38172); dam, Valley Rose 9th, by 4th Duke of Clarence (imp.) (33597).
2nd, Jas. Hunter, Alma; "Gertrude," roan, calved Sept. 10th, 1883; bred by exhibitor; got by Socrates; dam, Maid of Honor 2nd by Knight of Warlaby (29014).
3rd, James Hunter, Alma; "Queen of the May 11th," red and a little white; calved Feb. 13th, 1884; bred by exhibitor; got by Socrates; dam, Queen of the May 3rd by Knight of Warlaby (29014).

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $16. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford; "Isabella 2nd," white, calved July 9th, 1885; bred by I. Outhwaite, Bainesse, Catterick, Yorkshire; got by Lord Zetland (43596); dam, Lady Isabel, by Crown Prince (38061).
2nd, John Dryden, Brooklin; "Sincerity," roan, calved Oct. 14th, 1886; bred by exhibitor; got by Lord Glamis (48192); dam, Sultana, by Pride of the Isles (35076).
3rd, T. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan; "8th Maid of Sylvan," red, calved Oct. 15th, 1884; bred by exhibitor; got by Prince Albert; dam, 5th Maid of Sylvan, by Baron Stanley (25644).

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Thos. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan, Ont.; "11th Maid of Sylvan," white, calved Oct. 27th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by Prince Albert; dam, 6th Maid of Sylvan, by Prince Royal.
2nd, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.; "Lovely 21st, roan, calved Oct. 10th, 1885; bred by exhibitor: got by Barmpton Hero; dam, Lovely 19th (imp.) by Millionaire (31917).
3rd, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; "Lavender Blossom," red, calved Oct. 22nd, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by Vensgarth (47192); dam, Lavender Pride, by Cumberland (46144).

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Thomas Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.; "Lady Isabel," roan, calved April 4th, 1881; bred by Mr. Outhwaite, Bainesse, Yorkshire, England; sire, Crown Prince (38061); dam, Lady Conyers (vol. 29, p. 622, E.H.B.) by Lord Godolphin (36065).

SPECIAL.

Best Herd of Durham Cattle, 1 Bull and 4 Females (imported). Value $40.

Thomas Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford.

SPECIAL.

Best Herd of Durham Cattle, 1 Bull and 4 Females (Canadian bred.) Value $40—$25.

1st, James Hunter, Alma.
2nd, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

PRINCE OF WALES PRIZE.

Best 5 Durham Females. Value $50.

James Hunter, Alma, Ont.

CLASS X.

HEREFORDS.—72 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. Carpenter, Grimsby; Chas. Fairbairn, Bobcaygeon; Richard Gibson, Delaware.

BULL, 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont.; "Cecil," 18469, calved April 6th, 1883; bred by Aaron Rogers, The Rodd, England; sire, Charity 3rd (6350); dam, Curly 5th, by Broadcloth (4376).
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.; "Earl Dounton," 12797, calved 4th July, 1883; bred by Thomas Fenn, Ludlow, Herefordshire; sire, Auctioneer, 5194; dam, Bright Lady 12th, by Archduke.
3rd, F. W. Stone, Guelph; "Quebec," 9207 (6125); calved May 10th, 1879; bred by exhibitor; got by Marquis of Waterford (5454); dam, Spot 7th, 9208 (imp.) by Sir George (3439).

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, 10.

1st, F. W. Stone, Guelph; "Bean 12th," (8263); calved 17th Dec., 1883; bred by exhibitor; sire, Regent 9197 (5532); dam, Beauty 5th (8164) by Dauphin, 3353 (3058).
2nd. F. W. Stone, Guelph: "Grandee 12th" (8686); calved Dec. 12th, 1883; bred by exhibitor; sire, Picture 3rd (6104); dam, Graceful 27th, 13809, by Rambler 4th (6181) (imp.)
3rd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "Calculator," 18496; calved 21st April, 1884; bred by C. M. Tearne, Kingston, England; sire, Dolly (5875); dam, Carry, 18497, by Hardy, 9927 (5354).

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "Sir Oliver Moreton," 19613; calved Oct. 24th, 1884; bred by T. Rogers, Dilwyn, Eng.; sire, Moreton, 14932 (7128); dam, Spangle 6th, 14706, by Strapper, 4159.
2nd, F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont.; "Grandee 17th, 13883; calved 28th Oct., 1884; bred by exhibitor; sire, Picture 3rd, 9235 (6104); dam, Graceful 27th by Rambler 4th, 3930 (6131).
3rd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "General Grant," 20676; calved July 5th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Cecil, 18469 (8385); dam, Gentle Lady, 18465, by Bonnie Lad 2nd, 12296 (5764).

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, 10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.; "Baron Wilton," calved 8th Jany., 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lord Wilton, 4057 (4740); dam, Sonora, 22864, by Moreton (7128).
2nd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "Victor," 22873; calved 19th Oct., 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Cecil, 18469 (8385); dam, Victoria 2nd by Hero, 1802,
3rd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "Sir Francis," 22872; calved 3rd Sept., 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Cecil, 18469 (8385); dam, Lady Francis, 20040, by Marquis of Lorne, 10245.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "Cecil," 18469 (8385).

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.; "Miss Broady," 23852; calved 16th May, 1882; bred by A. R. Boughton Knight, Esq., Downton Castle; sire, Downton Grand Duke, 4182 (5378); dam, Broady 9th (vol. xiv., p.f. 451) by Alphonso, 9961 (4306).
2nd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "Cinnamon 2nd," 18457; calved 17th June, 1877; bred by Aaron Rodgers, Kingston, England; sire, Grateful, 2572 (4622); dam, Cinnamon, 18458, by Stanway 2nd (4154).
3rd, F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont.; "Graceful 30th," 13858, calved Sept. 1st, 1881; bred by exhibitor; sire Quebec (6125) (imp.); dam, Graceful 15th, 12321, by Governor 4th (4620) (imp.)

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont.; "Cherry 13th," 13854; calved 24th Nov., 1883; bred by exhibitor; sire, Regent, 9197 (5532); dam, Cherry 6th, 11370, by Sir Roger 2nd, 4110 (4993).
2nd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "Velvet," 16802; calved 17th Sept., 1883; bred by exhibitor; sire, Duke of Argyle, 4654 (7562); dam, Victoria 2nd, by Hero, 1802.
3rd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "Silk," 18470; calved 11th Sept., 1883; bred by Aaron Rogers, Kingston, England; sire, Casino, 15830, (6878); dam, Speck, 11142, by Craven (5277).

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, F. W. Stone, Guelph; "Duchess of Moreton 6th," 16725; calved 22nd Feb., 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Picture 3rd, 9235 (6104); dam, Duchess of Moreton 2nd, 13597, by Duke of Manchester, 4470 (5308).
2nd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "Albania," 18459; calved 20th Sept., 1884; bred by A. Rogers, Kingston, England; sire, Albany (7364); dam, Cinnamon 2nd by Grateful (4622).
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston; "Twenty-four O'clock," 13416.

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont.; "Cherry 18th," 21530; calved 16th Sept., 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Picture 3rd, 9235, (6104); dam, Cherry 6th, 11370, by Sir Roger 2nd, 4110 (4993).
2nd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; "Spangle 7th," 25101; calved 15th Dec., 1885; bred by S. W. Dearborn, Oshawa; sire, Cecil, 18459 (8385); dam, Spangle 6th, by Strapper (4159).
3rd, F. W. Stone, Guelph; "Cherry 19th," 21531; calved 16th Sept., 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Picture 3rd, 9235 (6104); dam, Cherry 11th, 13837, by Crown Prince, 1418 (3778).

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.

SPECIAL PRIZE.—$25.

Herd of Herefords, 1 Bull, and 4 females.

F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont.

CLASS XI.

DEVONS.—34 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John A. Reid, V.S., Napanee; J. Bissel, Algonquin; A. Hagar, M.P.P., Plantagenet.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont.: "Aaron" [919]; calved March 6th, 1883; bred by exhibitor; got by Jack's Alive [749]; dam, Lizzy [804] by Garibaldi 2nd [717].
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; "Victor" [884]; calved 15th May, 1883; bred by Jno. Hawes & Son, Marden; sire, Marquis [773]; dam, Blue Bell [343], by Samson 6th [310].

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, S. Harper, Cobourg; "Mike," [920]; calved June 1st, 1884; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Walter [843]; dam, Lady Dufferin [728], by Garibaldi 2nd [717].
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; "Curly Prince," [932]; calved Sept. 10th, 1884; bred by exhibitor; sire, General Windham [802]; dam, Thrifty [608], by Monarch [604].

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; "Ringer" [930]; calved Mar. 15th, 1885; bred by George Rudd, Guelph; sire, General Windham [802]; dam, Rose [849], by King of the Ocean [727].
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg; "Luther" [931]; calved May 5th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Walter [843]; dam, Lizzie [804], by Garibaldi 2nd [717].

BULL CALF.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; "Rolf" [934]; calved Sept. 2nd, 1884; bred by exhibitor; sire, Marquis 2nd [871]; dam, Thrifty [608], by Monarch [604].
2nd, W. J. Rudd; "Rose's Duke 2nd" [941]; calved June 10th, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Rose's Duke [929]; dam, Daisy [848].

BULL, ANY AGE.

Value—Silver Medal.

S. Harper, Cobourg, Ont.; "Mike" [920]; calved June 1st, 1884; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Walter [843]; dam, Lady Dufferin [728], by Garibaldi 2nd [717].

COW.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Arkell, Ont.; "Beauty" [800]; calved 2nd June, 1880; bred by Geo. Rudd, Guelph; sire, Kempenfelt [719]; dam, Cherry Pie [578], by Young Curly Prince of Wales [451].
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg; "Rose of Cobourg" [897]; calved May 24th, 1882; bred by exhibitor; sire, Garibaldi 2nd [717]; dam, Cherry [691], by Hector [569].

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, S. Harper, Cobourg; "Annie" [922]; calved 3rd Jany., 1884; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Walter [843]; dam, Grace [764], by Garibaldi 2nd [719].
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg; "Sally" [923]; calved 2nd March, 1883; bred by exhibitor; sire, Jack's Alive [749]; dam, Cherry [691], by Hector [569].
3rd, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; "Red Rose" [890]; calved Aug. 10th, 1883; bred by John Hawes & Son, Marden; sire, Professor [847]; dam, Golden Beam [805], by Kempenfelt [719].

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; "Lady Creamer" [929]; calved April 19th, 1884; bred by George Rudd, Guelph; sire, Marquis 2nd [871]; dam, Rose [849], by King of the Ocean [727].
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg; "Peg" [930]; calved July 30th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Walter [843]; dam, Polly Perkins [896], by Garibaldi 2nd [717].

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, S. Harper, Cobourg; "Mabel" [940]; calved 29th May, 1885; bred by Henry Perdue, Fenelon; sire, Duke of Camborne [893]; dam, Maude, [935].
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg; "Lucy" [931]; calved 2nd June, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Walter [843]; dam, Lady Dufferin [728], by Garibaldi 2nd [717].

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Arkell; "Lady Graceful," calved 8th Jany., 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Rose's Duke [929] (imp.); dam, Red Rose [890], by Professor [847].
2nd, S. Harper, Cobourg; "Lady June" [939]; calved 22nd May, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Duke of Camborne [893]; dam, Gipsy 2nd [934], by Rosedale [765].

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

W. J. Rudd, Arkell, Ont.

CLASS XII.

AYRSHIRES.—118 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John A. Reid, V.S., Napanee; J. Bissell, Algonquin; A. Hagar, M.P.P., Plantagenet.

BULL, 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thos. G. Agur, Hollin, Ont.; "Blake" [1479]; red and white; calved April 6th, 1883; bred by Stephen Nisbit, Troy, Ont.; sire, Frank [1330]; dam, Jenny Lind [1301], by John A. [795].
2nd, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; "Stonealsay 4th" [1456]; red and white; calved Dec. 19th, 1882; bred by Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph; sire, Stonealsay [1435]; dam, Flora of Guelph [1570], by Sir Walter [1452].
3rd, W. C. Beatty, Omagh, Ont.. "Prince of Ashdale" [1473]; red and white; calved March, 1883; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Colin [1259]; dam, May Queen [772], by Bismarck [500].

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont.; "Hero" [1556]; red and white; calved 6th Sept., 1883; bred by Thos. Guy & Son, Oshawa; sire, Sir Garnet [1403]; dam, Curta 4th [1181], by Cyrus [601].
2nd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; "Monarch," brown and white; calved July 10th, 1884; sire, Wm. Wallace [1247]; dam, Countess [1175] by Canada [919].
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; "Jack" [1609]; red and white spotted; calved Oct. 14th, 1883; bred by Jas. Drummond, Cote Visitation, Que.; sire, (imp.) Promotion [1608]; dam, Dove [1820].

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, 15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, George Hill, Delaware; "General Grant" [1682]; red and white; calved 27th April, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Watty Mars [1396]; dam, Louisa [1426], by Columbus [1114].
2nd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; "Butterfly," red and white; calved Nov. 20th, 1884; sire, Satellite [1443]; dam, Butterfly 2nd [390], by Eclipse [103], 539.
3rd, M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's; "Ranger" [1731]; red and white; calved 12th Feb., 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Prince Imperial [1407]; dam, Nancy [1986], by Columbus [1114].

BULL CALF.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Thomas Guy, Oshawa.
2nd, J. McCormick, Rockton; "Adam," dark red and white; calved Oct. 24th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Hero [1556]; dam, Maggie [1783], by Frank [1330].
3rd, W. C. Beatty, Omagh; "Toronto," roan and white; calved Sept. 15th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Prince of Ashdale [1473]; dam, Florence Mars [1665].

BULL, ANY AGE.

Vol. I., Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book.

George Hill, Delaware, Ont.

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; "Lily Dale" [1508]; white, spotted with red; calved Sept. 10th, 1881; bred by exhibitor; sire, William Wallace [1247]; dam, Model [1179], by Bismarck [500].
2nd, T. G. Nankin, Merivale; "Queen" [1509]; brown and white; calved Nov. 10th, 1879; bred by T. Guy & Son, Oshawa; sire, Clansman [942] 1373; dam, Model [1179], by Bismarck [500].
3rd, T. G. Nankin, Merivale; "Primrose" [640]; brown and white spots; calved May 17th, 1875; bred by Jos. Yuill, Ramsay; sire, Prince of Wales [366]; dam, Marigold [362], by Duncan [370].

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; "Empress" [1550]; red and white; calved Oct. 21st, 1882; bred by Messrs. T. Guy & Son, Oshawa; sire, William Wallace [1247]; dam, Queen [1509], by Clansman [942], 1373.
2nd, James McCormick, Rockton, Ont.; "Maggie" [1783]; red and white; calved 29th March, 1883; bred by exhibitor; sire, Frank [1330]; dam, Primrose 4th [1305], by Indian Chief [1174].
3rd, W. C. Beaty, Omagh; "Rhea" [1791]; red and white; calved May 10th, 1883; bred by E. W. Ware, Hamilton; sire, Sir Allan [1338]; dam, Nancy [112], by Prince of Wales [17], 305.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, T. G. Nankin, Merivale; "Lizzie Callander" [1793]; red and white; calved Jan. 17th, 1884; bred by Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place; sire, Sultan [1288]; dam Morning Glory [1277], by Carrick Lad [1280], 1021.
2nd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; "Violet" [1729]; dark red and white, calved 23rd March, 1884; bred by exhibitor; sire, Wm. Wallace [1247]; dam, Perfection [381], by Eclipse [103], 539.
3rd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; "Dolly" [1725]; brown and white spotted; calved 15th March, 1884; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Garnet [1408]; dam, White Tulip [1511], by Canada [919].

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; "Daisy Blossom," red and white; calved Sept. 15th, 1884; sire, Cadno 2nd [1465]; dam, Perfection 2nd [1323], by Lord Raglan [1221].
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; "Gurta 9th" [1825]; red and white; calved Sept. 7th, 1884; bred by exhibitors; sire, Stonealsay 3rd [1455]; dam, Gurta 6th [1506], by William Wallace [1247].
3rd, W. C. Beaty, Omagh; "Bessy" [1867]; red; calved 10th Nov., 1884; bred by exhibitor; sire, Prince of Ashdale [1473]; dam, Pet 3rd [1532], by Wm. Wallace [1247].

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Geo. Hill, Delaware; "Lady Mars" [1994]; red and white; calved 20th Dec., 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Watty Mars [1396]; dam, Louisa 2nd [1548], by Charlie Ross [1351].
2nd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa; "Iona," white with red spots; calved Oct. 25th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Stonealsay 4th [1456]; dam, Lily Dale [1508], by William Wallace [1247].
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; "Gurta 11th" [1983]; red and white; calved Sept. 4th, 1885; bred by exhibitors; sire, Jock [1609]; dam, Gurta 6th [1506], by William Wallace [1247].

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Value—Vol. I., Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book.

Thomas Guy, Oshawa.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Herd of Ayreshire Cattle, 1 Bull and 4 females, any age.

Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book and $25.

Thomas Guy, Oshawa.

CLASS XIII.

GALLOWAYS.—57 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Dawson, Vittoria, Ont.; James Hutchison, Queen Hill; J. G. Davidson, New Lowell.

BULL, 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound; "Closeburn" [674]; calved 28th Jan. 1883; bred in Scotland; sire, Prince Victor (1473); dam, Beauty 2nd of Troquhain (3517) (imp.), by Watty (1072).

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, H. Sorby, Gourock; "Stately Highlandman" [4054]; calved 15th Feb., 1885; bred by Capt. F. E. Villiers; sire, John Highlandman (1905); dam, Stately (4023), by Queensberry (1027).

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; "Chance Craft" (4051); calved 6th May, 1885; bred by Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie; sire, Craftsman (2859); dam, Chance (5572), by Wulyevah 2nd (2333).
2nd, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound: "Robin Adair" [2124]; calved 3rd May, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Closeburn [674]; dam, Duchess Louise [1067], by Bismarck [638].

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; "Glentrool," calved 2nd March, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Macleod II. of Drumlanrig (1676); dam, Belled Lass 557, by Craignarget 611.
2nd, H. Sorby, Gourock, Ont.; "Coomassie."

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, "Closeburn" [647].

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; "Susan of Balig 12th" (8121); calved 8th Jan., 1882; bred by R. & J. Shennan, Kirkcudbright; sire, Chelmsford (1568); dam, Susan 7th (3745), by Duke of Drumlanrig (667).
2nd, H. Sorby, Gourock; "Lucetta 2nd" [570]; calved Jan., 1881; bred by Jas. Cunningham; sire, Knowsley (1279); dam, Lucetta [569], (3441).

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; "Blackie of Balig 17th'" (9515); calved March 1st, 1883; bred by R. & J. Shennan, Kirkcudbright; sire, Chelmsford (1568), Blackie 9th (3743), by Duke of Drumlanrig (667).
2nd, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound; "Rachel" [665]; calved 26th March, 1883; bred by Jas. Calvert, Dromore, Ont.; sire, Lord Chelmsford [521]; dam, Borden Belle [522], by Major Gray [273].

COW, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12.

1st, H. Sorby, Gourock; "Cherry" [780]; calved March, 1884; bred by Thos. McCrae; sire, Elrig [551], (2105); dam, Cheerful [561], (4422), by Forest King 2nd (1153).
2nd, H. Sorby, Gourock; "Duchess of Wellington" (1151).

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound; "Rachel 2nd" [1988]; calved 19th March, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Closeburn [674]; dam, Rachel [665], by Lord Chelmsford [521].
2nd, H. Sorby, Gourock; "Duchess of Guelph" [2256]; calved 16th June, 1885; bred by Thos. McCrae; sire, Macleod 2nd of Drumlanrig (1676); dam, Maggie 2nd of Killingan (3877), by Scottish Chief (1040).

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; "Hannah I. C. R.;" calved 30th Jan., 1886; bred by Sir Robt. Jardine, Castlemilk, Locherbie; sire, Roseberry of Castlemilk (1679); dam, Hannah 3rd (7699), by Beaconsfield (1344).
2nd, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound; "Duchess Louise 2nd" [2830]; calved 22nd April, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Closeburn [674], dam, Duchess Louise (1067], by Bismarck [638].

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

SPECIAL PRIZE—$25.

Herd of Galloways, 1 Bull and 4 Females.

Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

CLASS XIV.

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEENS—38 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—James Hutchison, Queen's Hill; Wm. Dawson, Vittoria; J. G. Davidson, New Lowell.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell, Ont.; "Rugby" (3216); calved May 18th, 1883; bred by John Hannay, Gravenwood, Banff; sire, Young Hero (1837); dam, Ruth of Yonderton (2237), by Altanour (641)
2nd, Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; "King of Trumps" (2895); calved March 27th, 1882; bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Ballindalloch; sire, Young Viscount (736); dam, Kohinoor (2984), Elchies (563).

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell; "Marshal Home" (4038); calved April 29th, 1884; bred by John Hannay, Gravenwood, Banff; sire, Prince of the Realm (1695); dam, Lady Mar (3917), by Cromwell (887).

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon: "Strathglan 2nd," O.E.F., by Strathglan (2357); dam, Minnie of Maryport (5286).
2nd, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell: "Valdarano" (5088); calved 7th Feby., 1885; bred by John Hannay, Gravenwood, Banff; sire, Rugby (3216); dam, Flora of Altyre 2nd (5581), by Black Watch (1242).

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon: "Blue Peter"; sire, Ermine Bearer (2082); dam, Blue Bell o Big Island (8200), by Chieftain of Kincraig (1847).
2nd, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell; "Prince of Keilor" (vol. xi.); calved 19th Oct., 1885; bred by exhibitors; sire, Viscount 2nd (1743); dam, Pride 5th of Greystone (4746), by Major 3rd (662).
3rd, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell; "Premier" (vol. xi.); calved Dec. 6th, 1885; bred by exhibitors; sire, Viscount 2nd (1743); dam, Pride 6th of Greystone (4743), by Major 3rd (662).

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell.

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell: "Favonia" (7131); calved 27th Feb., 1883; sire, Prince of the Realm (1695); dam, Favorite 8th (3292), by Shah (680).
2nd, Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; "Wanton" (4610).
3rd, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell; "Maid of Isla" (6196); calved 6th March, 1882; bred by W. J. Taylor, of Glenbarry, Huntley; sire, Sir Maurice (1319); dam, Rosebella (3571), by Waterside King (870).

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell; "Calluna" (7126); calved 20th Feb., 1883; bred by John Hannay, Gavenwood, Banff; sire, Egbert (1443); dam, Corskie 12th (4413), by Royal Hope (1207).
2nd, Mossom, Boyd & Co., Babcaygeon; "Isabella Windsor (6535).
3rd, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell; "Gleam" (8677); calved 5th July, 1883; bred by John Hannay, Gavenwood, Banff; sire, Orion (2271); dam, Christmas Rose (4860), by Sir Maurice (1319).

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd price, $8.

1st, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwwell; "Pride of Albyn" (8686); calved 5th Jan., 1884; bred by John Hannay, Gavenwood, Banff; sire, Albyn (1937); dam, Pride of Aberdeen 26th (4560), by Craigshore (1446).
2nd, Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; "Blue Bell 2nd, of Big Island"; sire, Ermine Bearer (2082); dam, Waterside Alice (6287), by Waterside Warrior (1863).
3rd, Geary Bros. Co., Bobcaygeon; "Dryad" (8675); calved 30th Dec., 1883; bred by John Hannay, Gavenwood, Banff; sire, Prince of the Realm (1695); dam, Dalilah (3048), Juryman (404).

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; "Pride 2nd," of Big Island; sire, Ermine Bearer (2082); dam, Pride of Findhern 3rd (4758), by Black Watch (1242).
2nd, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell; "Lady Magna" (9997); calved 19th Feb., 1886; bred by the late Geo. Barclay, Strocherie, King-Edward; sire, Parisian (1774); dam, Lady Moira (4559), by Challenger (1260).
3rd, Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; "Wanton 3rd"; sire, King of Trumps, (2895); dam, Wanton (4610), by Etonian (1658).

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Mossom, Boyd & Co.; "Blue Bell 3rd"; sire, King of Trumps, (2895); dam, Waterside Alice (6287), by Waterside Warrior (1863).
2nd, Geary Bros. Co.; Bothwell; "Crocus 4th" (vol. xi.); calved 7th Dec., 1885; bred by Wm. J. Taylor, of Glenbarry, Huntly; sire, Royal Victor (1780); dam, Crocus 3rd (7868), by Sir Maurice (1319).
3rd, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell; "Lady Franklin 2nd" (vol. xi.); calved 1st Dec., 1885; bred by Wm. J. Taylor, of Glenbarry, Huntly; sire, Royal Victor (1780); dam, Lady Franklin (7871), by Sir Maurice (1319).

SPECIAL PRIZE.—$25.

Herd of Angus or Polled Aberdeens, 1 Bull and 4 Females.

Geary Bros. Co., Bobcaygeon.

CLASS XV.

JERSEY OR ALDERNAY CATTLE.—67 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Goldie, Guelph; H. E. Aldrich, Lisbon Centre, N. Y.

BULL, 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont.; "Canada's John Bull," 8388; solid dark fawn; calved 12th April, 1882; bred by Harrison Stephens, St. Lambert, Que.; sire, Sir George of St. Lambert, 6036; dam, Nymph of St. Lambert, 12968, by Stoke Pogis 3rd, 2238.
2nd, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; "Duke of Lambert; fawn; calved 1883; sire, Jersey Duke; dam, Letty Cole, 2335, by Orloff, 3143.
3rd, Samuel Smoke, Canning; "Prince of Maple Lane," 14361; silver grey; calved April 23rd, 1883; bred by Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ont.; sire, Middlefield Boy, 1331; dam, Rioter's Queen, 14895, by Rambler of St. Lambert, 5285.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Walter West, Guelph; "West's Bull;" calved 26th March, 1884; bred by H. Sorby, Gourock; sire, Boulivot II.; dam, Jersey Bell, by The Mann (imp.)
2nd, Andrew Jeffrey, Toronto; St. Lambert's Prince," 15524; dark fawn; calved 13th July, 1884; bred by D. Reesor, Markham; sire, Diana's Rioter, 10481; dam, Lady Ernest, 30760, by Prince Ernest, 4627.
3rd, J. Jeffrey, Bowmanville; "Pansy's Pedro, 11789; calved 11th Dec., 1883; sire, Pedro Thornton, 51960; dam, Milton Powell, 9255.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; "Brownie's Duke;" calved 17th June, 1885; bred by John De La Haye, Island of Jersey; sire, Remember Me 2nd, 500; dam, Lady Brownie, 32889, by Remember Me, 323.

BULL CALF.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont; "Welcome Pogis," 16588; calved Jan. 13th, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Canada's John Bull, 8388; dam, Lucilla Kent, 8892, by Conqueror.
2nd, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont.; "Pride of St. Lambert," 16589; calved 7th March, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Canada's John Bull, 8388; dam, Mavournen of St. Lambert, 9777, by Stoke Pogis 3rd, 2238.
3rd, A. Jeffrey, Toronto; "Prince Tamarlane," 16608; grey and fawn; calved Dec. 20th, 1885; bred by J. H. Gest, Cincinnati; sire, Tamarlane, 4287; dam, Rebekah, by Pedro 2nd, 5419.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

V. E. Fuller, Hamilton.

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; "Julia of Wawa," 13258; solid fawn; calved Feb. 16th, 1881; bred by F. Cloud & Son, Kennett Square, Pa., U. S.; sire, Clifton Monarch, 3546; dam, Cora Alma, 10363, by Templar, 2456.
2nd, V. E. Fuller; "Menies 3rd," 7741; calved 23rd March, 1877; bred by W. S. Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.; sire, St. Helens, 45, dam, Menies, 3559, by Marquis, 1401 (imp.)
3rd, Samuel Smoke, Canning; "Clover Smith," 29523; fawn; calved 3rd May, 1882; bred by John Carroll, St. Catharines; sire, Governor Lorne, 3566; dam, Lady Lorne, by Cash Boy.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, V. E. Fuller; "Lady Coreopsis," 31123 (imp.); fawn and white; calved 17th Jany., 1883; bred by A. J. Arthur, St. Queen's I. of Jersey; sire, Orange Peel, 228; dam, Coreopsis, 2501.
2nd, V. E. Fuller; "Brevia," 32890 (imp.); calved July 4th, 1883; bred by W. Le Gresley, St. Lawrence I. of Jersey; sire, Tombetta Boy, 340; dam, Con-con, by ———, 5007.
3rd, V. E. Fuller; "Lady Brownie," 32889 (imp.); calved June 10th, 1883; bred by J. de la Haye, St. Helen's I. of Jersey; sire, Remember Me, 323; dam, Brownie, 1064, Foundation Stock.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; "Count Oxford's Ida," 30766; calved Feb. 9th, 1884; bred by J. E. Phillips, Baltimore, Md.; sire, Count Oxford, 6220; dam, Lady Oaks 4th, 11097, by Shirley, 1618.
2nd, Andrew Jeffrey, Toronto; "Rebecca Winterbourne," 24678; grey and fawn; calved 22nd Jany., 1884; bred by J. P. Ross, Wabash, Ind.; sire, Pedro 2nd, 5419; dam, Fitch's Beauty, by Perrot 7th, 1667.
3rd, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; "Lisgar's Rose," 26607; calved Jany. 18th, 1884; bred by J. M. Browning, Longueil, Que.; sire, Silvers Bunthorne, 11082; dam, Rosette of St. Lambert, 5708, by Lord Lisgar, 1066.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, A. Jeffrey, Toronto; "Lily May," 31663; fawn; calved 19th Feb., 1885; bred by Nathan Robbins, Netuchen, N. J.; sire, Jack May, 5549; dam, Lily D'Or, 25074, by Forget Me Not, 6291.
2nd, Samuel Smoke, Canning; "Ellen of Maple Lane," 39174; fawn; calved 9th June, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Prince of Maple Lane, 14361; dam, Clover Smith, 29523; by Governor Lorne, 3566.
3rd, A. Jeffrey, Toronto; "Luttra St. Heber," 35340; fawn; calved 10th April, 1885; bred by C. W. Beardsley, Milford, Conn.; sire, Prince of Stratford, 6733; dam, Village Girl 2nd, 18063, by Berlin, 4507.

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, 5.

1st, A. Jeffery, Toronto; "Woodflower," 36534; fawn; calved Sept. 26th, 1885; bred by John J. Holly, Plainfield, N. J.; sire, Uproar, 4609; dam, Bright Lady 2nd, 9730, by Prince of Croton, 2490.
2nd, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; "Mermaid 2nd of St. Lambert," 39369; calved Dec. 25th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Canada's John Bull, 8388; dam, Mermaid of St. Lambert, 9771, by Stoke Pogis 3rd, 2238.
3rd, Samuel Smoke, Canning; "Baronet's Victory 2nd," 39176; fawn; calved 5th Nov., 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Prince of Maple Lane, 14361; dam, Baronet's Victory, by Baronet.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

V. E. Fuller, Hamilton.

SEPCIAL PRIZE.—$25.

Herd of Jerseys, 1 bull and 4 females, any age.

V. E. Fuller, Hamilton.

CLASS XVI.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.—88 ENTRIES.

JUDGE.—Dudley Miller, Oswego, N. Y.

BULL, 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Leys, Pickering.
2nd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont.; "Sir James Aagie," 1452.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, 10.

1st, H. & W. F. Bollert, Cassel; "Barnton," 3237.
2nd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton; "Konig Nicholas," 531.
3rd, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee; "Blair Athole," 4624.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; "Prairie Aagie Prince."
2nd, Smith Bros., Dundas; "Duke of Edgely," 552.
3rd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton; "HeiderAlly," 296.

BULL CALF.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee; "Emperor of Canada."
2nd, H. & W. F. Bollert, Cassel; "Barnton 2nd," 3127.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

H. & W. F. Bollert, Cassel.

COW.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, H. & W. F. Bollert, Cassel; "Sykje," 6247.
2nd, H. & W. F. Bollert, Cassel; "Guiliemette," 5124.
3rd, John Leys, Pickering.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee; "Polyanthus," 6921.
2nd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton; "Ambrosia," 1292.
3rd, Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton; "Konigen," 1592.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee; "Dreamy Eyes," 10451.
2nd, Smith Bros., Dundas; "Cornelius Tensen," 1817.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, S. P. Ranney, Salford; "Lady Archibald," 83.
2nd, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee; "Waterloo Daisy," 1080.

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee; "Mina Reoker 2nd," 3742.
2nd, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee; "Vida Reoker 2nd," 3741.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

H. & W. F. Bollert, Cassel, "Sykje," 6247.

SPECIAL PRIZE.—$25.

Herd of Holsteins, 1 Bull and 4 Females, any Age.

A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee.

CLASS XVII.

GRADE CATTLE.—32 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Albion Rawlings, Forest; George Irving, West Winchester; Hepworth Chappell, Crown Hill.

COW.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, H. & I. Groff, Elmira, Ont.
2nd, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.
3rd, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.
2nd, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
3rd, J. A. Watson, Eden Mills.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st and 2nd, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
3rd, Walter West, Guelph.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, George Keith, Elora.
2nd, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
3rd, John Currie, Everton.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Ivan.
2nd, Goorge Keith, Elora.
3rd, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Four Females of any Age.

Silver Medal.

H. & I. Groff.

CLASS 17½.

MILCH COWS HAVING CALVED PREVIOUS TO THE 1ST JULY, 1886.—24 ENTRIES.

JUDGE.—John Hannah, Seaforth, Ont.

SHORT-HORN MILCH COW.

Silver Medal.

James Hunter, Alma, Ont.

AYRSHIRE MILCH COW.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, James Clark, Brampton.
2nd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa.

JERSEY MILCH COW.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st and 2nd, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont.

GRADE COW.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st and 2nd, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.

CLASS XVIII.

FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED.—15 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—A. Rawlings, Forest; George Irving, West Winchester; Hepworth Chappell, Crown Hill.

FAT STEER, UNDER 4 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st and 2nd, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

FAT COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st. Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon.
2nd, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

THOROUGHBRED STEER CALF, 1 YEAR AND UNDER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, John Currie, Everton.

GRADE STEER CALF, 1 YEAR AND UNDER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, George Keith, Elora.

SHEEP—LONG WOOLLED.

CLASS XIX.

COTSWOLDS—46 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John B. Wilson, Wilstead; W. E. Swain, Valentia; James Cannon, Jr., Annan.

Best ram, 2 shears and over,		Wm. Jackson, Pond Mills	$20 00
2nd	do	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	10 00
3rd	do	James Main, Boyne	5 00
Best shearling ram,		James Main, Boyne	20 00
2nd	do	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	10 00
3rd	do	Wm. Jackson, Pond Mills	5 00
Best ram lamb,		James Main, Boyne	15 00
2nd	do	James Main, Boyne	10 00
3rd	do	James Main, Boyne	5 00
Best ewe, 2 shears and over,		James Main, Boyne	12 00
2nd	do	James Main, Boyne	8 00
3rd	do	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	4 00
Best shearling ewe,		James Main, Boyne	12 00
2nd	do	James Main, Boyne	8 00
3rd	do	James Main, Boyne	4 00
Best ewe lamb,		James Main, Boyne	10 00
2nd	do	James Main, Boyne	6 00
3rd	do	James Main, Boyne	4 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best pen of imported Cotswolds—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, James Main, Boyne.....Silver Medal

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best pen of Cotswolds—Canadian bred—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove.....Silver Medal

CLASS XX.

LEICESTERS—75 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Haggerty, West Huntingdon; John Ross, Cookstown; Platt Hinman, Grafton.

Best ram, 2 shears and over,	John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare		$ 20 00
2nd do	James Murray, Clanbrasil		10 00
3rd do	W. J. Somers, St. Mary's		5 00
Best shearling ram,	John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare		20 00
2nd do	Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph		10 00
3rd do	W. J. Somers, St. Mary's		5 00
Best ram lamb,	John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare		15 00
2nd do	John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare		10 00
3rd do	W. J. Somers, St. Mary's		5 00
Best ewe, 2 shears and over,	J. Murray, Clanbrasil		12 00
2nd do	W. J. Somers, St. Mary's		8 00
3rd do	J. Murray, Clanbrasil		4 00
Best shearling ewe,	W. J. Somers, St. Mary's		12 00
2nd do	W. J. Somers, St. Mary's		8 00
3rd do	Jas. Murray, Clanbrasil		4 00
Best ewe lamb,	John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare		10 00
2nd do	Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph		6 00
3rd do	W. J. Somers, St. Mary's		4 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best pen of Leicesters, imported—1 ram any age, 2 ewes 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs.....Silver Medal (cancelled)

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best pen of Leicesters, Canadian bred—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, W. J. Somers, St. Mary's.....Silver Medal

CLASS XXI.

LINCOLNS—49 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Hagarty, West Huntingdon; John Ross, Cookstown; Platt Hinman, Grafton.

Best ram, 2 shears and over,	Wm. Oliver, Avonbank		$20 00
2nd do	Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa		10 00
3rd do	Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa		5 00
Best shearling ram,	Wm. Oliver, Avonbank		20 00
2nd do	Wm. Walker, Ilderton		10 00
3rd do	E. Parkinson, Eramosa		5 00
Best ram lamb,	Wm. Oliver, Avonbank		15 00
2nd do	Wm. Walker, Ilderton		10 00
3rd do	G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa		5 00
Best ewe, 2 shears and over,	Wm. Walker, Ilderton		12 00
2nd do	Wm. Walker, Ilderton		8 00
3rd do	E. Parkinson Eramosa		4 00
Best shearling ewe,	Wm. Oliver, Avonbank		12 00
2nd do	Wm. Oliver, Avonbank		8 00
3rd do	Wm. Oliver, Avonbank		4 00
Best ewe lamb,	James Murray, Clanbrasil		10 00
2nd do	Wm. Walker, Ilderton		6 00
3rd do	Wm. Oliver, Avonbank		4 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best pen of Lincolns (imported)—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.....Silver Medal

SHEEP—MEDIUM WOOLLED.

CLASS XXII.

SOUTHDOWNS—74 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Thomas Armitage, Amherstburg; Frank Wyatt, St. Catharines; T. C. Douglas, Galt.

Best ram, 2 shears and over,	John Jackson, Abingdon		$20 00
2nd do	Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill		10 00
3rd do	R. Shaw, Renton Station		5 00

Best shearling, R. Marsh, Richmond Hill		20 00
2nd do	John Jackson, Abingdon	10 00
3rd do	E. & A. Stamford, England	5 00
Best ram lamb, R. Shaw, Renton Station		12 00
2nd do	Jno. Jackson, Abingdon	8 00
3rd do	E. & A. Stamford, Markham	4 00
Best ewe, 2 shears and over, Robt. Marsh, Richmond Hill		12 00
2nd do	John Jackson, Abington	8 00
3rd do	Robt. Marsh, Richmond Hill	4 00
Best shearling ewe, Robt. Marsh, Richmond Hill		12 00
2nd do	Robt. Marsh, Richmond Hill	8 00
3rd do	John Jackson, Abingdon	4 00
Best ewe lamb, John Jackson, Abingdon		10 00
2nd do	E. & A. Stamford, Markham	6 00
3rd do	R. Shaw. Renton Station	4 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best pen of Southdowns (imported)—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, E. & A. Stamford, Markham ..... Silver Medal

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best pen of Southdowns (Canadian bred)—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, John Jackson, Abingdon ..... Silver Medal

CLASS XXIII.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS—75 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—C. Barker, Paris; James Healey, Strathroy.

Best ram, 2 shears and over, John Harrison, Owen Sound		$20 00
2nd do	John Campbell, jr., Woodville	10 00
3rd do	Jas. P. Phin, Hespeler	5 00
Best shearling ram, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin		20 00
2nd do	John Campbell, jr., Woodville	10 00
3rd do	John Campbell, jr., Woodville	5 00
Best ram lamb, John Campbell, jr., Woodville		12 00
2nd do	John Campbell, jr., Woodville	8 00
3rd do	John Harrison, Owen Sound	4 00
Best ewe, 2 shears and over, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin		12 00
2nd do	John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin	8 00
3rd do	John Campbell, jr., Woodville	4 00
Best shearling ewe, John Campbell, jr., Woodville		12 00
2nd do	John Campbell, jr., Woodville	8 00
3rd do	John Harrison, Owen Sound	4 00
Best ewe lamb, John Campbell, jr., Woodville		10 00
2nd do	John Campbell, jr., Woodville	6 00
3rd do	Abram Rudel, Gourock	4 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best pen of Shropshires (Canadian bred)—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, John Campbell, Woodville ..... Silver Medal

CLASS XXIV.

HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS—45 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—C. Barker, Paris; James Healy, Strathroy.

Best ram, 2 shears and over, Henry Arkell, Arkell		$20 00
2nd do	Henry Arkell, Arkell	10 00
Best shearling ram, Peter Arkell, Teeswater		20 00
2nd do	Henry Arkell, Arkell	10 00
Best ram lamb, Peter Arkell, Teeswater		15 00
2nd do	Peter Arkell, Teeswater	10 00
Best ewe, 2 shears and over, Peter Arkell, Teeswater		12 00
2nd do	Peter Arkell, Teeswater	8 00
Best shearling ewe, Peter Arkell, Teeswater		12 00
2nd do	Peter Arkell, Teeswater	8 00
Best ewe lamb, Peter Arkell, Teeswater		10 00
2nd do	Peter Arkell, Teeswater	6 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best pen of Hampshire and Oxford Downs (imported)—1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs. Peter Arkell, Teeswater ..... Silver Medal

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best pen of Hampshire and Oxford Downs (Canadian bred)—1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, Smith Evans, Gourock ..... Silver Meda

CLASS XXV.

MERINOS. — 29 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—T. C. Douglas, Galt ; Thomas Armitage, Amherstburg ; Frank Wyatt, St. Catharines.

Best ram, 2 shears and over,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	$15 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	10 00
3rd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	5 00
Best shearling ram,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	15 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	10 00
3rd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	5 00
Best ram lamb,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	8 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	6 00
3rd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	4 00
Best ewe, 2 shears and over,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	8 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	6 00
3rd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	4 00
Best shearling ewe,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	8 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	6 00
3rd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	4 00
Best ewe lamb,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	6 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	4 00
3rd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairffeld Plains	2 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Pen of Merinos—1 ram, any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains ..... Silver Medal.

CLASS XXVI.

FAT SHEEP—11 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John B. Wilson, Wilstead ; W. E. Swain, Valentia ; James Cannon, jr., Annan.

Best two fat weathers,	John Rutherford, Roseville	$19 00
2nd do	E. & A. Stamford, Markham	8 00
3rd do	John Rutherford, Roseville	5 00
Best two fat ewes,	John Rutherford, Roseville	10 00
2nd do	R. Rennelson, Galt	8 00
3rd do	James P. Phin, Hespeler	5 00

PIGS—SMALL BREEDS.

CLASS XXVII.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES—98 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John Vance, Bethany ; A. E. Jones, Essex Centre ; John Kidd, Gananoque.

Best boar, over 2 years,	J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton			$20 00
2nd do	George Green, Fairview			10 00
3rd do	F. W. Stone, Guelph			5 00
Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years,	J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton			20 00
2nd do	do	J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton		10 00
3rd do	do	George Green, Fairview		5 00
Best boar, over 6 months and under 12 months,	C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Ivan			20 00
2nd do	do	J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton		10 00
3rd do	do	Mrs. J. Hewer, Guelph		5 00

Best boar, under 6 months,	J. G. Snell & Bro.,	Edmonton	12 00
2nd do	George Green,	Fairview	8 00
3rd do	J. G. Snell & Bro.,	Edmonton	4 00
Best boar, any age,	J. G. Snell & Bro.,	Edmonton	Diploma
Best sow, over 2 years,	J. G. Snell & Bro.,	Edmonton	20 00
2nd do	W. H. & C. H. McNish,	Lyn	10 00
3rd do	George Green,	Fairview	5 00
Best sow, over 1 year and under 2 years,	W. H. & C. H. McNish,	Lyn	20 00
2nd do do	J. G. Snell & Bro.,	Edmonton	10 00
3rd do do	W. H. & C. H. McNish,	Lyn	5 00
Best sow, over 6 months and under 12 months,	J. G. Snell & Bro.,	Edmonton	20 00
2nd do do	W. H. & C. H. McNish,	Lyn	10 00
3rd do do	George Green,	Fairview	5 00
Best sow, under 6 months,	George Green,	Fairview	12 00
2nd do	J. G. Snell & Bro.,	Edmonton	8 00
3rd do	C. M. Simmons & Quirie,	Ivan	4 00

Special Prize.

Best Berkshire boar and 3 sows of any age	(imported),	J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton	Silver Medal
do do	(Canadian bred),	J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton	Silver Medal

CLASS XXVIII.

Suffolks—61 Entries.

Judges—Thomas Henry, Berwick; D. H. Spencer, Wellington; John Thompson, Uxbridge.

Best boar, over 2 years,	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	$20 00
2nd do	J. Featherstone,	Credit	10 00
3rd do	A. Frank & Son,	The Grange	5 00
Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years,	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	20 00
2nd do do	A. Frank & Son,	The Grange	10 00
3rd do do	J. Featherstone,	Credit	5 00
Best boar, over 6 months and under 12 months,	Wm. McClure,	Elder's Mills	20 00
2nd do do	A. Frank & Son,	The Grange	10 00
3rd do do	A Frank & Son,	The Grange	5 00
Best boar, under 6 months,	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	12 00
2nd do	Wm. McClure,	Elder's Mills	8 00
3rd do	Wm. McClure,	Elder's Mills	4 00
Best boar, any age,	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	Diploma
Best sow, over 2 years,	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	20 00
2nd do	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	10 00
3rd do	Wm. McClure,	Elder's Mills	5 00
Best sow, over 1 year and under 2 years,	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	20 00
2nd do do	A. Frank & Son,	The Grange	10 00
3rd do do	A. Frank & Son,	The Grange	5 00
Best sow, over 6 months and under 12 months,	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	20 00
2nd do do	A. Frank & Son,	The Grange	10 00
3rd do do	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	5 00
Best sow, under 6 months,	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	12 00
2nd do	Wm. McClure,	Elder's Mills	8 00
3rd do	A. Frank & Son,	The Grange	4 00
Best sow, any age,	R. Dorsey & Son,	Summerville	Diploma

Special Prize.

Suffolk boar and 3 sows of any age	(imported),	R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville	Silver Medal

Special Prize.

Suffolk boar, and 3 sows of any age	(Canadian bred),	R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville	Silver Medal

CLASS XXIX.

Poland China—42 Entries.

Judges—Jos. Garner, Fenwick; R. T. Banting, Cookstown; Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin.

Best boar, over 2 years,	R. Dorsey & Sons,	Summerville	$15 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains	10 00
Best boar, over 1 and under 2 years,	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains	15 00
2nd do do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains	10 00

Best boar, over 6 months and under 12 months,	James Jarvis, Boyne		15 00
2nd do do	R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville		10 00
Best boar, under 6 months,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		12 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		8 00
Best boar, any age,	R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville		Diploma
Best sow, over 2 years,	James Jarvis, Boyne		15 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		10 00
Best sow, over 1 and under 2 years,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		15 00
2nd do do	R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville		10 00
Best sow, over 6 months and under 12 months,	James Jarvis, Boyne		15 00
2nd do do	R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville		10 00
Best sow, under 6 months,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		12 00
2nd do	R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville		8 00
Best sow, any age,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		Diploma

SPECIAL PRIZE.

One boar and three Poland China sows, any age, James Jarvis, Boyne ..... Silver Medal

CLASS XXX.

ESSEX PIGS — 38 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Joseph Garner, Fenwick; R. T. Banting, Cookstown; Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin.

Best boar, over 2 years,	John Anderson, Guelph		$15 00
2nd do	J. Featherstone, Credit		10 00
Best, over 1 year and under 2 years,	J. Featherstone, Credit		15 00
2nd do do	J. Featherstone, Credit		10 00
Best boar, over 6 months and under 12 months,	Thomas McCrae, Guelph		15 00
2nd do do	J. Featherstone, Credit		10 00
Best boar, under 6 months,	J. Featherstone, Credit		12 00
2nd do	J. Featherstone, Credit		8 00
Best boar, any age,	J. Featherstone, Credit		Diploma
Best sow, over 2 years,	J. Featherstone, Credit		15 00
2nd do	J. Featherstone, Credit		10 00
Best sow, over 1 year and under 2 years,	John Anderson, Guelph		15 00
2nd do do	J. Featherstone, Credit		10 00
Best sow, over 6 months under 12 months,	Thomas McCrae, Guelph		15 00
2nd do do	J. Featherstone, Credit		10 00
Best sow, under 6 months,	J. Featherstone, Credit		12 00
2nd do	J. Featherstone, Credit		8 00
Best sow, any age,	John Anderson, Guelph		Diploma

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Essex boar and 3 sows, any age, J. Featherstone, Credit ..... Silver Medal

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS

CLASS XXXI.

YORKSHIRE, CHESTER WHITES, OHIO IMPORTED CHESTER, WHITE LANCASHIRE, AND OTHER BREEDS—65 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Joseph Garner, Fenwick; R. T. Banting, Cookstown; Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin.

Best boar, over 2 years,	J. Featherstone, Credit		15 00
2nd do	J. Featherstone, Credit		10 00
Best boar, over 1 year and under 2,	John Hord & Son, Parkhill		15 00
2nd do do	J. Featherstone, Credit		10 00
3rd do do	John Y. Ormsby, V.S., Oakville		5 00
Best boar, over 6 months and under 12,	J. Featherstone, Credit		15 00
2nd do do	J. Featherstone, Credit		10 00
3rd do do	T. G. Nankin, Merivale		5 00
Best boar, under 6 months,	John Hord & Son, Parkhill		10 00
2nd do	J. Featherstone, Credit		6 00
3rd do	Wm. McClure, Elder's Mills		4 00
Best boar, any age,	J. Featherstone, Credit		Diploma

Best sow, over 2 years,	J. Featherstone, Credit	15 00
2nd do	John Hord & Son, Parkhill	10 00
3rd do	T. G. Nankin, Merivale	5 00
Best sow, over 1 year and under 2,	J. Featherstone, Credit	15 00
2nd do do	Wm. McClure, Elder's Mills	10 00
3rd do do	John Hord & Son, Parkhill	5 00
Best sow, over 6 months and under 12,	R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville	15 00
2nd do do	J. Featherstone, Credit	10 00
3rd do do	J. Featherstone, Credit	5 00
Best sow, under 6 months,	J. Featherstone, Credit	10 00
2nd do	J. Hord & Son, Parkhill	6 00
3rd do	Wm. McClure, Elder's Mills	4 00
Best sow, any age,	R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville	Diploma

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Yorkshire or other large breed boar, and 3 sows, any age, J. Featherstone, Credit ..... Silver Medal

CLASS 37½.

COLLIES — 8 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—S. Butterfield, Amherstburg; Wm. H. Doel, Toronto.

COLLY DOGS.

1st, Wm. Reynolds, Guelph	$5 00
2nd, F. W. Stone, Guelph	3 00

COLLY BITCH.

1st, James Anderson, Springfield	5 00
2nd, F. W. Stone, Guelph	3 00

POULTRY, ETC.

CLASS XXXII.

POULTRY, ETC. — 256 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—S. Butterfield, Amherstburg; Wm. H. Doel, Toronto.

Best pair Dorkings, white,	A. & D. Bogue, London	$3 00
2nd do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Dorkings, silver grey,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do	James Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd do	A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Dorkings, colored,	James Main, Boyne	3 00
2nd do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	1 00
Best pair Polands, white,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Polands, golden, unbearded,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
Best pair Polands, golden, bearded,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do do	Henry Hett, Berlin	1 00
Best pair Polands, silver, unbearded,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
Best pair Polands, silver, bearded,	A. & O. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do do	A. & O. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd do do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Polands, white-crested, black,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd do do	W. A. Suddaby, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock,	Geo. Sunley, Guelph	3 00
2nd do	Tyson Bros., Guelph	2 00
3rd do	J. M. Carson, Orangeville	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, light,	Jos. Foster, Edmonton	3 00
2nd do	Jos. Foster, Edmonton	2 00
3rd do	G. H. Chamberlain, Guelph	1 00

Best pair Cochins, buff,	Henry Hett, Berlin	3 00
2nd do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
3rd do	Jos. Foster, Edmonton	1 00
Best pair Cochins, white,	Jos. Foster, Edmonton	3 00
2nd do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
3rd do	Henry Hett, Berlin	1 00
Best pair Cochins, black,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do	James Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd do	Henry Hett, Berlin	1 00
Best pair Cochins, partridge,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do	Jos. Foster, Edmonton	2 00
3rd do	Henry Hett, Berlin	1 00
Best pair Houdans,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	2 00
3rd do	Henry Hett, Berlin	1 00
Best pair Langshans,	G. Bartlett, London	3 00
2nd do	R. Hamill, St. Catharines	2 00
3rd do	Geo. Bullock, Doon	1 00
Best pair Wyandottes,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd do	R. McCurdy, London	2 00
Best pair La Fleche,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Dominiques, rose combs,	R. Hamill, St. Catharines	3 00
Best pair Game Fowls, black-breasted, or other reds,	W. Barber & Co., Toronto	3 00
2nd do	do L. McIntyre, Norwich	2 00
3rd do	do L. McIntyre, Norwich	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, duck-wing,	Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto	3 00
2nd do	Chas. Howard, Guelph	2 00
3rd do	Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, pile,	G. H. Chamberlain, Guelph	3 00
2nd do	L. McIntyre, Guelph	2 00
3rd do	J. Philpotts, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, any other variety,	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	3 00
2nd do	do W. J. Armstrong, Guelph	2 00
3rd do	do T. A. Wardell, Dundas	1 00
Best pair Leghorns, white,	G. B. Lang, Guelph	3 00
2nd do	Jos. Foster, Edmonton	2 00
3rd do	J. B. Lang, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Leghorns, brown,	R. Hamill, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd do	Henry Hett, Berlin	2 00
3rd do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	1 00
Best pair Spanish Fowls,	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	3 00
2nd do	Geo. Bartlett, London	2 00
3rd do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-pencilled,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd do	do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd do	do Geo. Bartlett, London	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-pencilled,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do	do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd do	do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-spangled,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do	do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd do	do R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-spangled,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd do	do R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd do	do A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, black,	Thorpe & Scott, London	3 00
2nd do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd do	Thorpe & Scott, London	1 00
Best pair Crevecours,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, golden,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd do	do R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd do	do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, silver,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd do	do R. Oke, London	2 00
Best pair Bantams, black-breasted or other reds,	Bonnick & Horrocks, Toronto	3 00
2nd do	do Bonnick & Horrocks, Toronto	2 00
3rd do	do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
2nd do	Bonnick & Horrocks, Toronto	2 00
Best pair Bantams, duck-wing, game,	W. Barber & Co., Toronto	3 00
2nd do	do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd do	do Frank Coffee, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Japanese,	R. Oke, London	3 00
2nd do	Jos. Foster, Edmonton	2 00
3rd do	R. Oke, London	1 00

Best pair Bantams, black, African, R. Oke, London		3 00
2nd do do R. Oke, London		2 00
3rd do do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton		1 00
Best pair Turkeys, any colour, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
Best pair Turkeys, white, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		2 00
3rd do R. Smith, Guelph		1 00
Best pair Turkeys, wild, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
Best pair Turkeys, bronze, James Main, Boyne		3 00
2nd do James Main, Boyne		2 00
3rd do James Anderson, Guelph		1 00
Best pair Geese, Bremen, James Main, Boyne		3 00
2nd do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		2 00
3rd do James Main, Boyne		1 00
Best pair Geese, Toulouse, John Duff, Everton		3 00
2nd do John Hord & Son, Parkhill		2 00
3rd do James Anderson, Guelph		1 00
Best pair English Geese, grey and common, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd do do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		2 00
3rd do do James Anderson, Guelph		1 00
Best pair English Geese, wild, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		2 00
Best pair Geese, any other kind, Mrs. J. Hewer, Guelph		3 00
2nd do Jos. Foster, Edmonton		2 00
Best pair Ducks, Aylesbury, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd do A. & D. Bogue, London		2 00
3rd do Wm. McLoud, Lucan		1 00
Best pair Ducks, Rouen, James Main, Boyne		3 00
2nd do James Main, Boyne		2 00
3rd do W. M. & J. O. Smith, Fairfield Plains		1 00
Best pair Pekin Ducks, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd do John Duff, Myrtle		2 00
3rd do David Vance, Kossuth		1 00
Best pair Ducks, Cayuga, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd do Heiley Bros., London		2 00
3rd do Heiley Bros., London		1 00
Best pair Ducks, any other kind, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd do D. Vance, Kossuth		2 00
Best pair Guinea Fowls, A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton		3 00
2nd do Hugh Cockburn, Aberfoyle		2 00
3rd do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		1 00
Best pair Pea Fowls, James Anderson, Guelph		3 00
2nd do James Scott, Arkell		2 00
3rd do J. Norrish, Eden Mills		1 00
Best pair any other variety of Fowls not included in these sections, James Main, Boyne		3 00
2nd do do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		2 00

Special Prize.

Best collection of Poultry, A. & D. Bogue, London.....Silver Medal.

Highly Commended.

Cage of Ferrets, G. R. Wilson, Guelph.

CLASS XXXIII.

Chickens, Ducks, etc., 1886—294 Entries.

Judges.—S. Butterfield, Amherstburg; W. H. Doel, Toronto.

est pair Dorkings, white, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd do A. & D. Bogue, London		2 00
Best pair Dorkings, silver grey, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd do Samuel Harper, Cobourg		2 00
3rd do A. & D. Bogue, London		1 00
Best pair Dorkings, coloured, James Main, Boyne		3 00
2nd do James Main, Boyne		2 00
3rd do Wm. McLoud, Lucan		1 00
Best pair Polands, white, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd do A. & D. Bogue, London		2 00
Best pair Polands, golden, unbearded, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
Best pair Polands, golden, bearded, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd do do A. & D. Bogue, London		2 00
Best pair Polands, silver, unbearded, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd do do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		2 00

Best pair	Polands, silver, bearded,	A. & D. Bogue,	London	$3 00
2nd	do	do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair	Polands, white-crested, black,	A. & D. Bogue,	London	3 00
2nd	do	do	F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich	2 00
Best pair	Plymouth Rock,	J. M. Carson,	Orangeville	3 00
2nd	do	Tyson Bros.,	Guelph	2 00
3rd	do	A. G. H. Luxton,	Hamilton	1 00
Best pair	Brahmas, white,	A. G. H. Luxton,	Hamilton	3 00
2nd	do	Fred. Sturdy,	Guelph	2 00
3rd	do	Thorpe & Scott,	London	1 00
Best pair	Cochins, buff,	John Crowe,	Guelph	3 00
2nd	do	John Crowe,	Guelph	2 00
3rd	do	Henry Hett,	Berlin	1 00
Best pair	Cochins, light,	A. & D. Bogue,	London	3 00
2nd	do	A. & D. Bogue,	London	2 00
Best pair	Cochins, black,	A. & D. Bogue,	London	3 00
Best pair	Cochins, partridge,	John Crowe,	Guelph	3 00
2nd	do	A. Flawn,	London	2 00
3rd	do	Joseph B. Collins,	Guelph	1 00
Best pair	Houdans,	A. & D. Bogue,	London	3 00
2nd	do	A. & D. Bogue,	London	2 00
3rd	do	A. G. H. Luxton,	Hamilton	1 00
Best pair	Langshans,	Richard Oke,	London	3 00
3rd	do	George Bartlett,	London	1 00
Best pair	Game Fowls, black-breasted, and other reds,	James Main,	Boyne	3 00
2nd	do	do	W. Barber, Toronto	2 00
Best pair	Game Fowls, duck-wing,	W. Barber,	Toronto	3 00
2nd	do	W. Barber,	Toronto	2 00
3rd	do	L. McIntyre,	Norwich	1 00
Best pair	Game Fowls, Pile,	W. M. & J. C.	Smith	3 00
2nd	do	Frank Coffee,	Guelph	2 00
3rd	do	L. McIntyre,	Norwich	1 00
Best pair	Game Fowls, any other variety,	Wm. J. Armstrong,	Guelph	3 00
2nd	do	do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
3rd	do	do	G. H. Chamberlain, Guelph	1 00
Best pair	Wyandottes,	W. Court,	London	3 00
2nd	do	A. Flawn,	London	2 00
3rd	do	R. Oke,	London	1 00
Best pair	La Fleche,	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair	Dominiques, rose combs,	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd	do	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair	Leghorns, white,	James Foster,	Edmonton	3 00
2nd	do	G. B. Lang,	Guelph	2 00
3rd	do	G. B. Lang,	Guelph	1 00
Best pair	Leghorns, brown,	James Main,	Boyne	3 00
2nd	do	W. F. Mayer,	Guelph	2 00
3rd	do	R. McCurdy,	London	1 00
Best pair	Spanish Fowls,	Thorpe & Scott,	London	3 00
2nd	do	A. G. H. Luxton,	Hamilton	2 00
3rd	do	G. Bartlett,	London	1 00
Best pair	Hamburgs, golden-pencilled,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd	do	do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd	do	do	A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair	Hamburgs, silver-pencilled,	A. & D. Bogue,	London	3 00
2nd	do	do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair	Hamburgs, golden-spangled,	F. Sturdy,	Guelph	3 00
2nd	do	do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd	do	do	R. Oke, London	1 00
Best pair	Hamburgs, silver-spangled,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd	do	do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd	do	do	A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair	Hamburgs, black,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd	do	Thorpe & Scott,	London	2 00
3rd	do	George E. Horning,	Waterdown	1 00
Best pair	Dimon Creepers,	G. R. Wilson,	Guelph	3 00
Best pair	Crevecours,	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairgeld Plains	2 00
Best pair	Bantams, Sebright, golden,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd	do	do	R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd	do	do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	1 00
Best pair	Bantams, Sebright, silver,	R. Oke,	London	3 00
2nd	do	do	R. Oke, London	2 00
Best pair	Bantams, black-breasted or other reds,	Bonnick & Horrocks,	Toronto	3 00
2nd	do	do	W. A. Suddaby, Guelph	2 00
3rd		do	A. Ritchie, Guelph	1 00

Best pair Bantams, Pile, Bonnick & Horrocks, Toronto			$3 00
2nd	do	Bonnick & Horrocks, Toronto	2 00
3rd	do	L. McIntyre, Norwich	1 00
Best pair Bantams, duck-wing, game, A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton			2 00
Best pair Bantams, Japanese, R. Oke, London			3 00
2nd	do	R. Oke, London	2 00
Best pair Bantams, black, African, R. Oke, London			3 00
2nd	do	do R. Oke, London	2 00
3rd	do	do R. Hamill, St. Catharines	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, any color, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains			3 00
2nd	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Turkeys, white, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains			3 00
2nd	do	W. M. & J. C. Smitn, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd	do	R. Smith, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, bronze, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains			3 00
2nd	do	James Anderson, Guelph	2 00
Best pair Geese, Bremen, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains			3 00
2nd	do	James Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd	do	James Main, Boyne	1 00
Best pair Geese, Toulouse, James Anderson, Guelph			3 00
2nd	do	John Hord & Son, Parkhill	2 00
Best pair Geese, English, grey and common, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains			3 00
2nd	do	do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd	do	do Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Geese, wild, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains			3 00
2nd	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Ducks, Aylesbury, A. & D. Bogue, London			3 00
2nd	do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd	do	John Lyon, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Cayuga, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains			3 00
2nd	do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	2 00
3rd	do	Heiley Bros., London	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Rouen, James Main, Boyne			3 00
2nd	do	James Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd	do	James Anderson, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Pekin, A. & D. Bogue, London			3 00
2nd	do	John Duff, Myrtle	2 00
3rd	do	Wm. McLoud, Lucan	1 00
Best pair Guinea Fowls, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains			3 00
2nd	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Pea Fowls, J. Norrish, Eden Mills			3 00
Best pair any other variety not included in these sections, A. P. Bruce, Guelph			3 00
2nd	do	do Richard Oke, London	2 00
3rd	do	do A. P. Bruce, Guelph	1 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best collection of Young Poultry, A. & D. Bogue, London ..... Silver Medal

PIGEONS.

Best pair Carrier Pigeons, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale			$2 00
2nd	do	H. B. Donovan, Parkdale	1 50
3rd	do	H. B. Donovan, Parkdale	1 00
Best pair Pouter Pigeons, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale			2 00
2nd	do	H. B. Donovan, Parkdale	1 50
3rd	do	H. B. Donovan, Parkdale	1 00
Best pair Tumbler Pigeons, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale			2 00
2nd	do	H. B. Donovan, Parkdale	1 50
3rd	do	H. B. Donovan, Parkdale	1 00
Best pair Jacobin Pigeons, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale			2 00
2nd	do	H. B. Donovan, Parkdale	1 50
3rd	do	H. B. Donovan, Parkdale	1 00
Best pair Fantail Pigeons, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale			2 00
Best pair Barb Pigeons, W. Barber & Co., Toronto			2 00
2nd	do	W. Barber & Co., Toronto	1 50
3rd	do	H. B. Donovan, Parkdale	1 00
Best pair Trumpeter Pigeons, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale			2 00
2nd	do	H. B. Donovan, Parkdale	1 50
3rd	do	John Bunyan, Guelph	1 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best collection of Pigeons, any other kind, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale ..... Silver Medal

RABBITS.

Best pair long-eared Rabbits, W. Barber & Co., Toronto			2 00
2nd	do	W. Barber & Co., Toronto	1 50
3rd	do	W. Barber & Co., Toronto	1 00
Best pair common Rabbits, W. Barber & Co., Toronto			2 00
2nd	do	John Cordiner, Barnett	1 50
3rd	do	W. A. Suddaby, Guelph	1 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS XXXIV.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.—327 ENTRIES.

In this class, by request of numerous manufacturers, entries of the undermentioned articles were received for exhibition only, not in competition for prizes. The articles were entered in the books in the same manner as articles in other classes, and were provided with ample space for exhibition in the same manner as if competing for prizes.

In lieu of premiums, every facility was afforded for the exhibition of machines, implements and mechanical devices, and competent and careful experts were appointed to examine them, and report with brief descriptions of their merits, and their descriptions are printed in the proper place in this volume.

Grain Drill	Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. The Masson Manufacturing Company, Oshawa. R. Piggott, Guelph.
Seed drill for sowing two or more drills of turnips, mangels or other seeds	Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph. R. Piggott, Guelph.
Broad-cast grain and seed sower	Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. The Masson Manufacturing Company, Oshawa. J. W. Scott, Killeen. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll.
Mowing machine	The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto. A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. R. Bell & Son, St. George. Bricker & Co., Waterloo. Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph. Patterson & Bro., Whitby. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. Chatham Harvester Manufacturing Company. J. H. Grout, Grimsby. P. E. Shantz, Preston. North American Manufacturing Company, London. Sarnia Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company. R. Piggott, Guelph. John Elliott & Son, London. D. Maxwell, Paris. Gurney Manufacturing Co., Dundas. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll.
Reaping machine	The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto. A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. Thos. Gowdy & Co., Guelph. Patterson & Bro., Whitby. The Chatham Harvester Manufacturing Company. P. E. Shantz, Preston. D. Maxwell, Paris. Gurney Manufacturing Company, Dundas.
Self-binding reaper	The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto. A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. Bricker & Co., Waterloo. Thos. Gowdy & Co., Guelph. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. The Chatham Harvester Manufacturing Co. J. H. Grout, Grimsby. P. E. Shantz, Preston. North-American Manufacturing Company, London. Sarnia Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company. R. Pigott, Guelph. John Elliott & Son, London. D. Maxwell, Paris. Gurney Manufacturing Company, Dundas. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll.

Horse-power thresher and separator	Arch. Filshie, Elora. L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton. Macdonald Manufacturing Company, Stratford. Brinker & Co., Waterloo. Merner, Killer & Co., Waterloo. Sarnia Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company. D. Darvell, London.
Vibrator, thresher and separator for steam power	Arch. Filshie, Elora. L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton. Macdonald Manufacturing Company, Stratford. Farrow, McPherson & Hovey, Clinton. John Abell, Toronto. Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Company, Brampton. Macpherson & Co., Fingal. Morris & Watts, Brantford.
Clover-cleaning machine	John Abell, Toronto.
Two-horse cultivator, wood	J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. B. Bell & Son, St. George. The Masson Manufacturing Company, Oshawa. J. H. Grout, Grimsby. R. Piggott, Guelph.
Two-furrow plow	Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph. Patterson & Bro., Whitby. G. McSherry, Ingersoll. The Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford.
Double-shear trench plow	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford.
Ditching machine	Wm. Rennie, Toronto.
Machine for harvesting peas	Tolton Bros., Guelph. T. Spitzig, New Germany.
Grain cracker	Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. Patterson & Bro., Whitby. P. E. Shantz, Preston. Merner, Killer & Co., Waterloo. D. Maxwell, Paris.
Two horse-power for general use	L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton. Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. D. Maxwell, Paris.
Spring-tooth harrow	Ayr American Plow Co., Ayr. J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford.
Cider mill and press	H. Sills & Sons, Toronto. D. Darvell, London.
Horse pitchfork and tackle	Wortman & Ward, London. A. Murchey & Co., Guelph. M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll. J. W. Provern, Oshawa. Thos. Hall, Iroquois, Que.
Sulky horse-rake	The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto. Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. Patterson & Bro., Whitby. The Masson Manufacturing Company, Oshawa. P. E Shantz, Preston. North American Manufacturing Company, London. R. Pigott, Guelph. D. Maxwell, Paris. John Elliott & Son, London. Gurney Manufacturing Company, Dundas. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll.
Fanning mill	Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. Manson Campbell, Chatham. Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph. A. Kline, Harriston.

Specimen farm fence wire	J. D. Smith, Eramosa. O. Clarke, Guelph.
Wagon rack lifter	McPherson Bros., St. Ann's.
Potato digger	Ayr American Plow Co., Ayr. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Merner, Killer & Co., Waterloo.
Straw cutter	Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. B. Bell & Son, St. George. Thos. Gowdy & Co., Guelph. Patterson & Bro., Whitby. P. E. Shantz, Preston. R. Pigott, Guelph. D. Maxwell, Paris.
Sulky plow	Ayr American Plow Co., Ayr. B. Bell & Son, St. George. Thos. Gowdy & Co., Guelph. Patterson & Bro., Whitby. J. H. Grout, Grimsby. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Merner, Killer & Co., Waterloo. R. Pigott, Guelph. John Elliott & Son, London.
Double mould plow	B. Bell & Son, St. George. The Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. C. Thom, Guelph. R. Pigott, Guelph.
Gang plow	Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Merner, Killer & Co., Waterloo. R. Pigott, Guelph.
Horseshoe, iron	B. Bell & Son, St. George. Thos. Gowdy & Co. Guelph. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. R. Pigott, Guelph.
Horse hoe, wood	B. Bell & Son, St. George. Thos. Gowdy & Co., Guelph. The Masson Manufacturing Company, Oshawa. J. H. Grout, Grimsby.
Root seed drill, horse, 2 drills, fan	Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. Thos. Gowdy & Co., Guelph. B. Bell & Son, St. George. C. Thom, Guelph.
Iron beam plow, with steel mould-board and wood handles	Essex Centre Manufacturing Company. Ayr American Plow Company, Ayr. B. Bell & Son, St. George. Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph. Patterson & Bro., Whitby. The Wilkinson Plow Company, Aurora. Tolton Bros., Guelph. J. H. Grout, Grimsby. Cockshutt Plow Company, Brantford. John Elliott & Son, London. Essex Centre Manufacturing Company, Essex Centre.
Iron plow	Cockshutt Plow Company, Brantford. R. Pigott, Guelph.
Chill plow, with jointer attachment	Ayr American Plow Company, Ayr. B. Ball & Son, St. George. Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph. The Wilkinson Plow Company, Aurora. Tolton Bros., Guelph. Cockshutt Plow Company, Brantford. Merner, Killer & Co., Waterloo. R. Pigott, Guelph.

Sub-soil plow	Ayr American Plow Company, Ayr. R. Pigott, Guelph.
Wooden plow	Ayr American Plow Company, Ayr. The Wilkinson Plow Company, Aurora. P. E. Shantz, Preston. Merner, Killer & Co., Waterloo. Wm. Sanderson, Shiloh.
Machine for cuttting roots for stock	Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. B. Bell & Son, St. George. Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph. R. Pigott, Guelph. D. Maxwell, Paris.
Machine for pulping roots	B. Bell & Son, St. George. R. Pigott, Guelph. D. Maxwell, Paris.
Iron Harrows	Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. J. P. Armstrong, Alvinston. Tolton Bros., Guelph. C. Thom, Guelph. R. Pigott, Guelph.
Wooden Roller	B. Bell & Son., St. George. St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Prescott. Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph. R. Pigott, Guelph.
Corn sheller	Watson Manufacturing Company.
Corn husker	H. Sills & Son, Toronto.
Hay tedder	Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. R. Pigott, Guelph.
Bevel jack	Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr.
Screw jack	B. Bell & Son, St. George.
Hay loader	R. Pigott, Guelph. Bricker & Co., Waterloo.
Side-hill plow	B. Bell & Son, St. George.
Twin gang plow	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford.
One horse plow	do do
Prairie breaker plow	do do
Riding plow, three wheels	do do
Disk harrow, No. 7, with feeder	St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Prescott.
do 8, do	do do do
do 10, do	do do do
Straw cutter, horse-power	B. Bell & Son, St. George.
Fencing machine	O. Clarke, Guelph.
Reaper and mower knife sharpener	J. M. Ross, Blyth.
Chopping mill	Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford.
Tread mill	Haggert & Bros. Manufacturing Company, Brampton.
Portable engine	Victor Engine Works Company, Hamilton.
Road plain	Steele & Dixon, Newtonbrook.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.

Seed drill	R. Pigott, Guelph.
Lawn mower	Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph. Wm. Russell, Guelph.
Set heavy horse-shoes	A. Dobbin, Dobbinton. R. Mackenzie, Sarnia.
Set light horse-shoes	A. Dobbin, Dobbinton. R. Mackenzie, Sarnia.
Apple parer	Wm. Russell, Guelph.
Assortment agricultural tools for hand use, of Canadian manufacture, exhibited by the manufacturer or his agent.	R. W. James, Bowmanville.
Automatic stock watering apparatus	Thomas Ruddell, Oustic.
Load lifter	do do
Sickle grinder	Wm. Russell, Guelph.
Barn door hanger	do do

CLASS XXXV.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS AND PARTS THEREOF.—110 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. D. Bennett, Beamsville; J. R. Hawkey, Parkhill.

RULE.—It must be distinctly understood that fancy painting is not to be considered.

Best buggy, double seated, covered, Wm. Gray & Sons, Chatham	$8 00
Best buggy, single seated, covered, Wm. Gray & Sons, Chatham	8 00
2nd do S. & G. Penfold, Guelph	6 00
Best buggy, single seated, uncovered, J. McConnell, Guelph	6 00
2nd do Wm. Gray & Sons, Chatham	4 00
Best carriage, two-horse, pleasure, Wm. Gray & Sons, Chatham	12 00
Best skeleton speeding waggon, J. McConnell, Guelph	6 00
Best carriage and buggy wood work, assortment of, The Woodburn Sarvin Wheel Co., Guelph	10 00
Best pair bob sleighs, Monro & Gerrie, Salem	8 00
2nd do C. Thom, Guelph	4 00
Best hubs, carriage, one dozen, The Woodburn, Sarvin Wheel Company, Guelph	3 00
Best two-horse team waggon, iron axle, John England, Baden	12 00
2nd do do Adams & Son, Paris	8 00
Best two-horse team waggon, thimble skein, Joseph Lowrie, Sarnia	12 00
2nd do do Adams & Son, Paris	8 00
Best phæton, uncovered, Wm. Gray & Sons, Chatham	6 00
2nd do John McConnell, Guelph	4 00
Best phæton, covered, Wm. Gray & Sons, Chatham	6 00
2nd do John McConnell, Guelph	4 00
Best pleasure cutter, John McConnell, Guelph	6 00
2nd John McConnell, Guelph	4 00
Best sleigh, two-horse, pleasure, S. & G. Penfold, Guelph	8 00
2nd do Robert Parker, Gulph	6 00
Bsst and largest display of vehicles, Wm. Gray & Sons, Chatham	Silver Medal
Best spokes, carriage, twelve sets, The Woodburn Sarvin Wheel Co	3 00
Best one-horse light market waggon, John McConnell, Guelph	10 00
Best two-horse, spring, market waggon, Wm. Gray & Sons, Chatham	10 00
Best wheels, one pair carriage, unpainted, The Woodburn Sarvin Wheel Co., Guelph	4 00
Best collection of carriage material, The Woodburn Sarvin Wheel Co., Guelph	3 00

Assortment steel buggy and carriage gears do cutter gears do bob-sleigh gears	J. B. Armstrong M'f'g. Co., Guelph.
Set band hub wheels Brown shell band patent wheels Carriage wheels (Sarvin patent) Assortment of wheels Sarvin patent wheels	The Woodburn Sarvin Wheel Co., Guelph.

Improvement in carriage gearing and top	R. McLaughlan, Oshawa.
Carriage top, full leather rail	Guelph Carriage Top Company.
do solid leather quarters and back stays	
do rubber, full lined, solid wool rail and points	
do do half rail and wool points	
do rubber, unlined, solid rail	
do do half rail	
Three sets trimmings for seats	
New and improved wagon and sleigh box	James Cochrane, Kilsyth.
Patent Team wagon	James Nicol, Cedar Mills.
Two-horse wagon, steel skein	C. Thom, Guelph.
do heavy skein	
Carriage tops	Charles Champion, Brantford.
do trimmings	
Rein holder	T. G. Ames, Toronto.
Buggy tops	R. McLaughlan, Oshawa.
Carriage gearing	
Buggy top	Carroll & Ryan, Guelph.
Graduated wagon springs	P. Adams & Son, Paris.
Carriage springs	W. G. Simpson, Guelph.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS XXXVI.

FIELD GRAINS, HOPS, ETC.—302 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. H. Hunter, Orangeville; Oliver Austin, Simcoe; John Christian, South March.

1st prize—The Canada Company's Prize for the best red or amber 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of the Province of Ontario and the growth of 1886. Each sample must be of one distinct variety, pure and unmixed, of the best quality for seed, and not to be tested merely by weight. The prizes to be awarded to the actual grower only of the wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of the Association, for distribution in the several Agricultural Districts for seed,			W. Tuck, Waterdown	$100 00
Best white winter wheat, 2 bushels,			W. Tuck, Waterdown	8 00
2nd	do		R. Wilson, Sheridan	6 00
3rd	do		E. Bierman, Waterloo	4 00
4th	do		John Dyment, Orkney	2 00
Best red or amber winter wheat, 2 bushels,			R. Wilson, Sheridan	8 00
2nd	do	do	W. Tuck, Waterdown	6 00
3rd	do	do	C. Grant, Thornbury	4 00
4th	do	do	John Duff, Myrtle	2 00
Best Fife spring wheat, 2 bushels,			John Duff, Myrtle	8 00
2nd	do	do	C. Greenians, Sheridan	6 00
3rd	do	do	A. Lowdry, Meaford	4 00
Best White Russian or Lost Nation wheat, 2 bushels,			George E. Horning, Waterdown	8 00
2nd	do	do	John Duff, Myrtle	6 00
3rd	do	do	A. Lowdry, Meaford	4 00
Best white spring wheat, of other varieties, 2 bushels,			C. Grant, Thornbury	8 00
2nd	do	do	R. Wilson, Sheridan	6 00
3rd	do	do	C. Grant, Thornbury	4 00
Best spring wheat of any other variety, 2 bushels,			C. Grant, Thornbury	8 00
2nd	do	do	J. & J. Manderson, Myrtle	6 00
3rd	do	do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	4 00
Best buckwheat, 1 bushel,			J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	3 00
2nd	do		Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek	2 00
3rd	do		F. Peck, Albury	1 00

Best bârley, (2 rowed) 2 bushels,	John Duff, Myrtle	$5 00
2nd do	J. & J. Manderson, Myrtle	3 00
3rd do	C. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best barley (6 rowed) 2 bushels,	C. Grant, Thornbury	5 00
2nd do	G. Greenians, Sheridan	3 00
3rd do	John Duff, Myrtle	2 00
Best barley, black, 2 bushels,	C. Grant, Thornbury	5 00
2nd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	3 00
3rd do	Thomas Elmes, Princeton	2 00
Best winter rye, 2 bushels,	George Baker. Simcoe	5 00
2nd do	A. Lowdry, Meaford	3 00
3rd do	C. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best oats (white), 2 bushels,	G. Greenians, Sheridan	4 00
2nd do	John Duff, Myrtle	2 00
3rd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	1 00
Best oats (black), 2 bushels,	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	4 00
2nd do	Wm. Mitchell, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do	R. Irwin, Alma	1 00
Best small field peas, 2 bushels,	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	5 00
2nd do	John Dyment, Orkney	3 00
3rd do	John Duff, Myrtle	2 00
Best Marrowfat peas (white), 2 bushels,	John Duff, Myrtle	5 00
2nd do do	L. Hochler, Waterloo	3 00
3rd do do	Walter Hartman, Clarksburg	2 00
Best Marrowfat peas (black eyes), 2 bushels,	John Duff, Myrtle	5 00
2nd do do	J. & J. Manderson, Myrtle	3 00
3rd do do	C. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best field peas, 2 bushels of any other kind,	H. W. Renwick, Toronto	5 00
2nd do do	Walter Hartman, Clarksburg	3 00
3rd do do	John Duff, Myrtle	2 00
Best small white field beans, bushel,	C. Grant, Thornbnry	5 00
2nd do do	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
3rd do do	Hugh Cockburn, Aberfoyle	2 00
Best large white field beans, bushel,	John Duff, Myrtle	5 00
2nd do do	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
3rd do do	George E. Horning, Waterdown	2 00
Best Dent corn in the ear, 2 bushels,	F. Peck, Albury	5 00
Best Indian corn in the ear (white), 2 bushels,	George Baker, Simcoe	5 00
2nd do do	G. Cairns, Virgil	3 00
3rd do do	Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek	2 00
Best Indian corn (yellow), 2 bushels,	George E. Horning, Waterdown	5 00
2nd do do	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
3rd do do	J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	2 00
Best sweet corn, 1 bushel,	G. Cavins, Virgil	5 00
2nd do do	C. Bierman, Waterloo	3 00
3rd do do	W. H. K. Talbot, Gore	2 00
Best bale of hops, not less than 160 lbs.,	George L. Ross, Georgetown	12 00
2nd do do	George Moore, Waterloo	8 00
3rd do do	Thomas Todd & Son, Galt	4 00
Best collection of grain in the straw,	Thomas Elmes, Princeton	Dominion Silver Medal
do do	C. Grant, Thornbury	Dominion Silver Medal

Highly Commended.—Spring Rye, Jno. Duff, Myrtle.

CLASS XXXVII.

SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP, ETC.—50 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. H. Hunter, Orangeville ; Jno. Christian South March, Oliver Austin, Simcoe.

Best timothy seed, bushel,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	$4 00
2nd do	Geo. Baker, Simcoe	2 00
3rd do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	1 00
Best clover seed, bushel,	G. Greenians, Sheridan	6 00
2nd do	T. & J. Manderson	4 00
3rd do	R. Wilson, Sheridan	2 00
Best clover Alsike seed, half bushel,	Geo. Baker, Simcoe	6 00
2nd do	R. M. Willson, Delhi	4 00
3rd do	Walter Hartman, Clarksburg	2 00
Best clover seed, white, half bushel,	W. M. & J. C. Smlth, Fairfield Plains	6 00
Best perennial rye grass, half bushel,	Walter Hartman. Clarksburg	4 00
2nd do	J. S. Pearce, London	2 00
Best orchard grass seed, half bushel,	Walter Hartman, Clarksburg	4 00
2nd do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00

Best flax feed, bushel, G. Greenians, Sheridan		$4 00
2nd do	Jno. Duff, Myrtle	2 00
3rd do	Walter Hartman, Clarksburg	1 00
Best Swedish turnip seed from transplanted bulks, not less than 12 lbs, J. S. Pearce, London		4 00
2nd do do do	Geo. Baker, Simcoe	3 00
Best Greystone turnip seed, 12 lbs, J. S. Pearce, London		4 00
Best white Belgian field carrot seed, 12 lbs., J. S. Pearce, London		4 00
Best long red mangel-wurzel seed, 12 lbs., J. S. Pearce, London		4 00
Best yellow globe mangel-wurzel seed, 12 lbs., J. S. Pearce, London		4 00
Best tares, bushel, C. Grant, Thornbury		3 00
2nd do	C. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best millet, bushel, C. Grant, Thornbury		3 00
Best Hungarin grass seed, bushel, C. Grant, Thornbury		3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best parsnip seed, J. S. Pearce & Co., London		3 00
2nd do	T. Sherwood, Fergus	2 00
Best half bushel mixed grass named seed for permanent pastures, accompanied by a statement based on experience, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		6 00

All the seeds and other products in the above class are the growth of the year 1886, in accordance with Rule 17, except clover and grass seeds, which may be the growth of 1885.

CLASS XXXVIII.

FIELD ROOTS, ETC.—441 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—H. Wilmott, Kingston; S. O. Kendrick, Dunbar; D. Nicol, Cataraqui.

Best Chicago market potatoes, half bushel, C. Bierman, Waterloo		$3 00
2nd do do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	1 00
Best Early Ohio, half bushel, L. Hoehler, Waterloo		3 00
2nd do	C. Bierman, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	1 00
Best Pride of America, half bushel, L. Hoehler, Waterloo		3 00
2nd do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do	P. Ray, Hayland	1 00
Best Magnum Bonum, half bushel, L. Hoehler, Waterloo		3 00
2nd do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd do	J. F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best Early Rose potatoes, half bushel, D. McMillan, Hillsburg		3 00
2nd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do	C. Bierman, Waterloo	1 00
Best Late Rose potatoes, half bushel, C. Bierman, Waterloo		3 00
2nd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	1 00
Best Hebron potatoes, half bushel, C. Bierman, Waterloo		3 00
2nd do	D. McMillan, Hillsburg	2 00
3rd do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	1 00
Best Early Sunrise, half bushel, Enoch Erb, Waterloo		3 00
2nd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best Brownell's Best, half bushel, L. Hoehler, Waterloo		3 00
2nd do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd do	J. F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best Mammoth Pearl, half bushel, C. Bierman, Waterloo		3 00
2nd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	1 00
Best White Star, half bushel, Jno. Dyment, Orkney		3 00
2nd do	W. J. Thompson, Orkney	2 00
3rd do	Wm. Beattie, Sr., Barnett	1 00
Best Burbank's Seeding, half bushel, Enoch Erb, Waterloo		3 00
2nd do	D. McMillan, Hillsburg	2 00
3rd do	Levi Baer, Waterloo	1 00
Dempsey's potatoes, half bushel, L. Hoehler, Waterloo		3 00
2nd do	Jno. Anderson, Guelph	2 00
3rd do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best Success, half bushel, J. F. Peck, Albury		3 00
2nd do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best White Elephant, half bushel, Jno. Dyment, Orkney		3 00
2nd do	D. McMillan, Hillsburg	2 00
3rd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	1 00

Best any other sort, half bushel,	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	$3 00
2nd do	C. Bierman, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	1 00
Best seedling potatoes, half bushel,	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	3 00
2nd do	J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best collection of field potatoes, half peck of each sort, named,	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	6 00
2nd do do do	P. Ray, Haysland	4 00
3rd do do do	W. H. K. Talbot, Gore	2 00
Best eight roots purple Swede turnips,	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd do do	N. Ryckman, Millgrove	2 00
3rd do do	Wm. Thompson, Jr., Orkney	1 00
Best eight roots bronze Swede turnips,	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd do do	W. J. Thompson, Orkney	2 00
3rd do do	Wm. Thompson, Jr., Orkney	1 00
Best eight roots green Swede turnips,	N. Ryckman, Millgrove	3 00
2nd do do	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd do do	W. J. Thompson, Orkney	1 00
Best eight roots white Swede turnips,	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd do do	Jno. Dyment, Orkney	2 00
Best eight roots white globe turnips,	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd do do	Wm. Jackson, Pond Mills	2 00
3rd do do	Wm. Kough, Owen Sound	1 00
Best eight roots Greystone turnips,	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd do	C. Bierman, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do	Hugh Cockburn, Aberfoyle	1 00
Best eight roots yellow Aberdeen turnips,	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd do do	W. J. Thompson, Orkney	2 00
3rd do do	Wm. Kough, Owen Sound	1 00
Best eight roots purple top Aberdeen turnips,	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd do do	Wm. Kough, Owen Sound	2 00
3rd do do	Jno. Dyment, Orkney	1 00
Best four varieties, eight of each,	Wm. Kough, Owen Sound	3 00
Best eight roots red carrots,	N. Ryckman, Millgrove	3 00
2nd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	2 00
Best eight roots white or Belgian carrots,	E. Buckland, Fergus	3 00
2nd do do	T. Sherwood, Fergus	2 00
3rd do do	N. Ryckman, Millgrove	1 00
Best six roots mangel-wurzel, long red,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd do do	Wm. Jackson, Pond Mills	2 00
3rd do do	E. Buckland, Fergus	1 00
Best six roots red globe mangel-wurzel,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd do do	N. Ryckman, Millgrove	2 00
Best six roots intermediate red mangel-wurzel,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd do do	P. Ray, Haysland	2 00
Best six roots yellow globe mangel-wurzel,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd do do	Wm. Jackson, Pond Mills	2 00
3rd do do	P. Ray, Haysland	1 00
Best six roots long yellow mangel-wurzel,	Thos. Magladery, Park Hill	3 00
2nd do do	N. Ryckman, Millgrove	2 00
Best six roots intermediate yellow mangel-wurzel,	Thos. Magladery, Parkhill	3 00
2nd do do	Wm. Jackson, Pond Mills	2 00
3rd do do	R. Ryckman, Mill Grove	1 00
Best six roots kohl rabi,	Thos. Magladery, Parkhill	3 00
2nd do	Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd do	R. Guthrie, Brockton	1 00
Best six roots white sugar beet,	Thos. Magladery, Parkhill	3 00
2nd do	R. Byckman, Mill Grove	2 00
3rd do	P. Ray, Haysland	1 00
Best eight roots parsnips,	Thos. Magladery, Parkhill	3 00
2nd do	R. Guthrie, Brockton	2 00
3rd do	Jas. Guthrie, Dover Court	1 00
Best eight roots chicory,	Wm. Mitchill, Waterloo	3 00
2nd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	2 00
Best one large squash for cattle,	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	3 00
2nd do	J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd do	Levi Baer, Waterloo	1 00
Best one mammoth field pumpkin,	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	3 00
2nd do	W. H. K. Talbot, Gore	2 00
Best two common yellow field pumpkins,	E. Buckland, Fergus	3 00
2nd do	J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00

CLASS XXXIX.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.—208 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—E. Casswell, Ingersoll; Hugh Davidson, Peterboro; D. M. Macpherson, Lancaster.

The following prizes were offered by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and the Dairymen's Association of Western and Eastern Ontario.

Best three firkins of butter, fitted for exportation, not less than 50 lbs. in each firkin, made at any creamery or private dairy, working capacity not less than 100 cows' milk; exhibitors to furnish mode of manufacture, including breed and number of cows, description of factory, treatment of milk, quantity, brand and make of salt used, and any other practical information that they may be able to afford, before being paid the amount of premium.

1st prize (creamery),	Jas. Hastie, jr., Holstein		$25 00
2nd do	W. H. Brubacher, St. Jacobs		15 00
3rd do	G. J. Brill, Walkerton		10 00
4th do	S. R. Brill, Teeswater		5 00
1st prize (dairy),	Wm. Herbison, Clinton		25 00

Best firkin of butter not less than 50 lbs. in shipping order, manufactured at any private dairy, or creamery, capacity and manufacture not over 50 cows. For exportation.

1st prize (dairy),	Chas. Sudiker, Haysville		$20 00
2nd do	Wm. Herbison, Clinton		12 00
3rd do	Hugh C. Clarridge, Brampton		8 00
4th do	Elam Vrooman, Garafraxa		4 00
1st prize (creamery),	Wm. Herbison, Clinton		20 00
2nd do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo		12 00

Butter, not less than 28 lbs., in firkin, crocks or tubs, "for home use," "home consumption."

1st prize,	Hugh C. Clarridge, Brampton		$15 00
2nd do	Wm. Beattie, Sr., Barnett		10 00
3rd do	Wm. Dobson, Alloa		7 00
4th do	Mrs. W. Kitching, Rockwood		4 00

Butter, not less than 10 lbs., in rolls, prints or pats, "table use," home consumption, known as 5 days butter.

1st prize,	Wm. Beattie, sr., Barnett		$10 00
2nd do	Wm. Dobson, Alloa		8 00
3rd do	J. Kitching, Corwhin		6 00
4th do	Peter Dunbar, Marden		4 00

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Offered by Oaklands Jersey Dairy, Hamilton, agents for Higgins' Eureka Salt Manufacturing Company.

Best three firkins of butter, either creamery or dary, salted with Higgins' Eureka Dairy Salt, G. J. Brill, Walkerton.... $25 00

Best three factory cheese (white), capacity of factory and manufacture of not less than the milk of 50 cows. Best cheese made during the first 15 days in August, 1886.

1st prize,	Charles Ovans, Bluevale		$35 00
2nd do	T. J. Dillon, Kenilworth		25 00
3rd do	Jas. Clark, Conn		15 00
4th do	J. Morrison, Newry		10 00
5th do	James Henderson, Glammis		6 00

Best three factory cheese (coloured), capacity of factory and manufacture of not less than 50 cows' milk. Best cheese made during the first 15 days in August, 1886.

1st prize,	Samuel Howard, Gorrie		$35 00
2nd do	W. S. Alliston, Rothsay		25 00
3rd do	T. J. Dillon, Kenilworth		15 00
4th do	James Connolly, Tara		10 00
5th do	Robt. Robinson, Tweed		6 00

Best three Dairy cheese, not less than 8 lbs.

1st prize,	W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn		$12 00
2nd do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo		8 00
3rd do	Mrs. Betsy Bagshaw, Exeter		5 00

Best three Stilton cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each.

1st prize,	Mrs. Eliza Parsons, Guelph		$12 00

Best three Gloucester or Wiltshire Loaf or Truckle cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each

1st prize, Charles Ovans Bluevale $12 00
2nd do J. Torrister, Morven 8 00
3rd do Robt. Robinson, Tweed 5 00

Best five cheese boxes, for shipping purposes.

1st prize, Kalbfleisch & Schaefer, Tavistock $6 00

Best outfit for manufacturing butter, Champion Cabinet Creamer Co., Morrisburg ..... Silver Medal

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Offered by Oaklands' Jersey Dairy, Hamilton, Agents for Higgins' Eureka Salt Manufacturing Co., for the best three factory or dairy cheese salted with Higgins' Grainey Cheese Salt, B. J. Connolly, Underwood $25 00

SWEEPSTAKES.—GOLD MEDAL.

A Gold Medal will be given for the best made and most perfect lots of cheese in any class that has taken a first prize; all cheese obtaining a first prize in any of the classes can be shown, and will be judged for the sweepstakes prize without any additional or extra entry being made, Charles Ovans, Bluevale ..... Gold Medal

RULES AND CONDITIONS.

1. Declaration as to mode of manufacture and treatment, curing process, etc., must accompany each entry, and be given to the Secretary at the time of the entry, or previous to the Exhibition.
2. Any exhibitor misrepresenting as to dates or otherwise, will forfeit any prize that may be awarded him.
3. Any factory or manufacturer can compete in all classes, but no factory or manufacturer can compete under different names in the same class.
4. No cheese to be bored or tested previous to the Exhibition.
5. All cheese to be the manufacture of 1886, except Stilton, in section 10, in which age is optional.

CLASS XL.

SUGAR, BACON, ETC.—36 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jno. Clarke, Brampton; Samuel Glenn, Chatham.

Best maple sugar, 15 lbs., cake, Wm Mitchell, Waterloo $4 00
2nd do T. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich 2 00
3rd do Enoch Erb, Waterloo 1 00
Best maple sugar, 15 lbs., stirred, Wm Mitchell, Waterloo 4 00
2nd do Enoch Erb, Waterloo 2 00
Best maple syrup, 1 gallon, Mrs. J. C. Farrow, Armstrong's Mills 3 00
2nd do F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich 2 00
3rd do E. Erb, Waterloo 1 00
Best side of cured bacon, W. F. Barber, Guelph 4 00
2nd do E. H. Gollup, Norval 3 00
Best ham, cured, E. H. Gollup, Norval 3 00
2nd do Mrs. H. Duffield, Eramosa 2 00
3rd do W. F. Barber, Guelph 1 00
Best meats and bacon, spiced and preserved, W. F. Barber, Guelph ..... Silver Medal

CLASS XLI.

HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES.—33 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Barnum, Grafton; Geo. Martin, Guelph.

The best display of extracted honey in marketable condition, A. A. Saunder & Co., Guelph $10 00
2nd do do J. K. Morrison, Guelph 5 00
The best display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition, R. L. Meade, Nassagaweya ... 10 00
Best honey in the comb, not less than 10 lbs, Wm. F. Clarke, Guelph 8 00
2nd do do R. L. Meade, Nassagaweya 6 00
3rd do do G. Greenians, Sheridan 4 00
Best jar of extracted honey, A. Gilchrist, Guelph 4 00
2nd do J. H. Welsh, Stratford 2 00
3rd do J. McIntyre, Fergus 1 00

Best Bees'-wax, not less than 10 lbs,	J. K. Morrison, Guelph	$3 00
2nd do	R. L. Meade, Nassagaweya	2 00
Best bee hive,	R. L. Meade, Nassagaweya	3 00
2nd do	E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford	2 00
3rd do	Wm. F. Clarke, Guelph	1 00
Best wax extractor,	E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford	Diploma
Best honey extractor,	E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford	Diploma
Best and largest display of apiarian supplies,	E. L. Goodeve, Brantford	Silver Medal

CLASS XLII.

DOMESTIC WINES.—44 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—G. Murton, Guelph; James Barnum, Grafton.

All wines to be exhibited in a uniform manner and quantity, in the ordinary pint bottle, known as the English wine bottle.

Best ginger ale, 6 bottles,	Henry Taylor, Strathroy	$3 00
Best soda water, six bottles,	Henry Taylor, Strathroy	3 00

GENERAL LIST—PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL WINE-MAKERS EXCLUDED.

Best three bottles, dry wine, white,	J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	$5 00
2nd do	Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek	3 00
3rd do	T. H. Parker, Woodstock	2 00
Best three bottles, dry wine, red,	F. McCullough, Eramosa	5 00
2nd do	J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	3 00
3rd do	T. H. Parker, Woodstock	2 00
Best three bottles, sweet wine, white,	Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek	4 00
2nd do	J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, sparkling wine,	F. McCullough, Eramosa	4 00
2nd do	J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, any other sort of grape wine,	J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	4 00
2nd do do	Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, raspberry wine,	D. Vance, Kossuth	3 00
2nd do	Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, cherry wine,	J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	3 00
2nd do	Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, currant wine,	Mrs. H. Duffield, Eramosa	3 00
2nd do	F. McCullough, Eramosa	2 00

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended—Blackberry wine, F. McCullough, Eramosa; Raspberry relish, F. McCullough, Eramosa.

Elderberry wine, D. Vance, Kossuth.
Tomato wine, D. Vance, Kossuth.
Rhubarb wine, D. Vance, Kossuth.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASS XLIII.

FRUIT—PROFESSIONAL NURSERYMAN'S LIST.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—94 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—G. J. Miller, Virgil; George Arnold, Paris; R. W. Sawtell, Woodstock.

Best twenty varieties apples, correctly named, five of each,	A. M. Smith, St. Catharines		$10 00
2nd do	do	Wm. McKenzie Ross, Chatham	8 00
3rd do	do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	6 00
Best four varieties fall table apples, named, five of each,	W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham		3 00
2nd do	do	A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	2 00
Best six varieties of fall cooking apples, named, five of each,	W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham		3 00
2nd do	do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	2 00

Best six varieties of winter table apples, named, five of each,		W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham	$3 00
2nd	do	do D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	2 00
Best six varieties of winter cooking apples, named, five of each,		A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd	do	do W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham	2 00
Best fifteen varieties pears, correctly named, five of each,		D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	10 00
2nd	do	do A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	8 00
3rd	do	do Wm. McKenzie Ross, Chatham	6 00
Best six varieties pears, correctly named, five of each,		J. Holder, St. Catharines	5 00
2nd	do	do A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	3 00
Best six varieties plums, red or blue, correctly named, six of each,		D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	5 00
2nd	do	do A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	3 00
Best six varieties plums, green or yellow, correctly named, six of each,		A. M. Smith, St. Catharines.	5 00
2nd	do	do D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	3 00
Best twelve varieties grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,		A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	8 00
2nd	do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	6 00
Best four varieties black grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,		D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	3 00
2nd	do	A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	2 00
Best four varieties white grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,		John Holder, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd	do	A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	2 00
Best four varieties red grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,		John Holder, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd	do	A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	2 00
Best six varieties grapes, grown under glass, one bunch of each sort, correctly named,		John Holder, St. Catharines	8 00
2nd	do	W. Vrooman, Oxford Centre	6 00
Best three varieties grapes, three distinct colours, grown under glass, one bunch each,		W. Vrooman, Oxford Centre	4 00
2nd	do	John Holder, St. Catharines	2 00
Best heaviest bunch black Hamburg grapes, grown nnder glass,		W. Vrooman, Oxford Centre	3 00
2nd	do	do John Holder, St. Catharines	2 00
Best heaviest one bunch black grapes, any other kind, grown under glass,		W. Vrooman, Oxford Centre	3 00
2nd	do	do John Holder, St. Catharines	2 00
Best heaviest one bunch white grapes, grown under glass,		John Holder, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd	do	do W. Vraomanf Oxford Centre	2 00
Best display of fruit, the growth of exhibiter, not more than five specimens of each variety of apple and pear, named, grown under glass and in open air,		A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	15 00
Best collection of one dozen each of six varieties of crabs, cultivated,		Wm. McKenzie Ross, Chatham.	3 00

CLASS XLIV.

FRUIT—GENERAL LIST—APPLES AND PEARS,—1,336 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Dennis Vanduzen, Rev. Robert Burnett, Burlington.

Professional nurserymen excluded. (By a variety of fruit is meant an established variety, known as such to pomologists. New varieties with only local names are classed as seedlings.)

Best twenty varieties apples, correctly named, five of each,		James McCrone, Normandale	$10 00
2nd	do	do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	8 00
3rd	do	do Geo. E. Horning, Waterdown	6 00
4th	do	do J. Gordon, Hamilton	4 00
Best ten varieties apples, correctly named, five of each,		James McCrone, Normandale	6 00
2nd	do	do J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	4 00
3rd	do	do F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best four varieties dessert apples, correctly named, five of each,		C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham	3 00
2nd	do	do G. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
3rd	do	do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best four varieties dessert apples, correctly named, five of each,		James McCrone, Normandale	3 00
2nd	do	do C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona	2 00
3rd	do	do T. McCullough, Eramosa	1 00
Best five Early Joe,		C. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
2nd	do	F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich	1 00
Best five Benoni,		F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich.	2 00
2nd	do	H. G. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Hawley,		C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham	2 00
2nd	do	J. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona	1 00
Best five Duchess of Oldenburg,		F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd	do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	1 00
Best five snow apples,		C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham	2 50
2nd	do	F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich.	2 00
3rd	do	F. Peck, Albury	1 50
4th	do	B. Cornell, Delaware	1 00

Best five Fall Pippins, B. Cornell, Delaware		$2 00
2nd	do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Gravenstein, C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham		2 00
2nd	do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Shiawassee Beauty, F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich		2 00
2nd	do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Maiden's Blush, George Sunley, Guelph		2 00
2nd	do Robert Murray, Wilton Grove	1 00
Best five Cayuga Red Streak, W. W. Hilborn, Arkona		2 00
2nd	do B. Cornell, Delaware	1 00
Best five Mother, C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham		2 00
2nd	do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five St. Lawrence, C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham		2 00
2nd	do George Sunley, Guelph	1 00
Best five Colvert, Geo. E. Horning, Waterdown		2 00
2nd	do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Porter, C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham		2 00
2nd	do H. J. Blain, Niagara	1 00
Best five of any other variety fall apple, correctly named, C. J. & S. A. Ross		2 00
2nd	do do do F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich	1 00
Best five fall seedling apples, Wm. Herbison, Clinton		2 00
2nd	do G. Cairns, Virgil	1 00
Best five Ribston Pippin, C. J. & S. A. Ross		2 00
2nd	do J. Gordon, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Alexander, F. Peck, Albury		2 00
2nd	do J. F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Æsopus Spitzenburg, C. J. & S. A. Ross		2 00
2nd	do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Beauty of Kent, J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek		2 00
2nd	do H. J. Brown	1 00
Best five Baldwin, W. W. Hilborn, Arkona		2 50
2nd	do J. D. Lutz	2 00
3rd	do F. M. Benham	1 50
4th	do B. Cornell, Delaware	1 00
Best five Rhode Island Greening, Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek		2 50
2nd	do J. D. Lutz	2 00
3rd	do Justin Crone, Normandale	1 50
4th	do C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona	1 00
Best five Wagner, Henry Lutz		2 00
2nd	do J. D. Lutz	1 00
Best five Yellow Bellflower, J. D. Lutz		2 00
2nd	do W. W. Hilborn, Arkona	1 00
Best five King of Tompkins Co., Ed. Kindrew, Pond Mills		2 00
2nd	do C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham	1 00
Best five Talman's Sweet, M. & L. Clark, Brampton		2 00
2nd	do Geo. E. Horning, Waterdown	1 00
Best five Grimes' Golden, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton		2 00
2nd	do J. Gordon, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Seek-no-Further, J. F. Peck, Albury		2 00
2nd	do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Roxbury Russet, W. W. Hilborn, Arkona		2 50
2nd	do C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham	2 00
3rd	do C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona	1 50
4th	do T. McCullough, Eramosa	1 00
Best five Swaar, James McCrone, Normandale		2 00
2nd	do J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	1 00
Best five Fallawater, W. W. Hilborn, Arkona		2 00
2nd	do C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham	1 00
Best five American Golden Russet, James McCrone, Normandale		2 50
2nd	do B. Cornell, Delaware	2 00
3rd	do Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills	1 50
4th	do Geo. Sunley, Guelph	1 00
Best five Swayzie Pomme Grise, C. J. & S. A. Ross		2 50
2nd	do H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
3rd	do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 50
4th	do J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	1 00
Best five Pomme Grise, C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona		2 00
2nd	do James McCrone, Normandale	1 00
Best five Northern Spy, W. W. Hilborn, Arkona		2 50
2nd	do F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd	do J. Gordon, Hamilton	1 50
4th	do B. Cornell, Delaware	1 00
Best five Jonathan, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 00
Best five Wealthy, F. Peck, Albury		2 00
2nd	do C. McDougall, Everton	1 00
Best five Scott's Russet, B. Cornell, Delaware		2 00
Best five Ben Davis, James McCrone, Normandale		2 00
2nd	do B. Cornell	1 00

Best five any other variety (winter apple), correctly named, F. Peck, Albury		$2 00
2nd do do do James McCrone, Normandale		1 00
Best five winter seedling apples, John Anderson, Guelph		2 00
2nd do H. J. Brown, Niagara		1 00
Best twelve varieties pears, five of each, S. Woodley, Hamilton		10 00
2nd do do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton		8 00
3rd do do G. J. Miller, Virgil		6 00
4th do do T. K. Merritt, St. Catharines		4 00
Best six varieties pears, five of each, S. Woodley, Hamilton		4 00
2nd do do F. B. Lewis, Lockport		2 00
Best five Kirtland, F. B. Lewis, Lockport		2 00
2nd do H. J. Brown, Niagara		1 00
Best five Clapp's Favorite, J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek		2 00
2nd do Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek		1 00
Best five Annas d'Ete, T. K. Merritt, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do J. Gordon, Hamilton		1 00
Best five Tyson, T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do J. Gordon, Hamilton		1 00
Best five Bartletts, G. H. Wild, Hamilton		2 50
2nd do A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
3rd do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton		1 50
4th do C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham		1 00
Best five Seckel, C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona		2 00
2nd do A. Glass, St. Catharines		1 00
Best five Souvenir de Congress, Samuel Harper, Cobourg		2 00
2nd do S. Woodley, Hamilton		1 00
Best five Louise Bonne de Jersey, T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines		2 50
2nd do J. G. Miller, Virgil		2 00
3rd do A. Glass, St. Catharines		1 50
4th do Geo. Atkinson, Marden		1 00
Best five Belle Lucrative, J. Gordon, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do F. B. Lewis, Lockport		1 00
Best five Beurre Bosc, J. G. Miller, Virgil		2 00
2nd do A. Glass, St. Catharines		1 00
Best five Beurre Hardy, S. Woodley, Hamilton		2 50
2nd do C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona		2 00
3rd do J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek		1 50
4th do F. B. Lewis, Lockport		1 00
Best five Goodale, T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do J. G. Miller, Virgil		1 00
Best five White Doyenne, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do W. W. Hilborn, Arkona		1 00
Best five Sheldon, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do J. G. Miller, Virgil		1 00
Best five General Negley, S. Woodley, Hamilton		2 00
Best five Flemish Beauty, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton		2 50
2nd do G. Cairns, Virgil		2 00
3rd do S. Woodley, Hamilton		1 50
4th do H. J. Brown, Niagara		1 00
Best five Beurre Superfine, J. G. Miller, Virgil		2 50
2nd do T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines		2 00
3rd do A. Glass, St. Catharines		1 50
Best five Duchesse d'a Pitmaston, S. Woodley, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do J. Gordon, Hamilton		1 00
Best five Beurre Diel, C. J. & S. A Ross, Chatham		2 00
2nd do J. Gordon, Hamilton		1 00
Best five Beurre d'Anjou, S. Woodly, Hamilton		2 50
2nd do R. Currie, Niagara		2 00
3rd do F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y		1 50
4th do A. Glass, St. Catharines		1 00
Best five Beurre Clairgeau, H. L. Janzen, Berlin		2 00
2nd do T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines		1 00
Best five Duchesse d'Angouleme, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y		2 50
2nd do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton		2 00
3rd do T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines		1 50
4th do J. G. Miller, Virgil		1 00
Best five Doyenne Boussock, Wm. Anderson		2 00
2nd do H. J. Brown, Niagara		1 00
Best five Grey Doyenne, J. Gordon, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do J. G. Miller, Virgil		1 00
Best five Swan's Orange, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do J. G. Miller, Virgil		1 00
Best five Beurre de l'Assomption, S. Woodley, Hamilton		2 00
Best five of any other variety of fall pear, correctly named, J. G. Miller, Virgil		2 00
2nd do do T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines		1 00
Best five Seedling pears, fall, J. G. Miller, Virgil		2 00
2nd do Geo. Cairns, Virgil		1 00

Best five Mount Vernon, A. Glass, St. Catharines		$2 00
2nd do	C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona	1 00
Best five Glout Morceau, T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five Beurre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do do	F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.	1 00
Best five Winter Nelis, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 50
2nd do	F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.	2 00
3rd do	F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1 50
4th do	J. G. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Vicar of Winkfield, G. H. Wild, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do	S. Woodley, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Lawrence, H. J. Brown, Niagara		2 50
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
3rd do	F. M. Benham, Mich.	1 50
Best five of any other variety of winter pear, correctly named, G. Woodley, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five seedling pears, winter, G. J. Miller, Virgil		2 00
2nd do	J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	1 00

CLASS XLV.

FRUIT—GENERAL LIST CONTINUED—PLUMS, PEACHES, GRAPES, ETC.—745 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—A. M. Smith, St. Catharines; Fred B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y.

Best six varieties plums, green or yellow, correctly named, 6 of each, J. K. Gordon, Whitby		$4 00
2nd do do do	A. Glass, St. Catharines.	3 00
3rd do do do	G. Elliott, Guelph	1 00
Best six varieties plums, red or blue, correctly named, six of each, G. Elliott, Guelph		4 00
2nd do do do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	3 00
3rd do do do	T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines.	1 00
Best twelve Bradshaw, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	J. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Lombard, S. Woodley, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do	J. H. Welsh, Stratford	1 00
Best twelve Washington, J. K. Gordon, Whitby		2 00
2nd do	E. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona	1 00
Best twelve Victoria, Geo. Elliott, Guelph		2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Huling's Superb, Mrs. McAinley, Guelph		2 00
2nd do	T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Coe's Golden Drop, H. L. Janzen, Berlin		2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best twelve Yellow Egg plums, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Smith's Orleans, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do	G. H. Wild, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Green Gage, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	Mrs. M. Ainley, Guelph	1 00
Best twelve Imperial Gage, Mrs. M. Ainley, Guelph		2 00
2nd do	J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve McLaughlin, Geo. Elliott, Guelph		2 00
2nd do	Mrs. M. Ainley, Guelph	1 00
Best twelve Pond's Seedling, G. Elliott, Guelph		2 00
2nd do	J. W. Lyon, Guelph	1 00
Best twelve Glass Seedling, T. H. Parker, Woodstock		2 00
2nd do	Mrs. M. Ainley, Guelph	1 00
Best twelve Fullenburg, J. Gordon, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do	C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona	1 00
Best twelve Lord Dufferin, Geo. Elliott, Guelph		2 00
Best twelve Prince of Wales, Geo. Elliott, Guelph		2 00
Best twelve Peach plums, Geo. Elliott, Guelph		2 00
2nd do	Mark Tovel, Guelph	1 00
Best twelve General Hand, J. K. Gordon, Whitby		2 00
2nd do	Mark Tovell, Guelph	1 00
Best twelve Jefferson, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Reine Claude de Bavay, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona	1 00
Best twelve desert plums, one variety, correctly named, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do do	Mrs. M. Ainley, Guelph	1 00
Best twelve cooking plums, one variety, correctly named, Mrs. H. Duffield, Eramosa		2 00
2nd do do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00

Best twelve seedling plums, J. R. Harris, Woodstock	$2 00
2nd do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best six varieties of peaches, correctly named, six of each, G. J. Miller, Virgil	4 00
2nd do do H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
3rd do do G. Cairns, Virgil	1 00
Best six early Crawfords, G. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
2nd do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best six late Crawfords, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best six peoches, any other variety, correctly named, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best six peaches, white flesh, any other kind, correctly named, G. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
2nd do do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best six peaches, yellow flesh, any other variety, correctly named, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best six seedling peaches, white flesh, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd do G. Cairns, Virgil	1 00
Best six seedling peaches, yellow flesh, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best collection of grapes grown in open air, 12 varieties, 2 bunches of each, H. Marshall, Hamilton	8 00
2nd do do do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton.	6 00
3rd do do do S. Burner, Hamilton	4 00
4th do do do C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona	2 00
Best six varieties of grapes (open air), two bunches of each, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	5 00
2nd do do H. Marshall, Hamilton	3 00
3rd do do S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
Best two bunches Concord grapes, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do S. Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Delaware, Wm. Anderson, Hamiltnn	2 00
2nd do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best two bunches Moore's Early, H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Diana, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Creveling, C. P. Carpenter, Winona	2 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 4, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 3, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 9, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 15, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 19, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 44, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Empire State, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
Best two bunches Salem, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Eumelan, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Hartford Prolific, S. Woodley, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do S. Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Iona, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Brighton, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y	2 00
2nd do F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich	1 00
Best two bunches Allen's Hybrid, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches White Niagara, Henry Woodruff, St. Davids	2 00
2nd do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best two bunches Burnet, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton	2 00
Best two bunches Pocklington, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y	2 00
2nd do S. Curner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Worden, F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich	2 00
2nd do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best two bunches Prentice, J. R. Harris, Woodstock	2 00
2nd do H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Martha, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do S. Woodley, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches any other variety, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do S. Woodley, Hamilton	1 00
Best collection grapes, grown under glass, six varieties, one bunch each, correctly named, J. R. Harris, Woodstock	8 00
2nd do do Geo. Elliott, Guelph	6 00
3rd do do T. H. Parker, Woodstock	4 00

Best two bunches black Hamburg, J. R. Harris, Woodstock		$2 00
2nd do	T. H. Parker, Woodstock	1 00
Best two bunches black grapes, any other variety, J. R. Harris, Woodstock		3 00
2nd do do	J. W. Lyon, Guelph	2 00
3rd do do	T. H. Parker, Woodstock	1 00
Best two bunches red grapes, any other variety, J. R. Harris, Woodstock		2 00
2nd do do	T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	1 00
Best two bunches white grapes, grown under glass, correctly named, T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines		3 00
2nd po do do	J. W. Lyon, Guelph	2 00
3rd do do do	J. R. Harris, Woodstock	1 00
Best six Nectarines, named, G. Cairns, Virgil		2 00
Best six Quinces, R. Currie, Niagara		2 00
2nd do F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y		1 00
Best green flesh melon, G. H. Wild, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines		1 00
Best red or scarlet flesh melon, Wm. Mitchell, Waterloo		2 00
2nd do G. H. Wild, Hamilton		1 00
Best water melon, G. H. Wild, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do Wm. Mitchell, Waterloo		1 00
Best citron, W. H. K. Talbot, Quebec		2 00
2nd do R. Currie, Niagara		1 00
Best quart uncultivated native wild plum, T. McCullough, Eramosa		2 00
Best three clusters uncultivated native wild grape, R. Currie, Niagara		2 00
2nd do do	J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	1 00
Best four varieties cultivated crab, 12 each, F. Peck, Albany		2 00
2nd do do	E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Largest and best collection cultivated crab, C. J. & S. A. Ross, Chatham		4 00
2nd do do	E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
Best dried or evaporated apples, half bushel, F. Peck, Albany		2 00

COLLECTIONS.

Open to all, professional or amateur; open also to agricultural or horticultural societies, or to any one or any number of allied individuals desirous of competing. Twelfth rule not to apply.

APPLES.

Best collection of 40 varieties, 5 of each, J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek		$12 00
2nd do do	C. P. Carpenter & Son, Wimona	8 00
3rd do do	W. Mackenzie Ross, Chatham	6 00

PEARS.

Best collection of 20 varieties, named, 5 of each, S. Woodley, Hamilton		10 00
2nd do do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	8 00
3rd do do	H. Marshall, Hamilton	5 00

PLUMS.

Best collection of 20 varieties, named, 6 of each, A. Glass, St. Catharines		10 00
2nd do do	J. K. Gordon, Whitby	8 00
3rd do do	Geo. Elliott, Guelph	5 00

PEACHES.

Best collection of 12 varieties, named, 6 of each, F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Michigan		10 00
2nd do do	Geo. Cairns, Virgil	8 00
3rd do do	R. Currie, Niagara	5 00

GRAPES—Grown in the open air.

Best collection of 20 varieties, named, 2 bunches of each, W. Anderson, Hamilton		10 00
2nd do do do	H. Marshall, Hamilton	8 00
3rd do do do	F. M. Benham, Grand Rapids, Mich.	5 00
Best collection of Hybrid seedling grapes, not more than 10 varieties, F. M. Benham, do		8 00

CLASS XLVI.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

580 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—R. Currie, Niagara; W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham.

Best beans, French, quart, C. Bierman, Waterloo		$2 00
2nd do	T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	1 50
3rd do	J. W. Lyon, Guelph	1 00
Best beets, long blood, six, J. Brown, Elora		2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 50
3rd do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	1 00

Best beets, turnip, six,	Mrs. Granger, Guelph	$2 00
2nd do	T. Sherwood, Fergus	1 50
3rd do	R. Brooks, Fergus	1 00
Best Brussels sprouts, six,	C. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
2nd do	G. H. Wild, Hamilton	1 50
3rd do	W. H. K. Talbot, Gore	1 00
Best cabbage, curled savoy, three heads,	Augustus Swaffield, Union	2 00
2nd do do	G. H. Wild, Hamilton	1 50
3rd do do	R. Guthrie, Brockton	1 00
Best cabbage, drumhead savoy, three heads,	R. Guthrie, Brockton	2 00
2nd do do	H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 50
3rd do do	J. Gilchrist, Guelph	1 00
Best cabbage, winter, three heads,	Augustus Swaffield, Union	2 00
2nd do	H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 50
3rd do	G. H. Wild, Hamilton	1 00
Best cabbage, summer, three head,	A. Swaffield, Union	2 00
2nd do	H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 50
3rd do	R. Guthrie, Brockton	1 00
Best cabbage, Winningstadt, three heads,	G. H. Wild, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do	C. Bierman, Waterloo	1 50
3rd do	A. Frank, Berlin	1 00
Best cabbage, red, three heads,	R. Guthrie, Brockton	2 00
2nd do	H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 50
3rd do	C. Bierman, Waterloo	1 00
Best Scotch kale, three heads,	Wm. Beattie, Sr., Barnett	2 00
2nd do	R. Guthrie, Brockton	1 50
3rd do	H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 00
Best cauliflower, three heads,	H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do	G. H. Wild, do	1 50
3rd do	A. Swaffield, Union	1 00
Best capsicums, twelve,	F. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 50
3rd do	W. H. K. Talbot, Gore	1 00
Best capsicums, collection,	R. Guthrie, Brockton	3 00
2nd do	G. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
Best carrot, early horn, twelve,	Levi Baer, Waterloo	2 00
2nd do	Enoch Erb, do	1 50
3rd do	R. Guthrie, Brockton	1 00
Best carrot, intermediate, twelve,	James Guthrie, David Court	2 00
2nd do	R. Guthrie, Brockton	1 50
3rd do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	1 00
Best carrot, long red, twelve,	W. H. K. Talbot, Gore	2 00
2nd do	N. Richman, Millgrave	1 50
3rd do	L. Hoehler, Waterloo	1 00
Best celery, white, six heads,	R. Guthrie, Brockton	2 00
2nd do	H. Marshall, Hamilton	1 50
3rd do	Noah Sunley, Guelph	1 00
Best celery, red, six heads,	H. Marshall, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do	H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 50
3rd do	R. Brooks, Fergus	1 00
Best celery, large ribbed, six heads,	G. H. Wild, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do	H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 50
Best cucumbers, pickling, quart,	Enoch Erb, Waterloo	2 00
2nd do	Mrs. Montgomery, Guelph	1 50
3rd do	G. Cairns, Virgil	1 00
Best twelve ears sweet corn, fit for the table,	G. Cairns, Virgil	2 00
2nd do do	G. H. Wild, Hamilton	1 50
3rd do do	Noah Sunley, Guelph	1 00
Best onions, red, twelve,	A Swaffield, Union	2 00
2nd do	T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	1 50
3rd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best onions, yellow, twelve,	T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd do	A. Swaffield, Union	1 50
3rd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best onions, white, twelve,	T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, do	1 50
3rd do	A. Swaffield, Union	1 00
Best onions, potato, twelve,	G. H. Wild. Hamilton	2 00
2nd do	J. Norrish, Eden Mills	1 00
Best onions, pickling, quart,	T. O. Veale, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do	J. G. Davis, do	1 05
Best leeks, six,	A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd do	R. Guthrie, Brockton	1 50
3rd do	T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	1 00
Best three egg-plant, fruit (purple)	T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, do	1 50

Best parsnips, six,	T. Sherwood,	Fergus	$2 00
2nd do	C. Bierman,	Waterloo	1 50
3rd do	P. Ray,	Hayesland	1 00
Best radish, winter, black, twelve,	Enoch Erb,	Waterloo	2 00
2nd do	L. Hochler,	do	1 00
Best radish, other kinds, twelve,	E. Buckland,	Fergus	2 00
2nd do	Mrs. Granger,	Fergus	1 00
Best salsify, twelve,	C. Bierman,	Waterloo	2 00
2nd do	Wm. Mitchell,	do	1 50
3rd do	G. H. Wild,	Hamilton	1 00
Best table squashes, 3 varieties, 2 each,	L. Hoehler,	Waterloo	2 00
2nd do	Wm. Mitchell,	Waterloo	1 50
3rd do	Enoch Erb,	do	1 00
Best twelve turnips, white, table variety,	G. H. Wild,	Hamilton	2 00
2nd do	L. Hoehler,	Waterloo	1 50
3rd do	C. Scott,	Melville Cross	1 00
Best twelve yellow turnips, table,	C. Scott,	Melville Cross	2 00
2nd do	L. Hoehler,	Waterloo	1 50
3rd do	C. Bierman,	do	1 00
Best tomatoes, trophy, twelve,	A. Glass,	St. Catharines	2 00
2nd do	E. C. Fearnside,	Hamilton	1 50
3rd do	R. Guthrie,	Brockton	1 00
Best tomatoes, General Grant, twelve,	E. C. Fearnside,	Hamilton	2 00
2nd do	A. Glass,	St. Catharines	1 00
Best tomatoes, acme, twelve,	W. H. K. Talbot,	Gore	2 00
2nd do	R. Guthrie,	Brockton	1 00
Best twelve Conqueror tomatoes,	G. H. Wild,	Hamilton	2 00
2nd do	E. C. Fearnside,	Hamilton	1 00
Best Livingstone's perfection, twelve,	James Guthrie,	Dovercourt	2 00
2nd do	Noah Sanley,	Guelph	1 00
Best cardinal, twelve,	E. C. Fearnside,	Hamilton	2 00
2nd do	A. Glass,	St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve tomatoes, large yellow,	L. Hoehler,	Waterloo	2 00
2nd do	G. Cairns,	Virgil	1 00
Best twelve any other variety tomatoes, not specified,	T. R. Merritt,	St. Catharines	2 00
2nd do	G. H. Wild,	Hamilton	1 00
Best assorted collection tomatoes,	R. Guthrie,	Brockton	3 00
2nd do	G. Cairns,	Virgil	2 00
3rd do	E. C. Fearnside,	Hamilton	1 00
Best vegetable marrow, two,	Mrs. Granger,	Guelph	2 00
2nd do	C. Bierman,	Waterloo	1 00
Best four varieties garden potatoes, peck each,	L. Hoehler,	Waterloo	3 00
2nd do	Enoch Erb,	do	2 00
3rd do	P. Ray,	Haysville	1 00
Best collection sweet pot herbs,	E. C. Fearnside,	Hamilton	3 00
2nd do	C. Scott,	Melville Cross	2 00
3rd do	Mrs. Montgomery,	Guelph	1 00
Best collection garden vegetables, largest and best,	R. Guthrie,	Brockton	6 00
2nd do	H. L. Janzen,	Berlin	4 00
3rd do	A. Frank,	Berlin	2 00

EXTRAS.

Turnip parsnip, Mrs. Granger, Guelph.

CLASS XLVII.

PLANTS AND CUT FLOWERS.

329 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. West, Brampton; C. H. Winslow, Millbrook.

Best greenhouse plants, 12 distinct varieties,	J. Gilchrist,	Guelph	$6 00
2nd do	H. L. Janzen,	Berlin	4 00
3rd do	R. Brooks,	Fergus	2 00
Best greenhouse plants, six distinct varieties,	J. Gilchrist,	Guelph	3 00
2nd do	H. L. Janzen,	Berlin	2 00
3rd do	J. Brown,	Elora	1 00
Best foliage plants, twelve distinct varieties,	H. L. Janzen,	Berlin	4 00
2nd do	J. Gilchrist,	Guelph	2 00
3rd do	W. M. Marr,	Guelph	1 00
Best Coleuses, 12 distinct varieties,	J, Brown,	Elora	4 00
2nd do	R. Brooks,	Elora	3 00
3rd do	J. Gilchrist,	Guelph	2 00

Best	Coxcombs, in pots, J. H. Welsh, Stratford	$2 00
2nd	do Noah Sunley, Guelph	1 50
3rd	do Thos. Davis, Guelph	1 00
Best	Cacti, 12 varieties, J. Marriott, Guelph	4 00
2nd	do J. Brown, Elora	3 00
3rd	do J. Norrich, Eden Mills	1 00
Best	Caladiums, six varieties, J. Gilchrist, Guelph	4 00
2nd	do H. L. Janzen, Berlin	3 00
Best	fuchsias, six varieties, J. Brown, Elora	4 00
2nd	do J. Gilchrist, Guelph	3 00
3rd	do Noah Sunley, Guelph	2 00
Best	ferns, foreign, 12 varieties, W. M. Mann, Guelph	5 00
2nd	do J. Gilchrist, Guelph	3 00
3rd	do H. L Janzen, Berlin	1 50
Best	ferns, native, 12 varieties, Mrs. A. Gilchrist, Guelph	3 00
2nd	do J. Gilchrist, Guelph	2 00
3rd	do Miss M. A. Horne, Guelph	1 00
Best	begonias, flowering, six, J. Brown, Elora	4 00
2nd	do J. Marriott, Guelph	3 00
3rd	do J. Gilchrist, Guelph	1 00
Best	begonias, tuberous rooted, six. H. L. Janzen, Berlin	3 00
2nd	do R. Brooks, Fergus	2 00
3rd	do J. Brown, Elora	1 00
Best	roses, tender, six, in pots, J. Gilchrist, Guelph	2 50
2nd	do Noah Sunley	1 50
Best	balsams, six varieties, J. Gilchrist, Guelph	2 00
2nd	do Noah Sunley, Guelph	1 50
3rd	do J. Marriott, Guelph	1 00
Best	hanging baskets, pair, J. Gilchrist, Guelph	3 00
2nd	do Jno. Marriott, Guelph	2 00
3rd	do J. Brown, Elora	1 00
Best	geraniums, single, 12 distinct varieties, J. Gilchrist, Guelph	4 00
2nd	do Wm. Main, Guelph	3 00
3rd	do J. Brown, Elora	2 00
Best	geraniums, double six, J. Gilchrist, Guelph	3 00
2nd	do R. Brooks, Fergus	2 00
3rd	do J. Brown, Elora	1 00
Best	geraniums, tricolor, six, golden, Noah Sunley, Guelph	2 50
2nd	do J. Brown, Elora	1 50
3rd	do H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 00
Best	geraniums, silver, six varieties, J. Brown, Elora	2 50
2nd	do R. Brooks, Fergus	1 50
3rd	do H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 00
Best	display of plants, distinct from other entries—not less than 18, nor more than 24 varieties, H. L. Janzen, Berlin	8 00
2nd	do W. M. Main, Guelph	6 00
3rd	do J. Gilchrist, Guelph	4 00

Cut Flowers.

Best	dahlias, standard, (12 distinct varieties) one of each, Jas. Manderson, Guelph	3 00
2nd	do do R. Brooks, Fergus	2 00
3rd	do do Noah Sunley, Guelph	1 00
Best	12 bouquet dahlias, named, one of each, Noah Sunley, Guelph	3 00
Largest	and best collection of dahlias, named. one of each, Noah Sunley, Guelph	4 00
2nd	do do Jas. Manderson, Guelph	3 00
3rd	do do R. Brooks, Fergus	2 00
Best	two large vase bouquets (without frames), R. Brooks, Fergus	4 00
Best	pair side table or fan bouquets, Mrs. John Thompson, sr., Fergus	3 00
2nd	do do W. M. Mann, Guelph	2 00
3rd	do do C. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best	hand bouquet, with paper, H. L. Janzen, Berlin	3 00
2nd	do W. M. Main, Guelph	2 00
3rd	do R. Brooks, Fergus	1 00
Best	bouquet, everlastings, natural flowers, T. O. Veale, Hamilton	4 00
2nd	do do A. Frank, Berlin	3 00
3rd	do do J. G. Davis, Hamilton	1 50
Best	bouquet, wild flowers, Mrs. A. Gilchrist, Guelph	3 00
Best	pansies, 18 varieties, C. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
2nd	do T. Davis, Guelph	1 50
3rd	do J. H. Welsh, Stratford	1 00
Best	collection of annuals in bloom, distinct varieties, named, C. Scott, Melville Cross	5 00
2nd	do do J. Brown, Elora	4 00
3rd	do do J. F. Welsh, Stratford	2 00
Best	astors, 18 varieties, Noah Sunley, Guelph	3 00
2nd	do C. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd	do R. Brooks, Fergus	1 00

Best ten weeks' stocks, 12 distinct varieties,		T. Davis, Guelph	$2 50
2nd	do	do C. Scott, Melville Cross	1 50
3rd	do	do J. Marriott, Guelph	1 00
Best marigolds, 18 varieties,		J. Marriott, Guelph	2 00
2nd	do	C. Scott, Melville Cross	1 50
3rd	do	J. Brown, Elora	1 00
Best roses, three, any other variety,		Wm. Warner, London	2 00
2nd	do	A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 50
Best floral design for supper table,		Mrs. J. Mennie, Fergus	4 00
2nd	do	W. M. Mann, Guelph	3 00
3rd	do	R. Brooks, Fergus	2 00
Best verbenas, 12, named,		R. Brooks, Fergus	2 00
2nd	do	C. Scott, Melville Cross	1 50
3rd	do	J. H. Welsh, Stratford	1 00
Best collection verbenas,		J. Gilchrist, Guelph	3 00
2nd	do	C. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd	do	R. Brooks, Fergus	1 00
Best petunias, double, six,		C. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
2nd	do	H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 50
3rd	do	A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best petunias, single, six,		C. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
2nd	do	H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 50
3rd	do	A. Terryberry, Grimsby	1 00
Best phlox drummondii, collection,		C. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd	do	J. Marriott, Guelph	2 00
3rd	do	R. Brooks, Fergus	1 00
Best dianthus, collection,		C. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd	do	T. O. Veale, Hamilton	2 00
3rd	do	J. Gilchrist, Guelph	1 00
Best phloxes, perennial, 12 distinct varieties,		C. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd	do	do J. Brown, Elora	2 00
Best shrubs, hardy, 10 varieties, to include variegated or remarkable foliage,		C. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
2nd	do	do do J. Norrish, Eden Mills.	1 50
Best hollyhocks, 12 distinct varieties,		T. O. Veale, Hamilton	2 00
2nd	do	do J. G. Davis, Guelph	1 50
3rd	do	do Noah Sunley, Guelph	1 00
Best gladiolus, collections,		H. L. Janzen, Berlin	4 00
2nd	do	C. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
3rd	do	Wm. Warner, London	2 00
Best zinnias, 18 distinct varieties,		Jas. Manderson, Guelph	2 00
2nd	do	T. O. Veale, Hamilton	1 50
3rd	do	H. L. Janzen, Berlin	1 00
Best collection of cut flowers, annuals biennals and perennials, largest and best display, correctly named,		C. Scott, Melville Cross	8 00
2nd	do	J. Marriott, Guelph	6 00
3rd	do	R. Brooks, Fergus	4 00

RUSTIC WORK, NOT FILLED WITH PLANTS.

Best rustic stand, not less than three feet high, E. Smith, Guelph	$4 00
Best table design, not to exceed four feet in height, E. Smith, Guelph	4 00
Best collection of rustic work, E. Smith, Guelph	Silver Medal

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD.

CLASS XLVIII.

FINE ARTS—OILS—142 ENTRIES.

Professional or Amateur—(Original.)

JUDGES—Dr. Stewart, Ailsa Craig; William Armstrong, Toronto.

Best animals from life,		W. L. Judson, London	$10 00
2nd	do	J. L. Rawbone, Toronto	5 00
Best flowers or fruit,		Mrs. R. Morton, Chatham	8 00
2nd	do	W. L. Judson, London	4 00

Best figure or historical subject,	W. L. Judson, London	$12 00
2nd do	F. M. Bell-Smith, London	8 00
Best landscape, Canadian subject,	Mrs. R. Morton, Chatham	10 00
2nd do	F. M. Bell-Smith, London	6 00
3rd do	W. L. Judson, London	3 00
Best landscape or marine painting, not Canadian subject,	W. L. Judson, London	10 00
2nd do do	Mrs. R. Morton, Chatham	5 00
Best marine painting, Canadian subject,	F. M Bell-Smith, London	10 00
2nd do	Mrs. R. Morton, Chatham	6 00
Best portrait,	W. L. Judson, London	9 00
2nd do	Mrs. R. Morton, Chatham	6 00
3rd do	F. M. Bell-Smith, London	3 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit,	W. L. Judson, London	8 00
2nd do	E. M. Gunn, London	4 00

Amateur List—Oils (Copies.)

Best any subject,	Laura R. Hendersholt, St. Catharines	5 0
2nd do	Mrs. J. Mennie, Fergus	3 00
Best Animals from life,	Mrs. E. R. Chillas, Guelph	8 00
2nd do	Miss M. Y. Scroggie, Guelph	4 00
Best figure subject,	E. M. Gunn, London	8 00
Best flowers or fruit,	E. M. Gunn, London	8 00
2nd do	L. R. Hendersholt. St. Catharines	4 00
Best landscape or marine view, Canadian subject,	C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	8 00
2nd do do	A. C. Johnstone, Arkin	4 00
Best portrait,	L. R. Hendersholt, St. Catharines	8 00
2nd do	E. M. Gunn, London	4 00
		0

Part 2—Porcelain Decorations.

Best painting on porcelain, professional Canadian work, three pieces, Miss R. Junor, St. Mary's	6 00
Best collection of decorated porcelain, Canadian work, open to all, Miss R. Junor, St. Mary's	10 00

CLASS XLIX.

Fine Arts in Water Colors, Crayons, etc.—178 Entries.

Professional List—(Originals.)

Judges—Dr. Stewart, Ailsa Craig; William Armstrong, Toronto.

Water Colors.

Best animals from life,	W. L. Judson, London	$5 00
2nd do	W. N. Cresswell, Seaforth	3 00
Best flowers or fruit,	W L. Judson, London	5 00
2nd do	F. M. Bell-Smith, London	3 00
Best figure or historical subject,	F. M. Bell-Smith, London	5 00
2nd do	W. L. Judson, London	3 00
Best landscape, Canadian subject,	F. M. Bell-Smith, London	6 00
2nd do	W. L. Judson, London	4 00
3rd do	W. N. Cresswell, Seaforth	3 00
Best landscape or marine view, not Canadian subject,	W. L Judson, London	5 00
2nd do do	W. N. Cresswell, Seaforth	3 00
Best marine view, Canadian subject,	W. N. Cresswell. Seaforth	6 00
2nd do	F. M. Bell-Smith, London	4 00
3rd do	W. L. Judson, London	3 00
Best portrait,	W. L. Judson, London	5 00
2nd do	F. M. Bell-Smith, London	3 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit,	F. M. Bell-Smith, London	5 00
2nd do	W. L. Judson, London	3 00

Part 2—Amateur List—(Originals.)

Best any subject,	J. J. Biggins, Clinton	5 00
2nd do	Anna Cull, Seaforth	3 00
3rd do	C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00
Best animals from life,	C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	5 00
Best flowers or fruit,	C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	5 00
2nd do	Anna Cull, Seaforth	3 00
Best landscape or marine view, Canadian subject,	C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	6 00
2nd do do	Anna Cull, Seaforth	4 00

Part 3—Amateur List—(Copies.)

Best animals, grouped or single, Wm. B. R. McConky, Guelph	$4 00
2nd do E. M. Gunn, London	2 00
Best flowers or fruit, E. M. Gunn, London	4 00
2nd do Miss Cassie E. Parkes, Woodstock	2 00
Best figure or historical subject, E. M Gunn, London	4 00
2nd do Miss McNaught, Galt	2 00
Best landscape, J. A. K. Taylor, Galt	4 00
2nd do Miss McNaught, Galt	2 00
Best marine view, A. C. Johnstone, Askin	4 00
2nd do J. J. Biggins, Clinton	2 00

CRAYON, PENCIL, SEPIA, AND PEN AND INK SKETCHES.

Part 1—Professional List—(Originals.)

Best crayon, colored, F. M. Bell-Smith, London	4 00
Best crayon, plain, Miss Robt. Milner, Chatham	4 00
2nd do C. De Cew, Aylmer, Ont	2 00
do J. L. Rawbone, Toronto	Diploma
Best pen and ink sketch, F. M. Bell-Smith, London	4 00
2nd do W. N. Cresswell, Seaforth	2 00
Best pencil drawing, F. M. Bell-Smith, London	4 00
2nd do W. N. Cresswell, Seaforth	2 00
Best sepia drawing, F. M. Bell-Smith, London	4 00
2nd do W. N. Cresswell, Seaforth	2 00

Part 2—Amateur List—(Originals.)

(Definitions same as in previous class.)

Best pen and ink sketch, Wm. Wood, Rockwood	4 00
2nd do C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00
Best Xmas cards, hand painted, Miss M. Scroggie, Guelph	4 00
2nd do Miss McNaught, Galt	2 00

Part 3—Amateur List—(Copies.)

Best crayon, plain, A. C. Wrenshall, Kingston	4 00
2nd do Miss M. Scroggie, Guelph	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, J. A. K. Taylor, Galt	4 00
2nd do Louis P. Snyder, Guelph	2 00
Best pencil drawing, L. P. Snyder, Guelph	4 00
Best sepia drawing, J. J. Biggins, Clinton	4 00
2nd do J. A. K. Taylor, Galt	2 00

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Xmas cards—James Baker, Utoka.
Burning of the *Carolina*—Wm. Wood, Rockwood.
Old Fort Garry—Wm. Wood, Rockwood.
Crayon portraits—C. L. Read, Guelph.....Silver Medal

Part 4—(Open to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes only.)

Best crayon, plain, Ada Johnstone, London	4 00

CLASS L.

PENMANSHIP, LINEAR DRAWING, PHOTOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING, MAPS, STATUARY, ETC.—56 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Dr. Stewart, Ailsa Craig; Wm. Armstrong, Toronto.

Part 1—Penmanship, Geometrical, Architectural and Mechanical Drawings, Engravings, Lithography, Etc.

Best drawings, architectural, geometrical and prospective view, E. R. Babbington, Toronto	$8 00
2nd do do James Monroe, St. Catharines	4 00
Best design and plan for dwellings for working class in cities, giving cost of different materials, John Kay, Paris	Bronze Medal.
Best drawing of machinery, in perspective, Louis P. Snyder, Guelph	4 00
Best drawing, geometrical, of engine or mill work, colored, R. Babbington, Toronto	4 00
Best penmanship, business hand, without flourishes, C. A. Fleming, Owen Sound	4 00
2nd do do Westerwell & York, London	2 00
Best penmanship, ornamental (not pen and ink pictures) C. A. Fleming, Owen Sound	4 00
2nd do do Westerwell & York, London	2 00

Part 1—Photography, Lithography, Engravings and Etchings, Printed Maps and Atlases.

Best photograph portraits, collection of, in duplicate, one set colored, Eleoner Armstrong, Guelph	$8 00
Best photograph portraits, collection of plain, T. S. Armstrong, Fergus	6 00
Best photograph landscapes and views, collection of, J. L. Rawbone, Toronto	6 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in oil, J. L. Rawbone, Toronto	6 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in Indian ink, Miss Alwilda Kirkwood, Kemptville	5 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in water colors, J. L. Rawbone, Toronto	5 00
2nd do do Miss J. B. Parsons, Toronto	3 00
Best engraving on copper, with proof, Grant Lithographing Co., Toronto	4 00
Best lithographic drawing, colors printed, Grant Lithographing Co., Toronto	4 00

Part 3—Statuary, Etc., Professional or Amateur.

Best carving in stone, in relief, John H. Hamilton, Guelph	$8 00
2nd do John Barrett, Guelph	5 00
Best model in clay or wax, with plaster case, E. R. Babbington, Toronto	8 00
2nd do E. M. Gunn, London	4 00
Best statue or group, in stone, James Burrett, Guelph	10 00
2nd do Charles Southcott, Guelph	8 00
Best modelling in plaster, James Monroe, St. Catharines	5 00
Best design for wall paper (original), C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	Diploma.
Best paper hangings, Canadian manufacture, M. Staunton & Co., Toronto	Bronze Medal.
Best written visiting cards, C. A. Fleming, Owen Sound	Highly commended.
Best pen drawing for photo. engraving, C. A. Fleming, Owen Sound	Diploma.
Best perspective lettering, C. A. Fleming, Owen Sound	Bronze Medal.
Best engraved photograph finished by Eastman bromide process, J. L. Rawbone, Toronto, agent for Eastman & Co., Rochester, N.Y	Diploma.
Best ornamental engraving on steel rolls, J. C. Fell & Co., Toronto	Diploma.
Best steal engraving, J. C. Fell & Co., Toronto	Diploma.
Best steel stamps, J. C. Fell & Co., Toronto	Diploma.

CLASS LI.

CLASS 51—NATURAL HISTORY AND MINERALOGY.—42 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Dr. Bryce, Toronto; Prof. Mills, Guelph.

BIRDS.

Best collection of native, stuffed, with common and technical names attached and classified, J. M. Weeks, Woodstock	$10 00
2nd do C. A. Hirschfelder, Toronto	6 00
Best stuffed birds of any country, collection of, Thomas Richards, Alma	6 00

FISHES.

Best collection of living ornamental fishes, J. Stirton, L.D.S., Guelph	3 00
Best fish aquaria, J. Stirten, L.D.S., Guelph	8 00

FOSSILS.

Best collection of Canadian, named and classified, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	6 00
2nd do do C. A. Hirschfelder, Toronto	4 00

MAMMALIA AND REPTILES.

Best collection of native, stuffed or preserved in spirits, with common and technical names attached and classified, C. A. Hirschfelder, Toronto	8 00

PLANTS.

Best collection of native, arranged in their natural families and named, Miss Gussie Choate, Ingersoll	8 00
2nd do do Mrs. A. Gilchrist, Guelph	4 00

ANIMALS.

Best stuffed animals of any country, collection of, J. M. Weeks, Woodstock	8 00
2nd po do C. A. Hirschfelder, Toronto	4 00

MINERALOGY, ETC.

Each specimen must be labelled, giving name of specimen and locality where found.

Clays, Canadian, for paints, best 50 pounds, W. O. Morse, Campbellsville	5 00
Copper ores of the Dominion, best collection of, C. A. Hirschfelder, Toronto	8 00

Iron ores of the Dominion, best collection of, W. G. Kidd, Kingston, Ont	$8 00
Lead ores of the Dominion, best collection of, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	8 00
Silver ores of the Dominion, best collection of, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	8 00
Specimens, illustrating the mineralogy of Canada, best collection of, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	15 00
2nd do do C. A. Hirschfelder, Toronto	10 00
Best mineral phosphates, display of Canadian, Standard Fertilizer Co., Smith's Falls	Silver Medal
Best collection of Canadian gems, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	Diploma

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—Alabastine, Alabastine Co., Paris.

CLASS LII.

LADIES' WORK.—451 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Miss Carrie Parker, Woodstock; Miss Christie, Brantford; Mrs. H. Wade, Toronto.

Best painting on China, Mrs. B. R. McConkey, Guelph	$3 00
2nd do Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
Best painting on Terra Cotta, Miss R. Junor, St. Marys	3 00
2nd do Miss Mary Conroy, Toronto	2 00
Best painting on silk or satin, water colors, Mrs. Robert Milton, Chatham	3 00
2nd do Miss R. Junor, St. Marys	2 00
Best painting on silk or satin, oils, Miss L. Foster, Guelph	3 00
2nd do E. R. Ainsley, Guelph	2 00
Best painting on plush, E. R. Ainsley, Guelph	3 00
2nd do Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
Best painting on tapestry, Miss M. Conroy, Toronto	3 00
Best painting on glass, E. R. Ainsley, Guelph	3 00
2nd do Lizzie Maitland, Ponsonby	2 00
Best painting on jars, Miss R. Junior, St. Marys	3 00
2nd do Miss Reynolds, Guelph	2 00
Best painting on tiles, Miss G. E. Smith, Guelph	3 00
2nd do Miss Ada Reynolds, Guelph	2 00
Best painting on slate, Miss A. L. Parker, Woodstock	3 00
2nd do Miss C. E. Parker, Woodstock	2 00
Best painting on velvet, Mrs. M. Ainsley, Guelph	3 00
2nd do Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	2 00
Best repoussè work, Miss Conroy, Toronto	2 00
2nd do L. R. Hendersholt, St. Catharines	1 00
Best French decorative work, E. L. Hendersholt, St. Catharines	2 00
Best painted fan, Miss L. Foster, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	1 00
Best painted toilet set, Miss M. Barclay, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Miss L. Foster, Guelph	1 00
Best painted fancy cards, display, Miss L. Foster, Guelph	2 00
Best painting on pair panels in oil, Miss L Foster, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Miss R. Junior, St. Marys	1 00

EMBROIDERY.

Best embroidery, with linen floss, Miss Susan Rowden, Brampton	2 00
Best embroidery, cotton display, Mrs. S. C. Gore, Welland	2 00
Best embroidery, silk, child's dress, E G. Beckett, Newmarket	2 00
Best embroidery, napkin set, Miss Duguid, Guelph	2 00
Best embroidery, bed set, Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	2 00
Best embroidery, handkerchief, Mrs. S. C. Gore, Welland	1 00
2nd do Miss McVean, Woodhill	0 50
Best embroidery, silk, specimen, Miss Duguid, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Mrs. Jno. Thompson, St. Fergus	1 00
Best embroidery, silk, skirt, Miss Lizzie Maitland, Ponsonby	2 00
2nd do Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	1 00
Best embroidery, silk, infant's shawl, Miss McVean, Woodhill	2 00
2nd do Miss Lizzie Maitland, Ponsonby	1 00
Best embroidery, table cover, Mrs. Stotesbury, Toronto	2 00
2nd do E. G. Becket, Newmarket	1 00
Best embroidery, ottoman cover, Mrs. T. Y. Horland, Armstrong's Mills	2 00
2nd do W. L. Gore, Welland	1 00
Best embroidery, chair cover, Miss McCutcheon, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Susan Rowden, Brampton	1 00
Best embroidery, sofa cushion, Miss Duguid, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Miss L. Foster, Guelph	1 00

Best embroidery, toilet cushion,	Mrs. W. Farrish, Rockwood	$2 00
2nd do	Mrs. S. C. Gore, Welland	1 00
Best embroidery, slippers, made up,	Mrs. S. C. Gore, Welland	2 00
2nd do	Susan Rowden, Brampton	1 00
Best embroidery, applique, white specimen,	Miss E. Rowden, Brampton	2 00
2nd do	Susan Rowden, Brampton	1 00
Best embroidery, applique, colored specimen,	Mrs. Stotesbury, Toronto	2 00
2nd do	Susan Rowden, Brampton	1 00
Best embroidery, outline, display,	Mrs. J. Goodwin, Galt	2 00
2nd do	Mrs. E. R. Chillon, Guelph	1 00
Best embroidery, Irish guipure, display,	Susan Rowdon, Brampton	2 00
2nd do do	Miss. E. McVain, Woodhill	1 00
Best embroidery, Kensington, specimen,	Mrs. Stotesbury, Toronto	2 00
2nd do do	E. G. Beckett, Newmarket	1 00
Best embroidery, tapestry, specimen,	Mrs. S. C. Gore, Welland	2 00
2nd do do	W. L. Gore, Welland	1 00
Best embroidery, chenille, display,	Mrs. J. Goodwin, Welland	Diploma
Best embroidery, chenille, specimen,	Mrs. J. Goodwin, Welland	2 00
2nd do do	Miss. J. McMillan, Galt	1 00
Best embroidery, arasene, specimen,	Mrs. Stotesbury	2 00
2nd do do	Miss Mary Conroy, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, high-art needlework, specimen,	Miss. B. Barclay, Guelph	2 00
2nd do do	Miss. Mary Conroy, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, ribbon, specimen,	Miss Mary Conroy, Toronto	2 00
2nd do	Mrs. Wm. McClure, Eden Mills	1 00
Best embroidery, rick-rack work, display,	Mrs. Stotsbury, Toronto	1 00
2nd do do	Mrs. S. C. Gore, Welland	0 50
Best embroidery, fire screen,	Lizzie Maitland, Ponsonby	2 00
Best braiding, display,	Lizzie Maitland, Ponsonby	2 00
2nd ds	J. Ketching, Corwhin	1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best wax flowers,	Mrs. W. Farrish, Rockwood	2 00
Best wax fruit,	Mrs. W. Farrish, Rockwood	2 00
2nd do	Jas. Monroe, St. Catharines	1 00
Best shell work, display,	Miss E. Eastin, Guelph	2 00
2nd do	Mrs. J. Rennie, Fergus	1 00
Best handkerchief box,	Miss R. Junior, St. Mary's	2 00
2nd do	Miss L. Foster, Guelph	1 00
Best glove box,	Miss R. Junior, St. Mary's	1 00
2nd do	Misses. J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	0 50
Best sea moss, collection,	Miss R. Junior, St. Mary's	2 00
Best fresh wood moss ornament,	Miss M. A. Howes, Guelph	1 00
2nd do	Misses. J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	0 50
Best autumn leaves, ornamental display,	Misses. J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	1 00
Best toilet cushion, not embroidered,	Miss R. Junior, St. Mary's	2 00
2nd do do	Miss L. Foster, Guelph	1 00
Best sofa pillow, not embroidered,	Lizzie Maitland, Ponsonby	2 00
2nd do do	A. Terrybury, Grimbsy	0 50
Best lamp mats, fancy,	Mrs. Heaslop, Toronto	1 00
2nd do	Mrs. S. Mason, Hornby	0 50
Best toilet mats,	Miss McVean, Woodhill	1 00
2nd do	E. G. Beckett, Newmarket	0 50
Best picture tapestry work,	Miss Mary Conroy, Toronto	2 00
Best Lambrequins, window or mantel,	Miss A. Kirkwood, Kemptville	2 00
Best tidy, not crochet,	Mrs. Bell, Kemptville	2 00
2nd do	Miss E. Rowdon, Brampton	1 00
Best laundried shirt, collar and cuffs, by a woman not in the employ of a laundry,	Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	1 00
2nd do	Miss Gilchrist, Aberfoyle	0 50
Best and greatest collection of ladies' work, ornamental—the work of one person,	Miss Alwilda Kirkwood, Kemptville	Silver Medal

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—Fancy feather vase, $1; Mrs. A. Bennett, New Edinburgh; Painting on wood—Miss Ada Reynolds, Guelph; Tatting—Miss McCutcheon, Guelph; Lace—Miss McCutcheon, Guelph.

CLASS LIII.

LADIES' WORK—USEFUL.—227 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Mrs. J. B. Aylsworth, Newburg; Mrs. D. P. McKinnon, South Finch.

Best machine sewing (family), three articles,	Mrs. Dent, Toronto	$2 00
2nd do do	Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	1 00

Best hand sewing, Mrs. W. Mckenzie, Teeswater	$2 00
2nd do Mary Conroy, Toronto	1 00
Best shirt, man's fine, unwashed, hand-made, Mrs. W. Mckenzie, Teeswater	2 00
2nd do do Mrs. B. Gollop, Norval	1 00
Best shirt, man's coarse, unwashed, hand-made, Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	2 00
2nd do do Mrs. H. Duffield, Eramosa	1 00
Best shirt, man's flannel, hand-made, Miss Lizzie Maitland, Ponsonby	2 00
2nd do do Mrs. W. McKenzie, Teeswater	1 00
Best plain sewing, by girl under 14 years, Martha Filshel, Elora	2 00
2nd do do Harriet McDougal, Eramosa	1 00
Best darning, specimen on stockings, Mary Conroy, Toronto	2 00
2nd do do Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	1 00
Best counterpane, crochet, A. C. Johnstone, Askin	4 00
2nd do Mrs. Bell, Toronto	3 00
Best counterpane, knitted, Mrs. S. Mason, Hornby	4 00
2nd do J. H. Welsh, Stratford	3 00
Best quilt, patchwork, calico, Mrs. J. Brine, Holstein	3 00
2nd do Mrs. S. Mason, Hornby	2 00
Best quilt, patchwork, silk, Miss E. Rowden, Brampton	3 00
2nd do A. C. Johnstone, Askin	2 00
Best quilt, log cabin, Miss Gilchrist, Aberfoyle	3 00
2nd do Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	2 00
Best crazy patchwork, Miss Cull, Guelph	3 00
2nd do Miss Stewart, Guelph	2 00
Best gloves, 2 pairs, coarse, hand-made, Mrs. W. McKenzie, Teeswater	2 00
Best gloves, 2 pairs, fine, hand-made, Mrs. McKenzie, Teeswater	2 00
2nd do do Mrs. Bell, Toronto	1 50
Best mitts, 2 pairs, coarse, hand-made, Mrs. W. Kitching, Rockwood	2 00
2nd do do Miss Lizzie Maitland, Ponsonby	1 50
Best mitts, 2 pairs, fine, hand-made, Mrs. D. Gillies, Moffatt	2 00
2nd do do Miss McVean, Woodhill	1 50
Best knitted stockings, 2 pairs, wool, hand-made, Mary Conroy, Toronto	3 00
2nd do do Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	2 00
Best knitted socks, 2 pairs, wool, hand-made, Mrs. Thomas Drummond, Kingston	2 00
2nd do do D. McAlpine, Williscraft	1 50
Best stockings or socks, 2 pairs, knitted by girl under 14 years, Mrs. W. Hitching, Rockwood	3 00
2nd do do Wm. Mitchell, Waterloo	2 00
Best stockings, 2 pairs, fancy cotton, hand-made, Mrs. Thomas Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. S. Mason, Hornby	2 00
Best knitted shirt, man's, hand-made, Mrs. Thomas Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Mrs. C. W. Hellems, St. Catharines	2 00
Best knitting, fancy wool, Mary Conroy, Toronto	3 00
2nd do Mrs. Bell, Toronto	2 00
Best knitted drawers, man's, hand made, Mrs. Thomas Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. C. W. Hellems, St. Catharines	2 00
Best button holes, display on different materials, Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	2 00
2nd do do Miss M. A. Hawes, Guelph	1 00
Best darned net, Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
Best collection of crochet, Mrs. Dent, Toronto	Diploma
Best lambrequin, Mrs. Stotesbury, Toronto	2 00
Best table valance, Miss Duguid, Guelph	2 00
Best fancy screens, pasted pictures, Mrs. R. Gansby, Guelph	2 00
Best and greatest collection of ladies' work, useful—the work of one person, E. G. Beckett, Newmarket	Silver Medal

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—Knitted pillow shams—Mrs. W. F. Snyder, Guelph; darned net dress—Mrs. W. F. Snyder, Guelph; pillow slips—Mrs. Ryde, sr., Guelph; gents' vest in Berlin wool (hand)—Mrs Ryde, sr., Guelph; German raised work (wool)—E. H. Cornell, Rockton; dressmaker's square—W. Smith, Toronto, Diploma.

CLASS LIV.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PREPARATIONS—12 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Dr. Bryce, Toronto; Prof. Mills, Guelph.

Best collection of common soap, Guelph Soap Company	$4 00
Best medicinal herbs, roots and plants, native growth, Wm. T. Tolton, Arkell	6 00
2nd do do Miss M. A. Howes, Guelph	4 00
Best oils (linseed), J. & J. Livingstone, Bades	6 00
Best oils (Neat's foot), half gallon, S. Rogers & Co., Toronto	2 00
Best oils (Paraffin), S. Rogers & Co., Toronto	6 00
Best petroleum, refined, half gallon, S. Rogers & Co., Toronto	6 00
Best display of petroleum products exhibited by one person or firm, S. Rogers & Co., Silver Medal &	6 00
Best artificial limbs, W. W. Swinbourne, Toronto	Silver Medal

CLASS LV.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—44 ENTRIES.

For Exhibition Only.

Organs, cabinet or parlor	W. Bell & C., Guelph. J. C. McLean, Guelph. D. W. Rain & Co., Woodstock.
Organs, church, with pipes	W. Bell & Co., Guelph.
Organs, church, with reeds	W. Bell & Co., Guelph.
Piano, grand	J. C. McLean, Guelph.
Piano, square	J. C. McLean, Guelph. Rainer & Co., Guelph. J. J. Hazelton, Guelph.
Piano, cottage	do do
Display organs and parts thereof	W. Bell & Co., Guelph.
Case small musical instruments, violin, etc	J. J. Hazelton, Guelph.

CLASS LVI.

BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINTING, MARBLE WORK, ETC.—22 ENTRIES.

JUDGE—Henry Harrison, Owen Sound.

Best cements, Toronto Lime Co., Limehouse	$6 00
Best Canadian granite, I. H. Hamilton, Guelph	6 00
Best monument of Canadian granite, I. H. Hamilton, Guelph	3 00
Best Canadian marble, Courtland Debew, Aylmer, Ont	4 00
Best monumental headstone, James Monroe, St. Catharines	6 00
2nd do I. H. Hamilton, Guelph	4 00
Best sign painting, W. T. Croft, Guelph	5 00
2nd do Fred Sturdy, Guelph	3 00
Best metallic roofing, Metallic Roofing Company, Toronto	5 00
2nd do McDonald, Kemp & Co., Toronto	3 00
Best stained glass, J. McCausland & Son, Toronto	8 00
Best stone mason's work, I. H. Hamilton, Guelph	8 00

CLASS LVII.

CABINET WARE AND OTHER WOOD AND HAIR MANUFACTURES—65 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—J. Kay, Paris; H. E. Trent, Toronto.

PART 1—*Cabinet Ware.*

Best bedroom furniture, set of, Burr Bros, Guelph	$12 00
Best centre table, Burr Bros., Guelph	6 00
Best chair, easy, for invalids, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	4 00
Best inlaid veneer work, D. C. White, Hamilton	6 00
Best scroll and fretwork, L. P. Snyder, Guelph	4 00
2nd do George Sunby, Guelph	2 00
Best sideboard, Burr Bros., Guelph	8 00
Best school furniture, best assortment of, W. Stahlsmidt & Co., Preston	10 00
Best folding camp bed, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00
Best hotel or house cot, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00
Best table, folding, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00
Best chair, folding, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00
Best hammock frame, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00
Best stove, with kit, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00
Best stove, without kit, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00
Best combination table and bed, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00
Best flags, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00

Best awnings, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	$2 00
Best tarpaulins, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00
Best street horse covers, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	2 00
Best tents, National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa	5 00

PART 2.—*Joiner's Work and Machine Work.*

Best clothes wringer, Royal Manufacturing Company, Guelph	2 00
Best mangle, Royal Manufacturing Company, Guelph	3 00
Best washing machine, Royal Manufacturing Company, Guelph	3 00
2nd do J. Hanbridge, Everton	1 00

PART 3.—*Hollow-ware, Brushes, Brooms., etc.*

Best brushes, hair, assortment of, C. Bœckh & Son, Toronto	6 00
2nd do Hamilton Brush Company, Hamilton	4 00
Best brushes, for manufacturing, C. Bœckh & Son, Toronto	6 00
Best corn brooms, 1 doz., C. Bœckh & Son, Toronto	2 00
Best turning in wood, collection of specimens, D. C. White, Hamilton	6 00
Best turned hollow wooden-ware, assortment of, C. Bœckh & Son, Toronto	6 00
Best wash-tubs and pails, factory made, 3 of each, C. Bœckh & Son, Toronto	4 00
Best willow-ware, 6 specimens, C. Bœckh & Son, Toronto	4 00

Highly Commended.—Marquees—National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa; Painted and decorated window-shades—National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa; Curtain-poles and fittings—National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa; Brass curtain chain pulls—National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa.

Diploma.—Office desks—Guggisburg Bros. & Co., Preston; Assortment, cricket bats and goods—Wm. Peacock, Montreal, Que.; Ironing board—Royal Manufacturing Company, Guelph; Step ladder—Royal Manufacturing Company, Guelph; Extension table—Burr Bros, Guelph; Steam cooker—H. West, Toronto; Rubber bound and set brushes—Hamilton Brush Company.

CLASS LVIII.

MACHINERY AND PARTS THEREOF, AND TOOLS FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.—47 ENTRIES.

Portable steam engine for agricultural purposes, not less than six-horse power	L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton. Macdonald Manufacturing Co., Stratford. Farrow, Macpherson & Hovey, Clinton. Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford. John Abell, Toronto. Haggert Bros., Manufacturing Co., Brampton. Geo. White, London.
Steam fire engine	W. G. Kidd, Kingston.
Metal pumps	Wortman & Ward, London. G. M. Hall, Brantford.
Double acting pump	G. M. Hall, Brantford.
Force pump	Wortman & Ward, London. Philip Grant, Guelph. D. Spragge, Guelph. G. M. Hall, Brantford.
Steam pump	G. M. Hall, Brantford.
Wooden pump	J. W. Cuthbertson, Bothwell. Philip Grant, Guelph. D. Spragge, Guelph. G. M. Hall, Brantford. Ontario Pump Company, Toronto.
Water wheel	W. Kennedy & Son, Owen Sound.
Wind mill in operation	McDougall & Co., Galt. Ontario Pump Company, Toronto.
Iron pump	Philip Grant, Guelph.
Self-regulating water tank	Philip Grant, Guelph.
Traction engine and separator	Jnc. Abell, Toronto.

Diploma—Capewell's patent tack puller, T. R. Brough, Gananoque; traction engine, John Abell, Toronto; brass and iron cylinders, Ontario Pump Company, Toronto; blacksmith's tools, J. G. Bricker, Waterloo; pressure blowers, Canadian Blower Company, London; carriage-makers box-setting machine (Little Giant), J. G. Bricker, Waterloo; general purpose box-setting machine, J. G. Bricker, Waterloo; exhaust fans, Canadian Blower Company, London; self-acting commode No. 23, self-acting closet, child's commode, J. B. Taylor, Toronto; knitting machine (power) for manufacturing, knitting machine (hand), Creelman & Bro., Georgetown.

CLASS LIX.

SEWING MACHINES—38 ENTRIES.

Exhibition Only.

Sewing machine, manufacturing	Domestic Sewing Machine Company, New York. Singer Manufacturing Company, Guelph. C. Raymond, Guelph. R. M. Wanzer & Co., Hamilton.
Sewing machine, family	Domestic Sewing Machine Company, New York, U. S. J. C. McLean, Guelph. Singer Manufacturing Company, Guelph. Williams Manufacturing Company, Toronto. Empress Sewing Machine Company, Toronto. C. Raymond, Guelph. R. M. Wanzer, Hamilton.
Sewing machine, button-hole	Domestic Sewing Machine Company, New York, U. S. Singer Manufacturing Company, Guelph. Williams Manufacturing Company, Toronto.
Single thread	Singer Manufacturing Company, Guelph.
Wax thread	Singer Manufacturing Company, Guelph.
"Novelty" rug machine	R. W. Ross, Guelph.
Quilting attachment	J. A. Dalby, Hamilton.

CLASS LX.

MECHANICAL METAL WORK (Miscellaneous)—38 ENTRIES.

For Exhibition Only.

Church and school bells Hand bells	Charles Salter & Co., Montreal, Quebec.
Counter scales	Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.
Platform scales	Osborne & Co., Hamilton.
Show case	do do Show Case Company, Erie, Penn., U. S.
Skates Sad irons	William Russell, Guelph.
House furnishings	Clement & Co., Toronto.
Zebra spiral steel fencing wire Australian wire fence stretcher	J. J. Gartshore, Toronto.
Brough's patent radiating centre Smith's patent bolt clipper	T. R. Brough, Gananoque, Diploma.
Can opener	Wm. Russell, Guelph.
Combination grain beam scales	Osborne & Co., Hamilton.
Ornamental iron work	C. S. Hyman & Co., London.
Locksmith's work	Wm. Russell, Guelph.
Silversmith's work	Meriden Britannia Company, Hamilton.
Combination flower basket, stand, etc	Cassgreen Manufacturing Co., Toronto.
Assortment flower stands and brackets	R. Bostwick, Guelph.
Assortment hardware and glassware	Show Case Co., Erie, Penn.
Assortment silver and platedware	Meriden Britannia Co., Hamilton.
Typograph duplicating machine	Geo. Bengough, Toronto.
Advertising clock	S. R. Olmstead, Toronto.
Saw sets	Wm. Russell, Guelph.
Mathematical and engineering instruments	A. Armsbury & Co., Toronto, Silver Medal.

Optical instruments	Wm. Shore, Toronto. A. Armsbury & Co., Toronto.
Artificial limbs and surgical appliances	W. H. Swinburne, Toronto.
Electro-curative appliances	A. Norman, Toronto, Silver Medal.
Zuccato-typograph Remington typewriter.	G. Bengough, Toronto.

CLASS LXI.

STOVES AND CASTINGS—30 ENTRIES.

For Exhibition Only.

Cast iron work, ornamental	Wm. Russel, Guelph.
Cast wheel spur or bevel, not less than 50 lbs.	
Portable cooking range	Doherty Manufacturing Co., Sarnia.
Cooking stove (wood)	Burrow, Stewart & Milne.
do (coal)	
Enamelled hollow-ware	Falance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co., New York.
Furniture for cook stove	Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.
Hall stoves (wood)	
do (coal)	
Hot air furnace (coal)	Doherty Manufacturing Co., Sarnia. Beecher Bros., London.
Parlor stove (wood)	Doherty Manufacturing Co., Sarnia. Burrow, Stewart & Milne.
do (coal)	Burrow, Stewart & Milne.
Parlor cooking stove	Burrow, Stewart & Milne.
Parlor grate	
Display, stoves, ranges, etc.,	
Gas stove	
Coal oil stove	
Vapour stove	
Square base burners	Doherty Manufacturing Co., Sarnia.
Automatic steam cooker	Richards Bros., Toronto.
Steam cooker	Brock Cameron, Guelph.

CLASS LXII.

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNKMAKERS' WORK AND ENGINE HOSE AND BELTING—54 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. D. Hepburn, Preston; Jos. A. Tovell, Guelph.

Best engine hose and joints, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, 50 feet of, copper riveted, The Gutta Percha Rubber Company, Toronto	$6 00
Best harness, set of double carriage, Chas. Auld, Jr., Guelph	6 00
2nd do do D. McNicol, Brampton	4 00
Best harness, set of single carriage, Charles Auld, Jr., Guelph	6 00
2nd do D. McNicol, Brampton	4 00
Best harness, set of team, Charles Auld, Jr., Guelph	6 00
2nd do D. McNicol, Brampton	4 00
Best India rubber belting, engine hose, etc., an assortment of, The Gutta Percha Rubber Company, Toronto	6 00
Best leather machine belting, an assortment of, J. L. Goodhue & Co., Danville	6 00
2nd do do Chippewa Tannery, Chippewa	4 00
Best saddle, lady's, Chas. Auld, Jr., Guelph	6 00
2nd do D. McNicol, Brampton	4 00
Best saddle, gent's, full quilted, D. McNicol, Brampton	5 00
Best saddle, gentleman's plain shaftoe, Charles Auld, Jr., Guelph	5 00
2nd do do D. McNicol, Brampton	3 60
Best whips, an assortment of, Whip Company, Hamilton	4 00
2nd do do American Whip Company, Massachusetts, U. S.	2 00
Best whip thongs, an assortment of, Whip Company, Hamilton,	2 00
2nd do American Whip Company, Massachusetts, U. S.	1 00

PART 2.—*Saddle and Harness Stock.*

Best carriage cover, 2 skins, whole, Marlatt & Armstrong, Oakville	$4 00
Best check, for horse collar, 1 piece, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira	4 00
Best enamelled cloth, The Gutta Percha Manufacturing Company, Toronto	4 00
Best horse blankets, 2 pairs, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira	4 00
2nd do Mrs. D. Gillies, Moffat	2 00
Best kersey, for horse clothing, 1 piece, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira	4 00
Best lace, leather, 30 lbs., J. L. Goodhue & Co., Danville	4 00
2nd do Chippewa Tannery, Chippewa	2 00
Best patent leather, for carriage or harness work, 20 feet, Marlatt & Armstrong, Oakville	4 00
One set truck harness One set coupé harness, English Assortment sleigh bells General saddlery findings	Chas Auld, Jr., Guelph, Diploma.

CLASS LXIII.

SHOE AND BOOT MAKERS' WORK AND MATERIALS.—22 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Chas. Wilson, Woodstock; C. S. Grosch, Milverton.

PART 1.—*Boots, Etc.*

Best boots, ladies', hand-made, an assortment of, W. M. Hapburn & Co., Guelph	$6 00
Best boots, gentlemen's, hand-made, an assortment of, W. McLaren & Co., Guelph	6 00
2nd do do do W. M. Hapburn, Guelph	4 00
Best boots, gentlemen's, machine-made, an assortment of, W. M. Hapburn & Co., Guelph	6 00
Best boots, ladies', machine-made, W. M. Hapburn, Guelph	6 00
Best boots, men's, single pair, hand-made, W. M. Hapburn & Co., Guelph	4 00
Best felt overshoes, Grosch, Rolston & Co., Chesley	4 00
Best felt shoes, an assortment of, Grosch, Rolston & Co., Chesley	Diploma.
Best gaiters, balmorals, oxford ties, etc., hand-made, assortment of, J. T. Brown, Guelph	6 00
Best assortment of boots and shoes of Canadian manufacture, W. M. Hapburn & Co., Guelph	Diploma.
Best leather, kinds not otherwise described, assortment of, Marlatt & Armstrong, Oakville	4 00
Best sole leather, two sides, slaughter, C. S. Hyman & Co., London	2 00
Felt in sheets Felt for sweat collars Assortment, felt goods	Grosch, Rolston & Co., Chesley, Diploma.
Self-binding harvester straps	C. S. Hyman & Co., London

CLASS LXIV.

WEARING APPAREL AND FURS, FLAX, HEMP AND COTTON GOODS.—17 ENTRIES.

JUDGE.—T. H. Parker, Woodstock.

PART 1.—*Wearing Apparel.*

Best gloves and mitts, woollen, Waverly Knitting Company, Preston	$4 00
Best and largest assortment of gloves, Waverly Knitting Company, Preston	Diploma
Best overcoat, of Canadian cloth, E. Fair & Co., Collingwood	4 00
Best shirts, gentlemen's, assortment of, Stewart & Co., Guelph	3 00
Best made gentleman's suit, Canadian cloth, E. Fair & Co., Collingwood	5 00
Best suit, boy's, E. Fair & Co., Collingwood	5 00
Best sheepskin mats, dressed and colored, assortment of, W. J. Robinson, Toronto	4 00
Best re-dyed goods in silks, woollens, etc., British American Dyeing Company, Toronto	Diploma

CLASS LXV.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—84 ENTRIES.

JUDGE.—T. H. Parker, Woodstock.

Best blankets, white, 3 pairs, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira	$6 00
2nd do M. Crae & Co., Guelph	4 00
Best blankets, grey, 2 pairs, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira	6 00

Best cloth, fulled, 3 pieces, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira $6 00
Best counterpanes, woven, Mrs. M. Clarke, Morriston 3 00
2nd do Enoch Erb, Waterloo 2 00
Best doeskins, assortment, 3 pieces, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira 6 00
Best etoffes, assortment, 3 pieces, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira 6 00
Best flannel, all wool, white colored, 3 pieces, 40 yards, Mrs. M. Clarke, Morriston 5 00
2nd do do do H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira 3 00
Best flannel, union, white and colored, 3 pieces, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira 6 00
2nd do do do Mrs. M. Clarke, Morriston 3 00
Best serge, white and colored, 3 pieces, Mrs. M. Clarke, Morriston 5 00
Best wincey, assortment of, 3 pieces, Mrs. M. Clarke, Morriston 6 00
Best yarn, collection of, made from Canadian superfine wool, assortment of mixtures, 3 lbs. each, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira ..... Diploma
Best yarn, collection of, made from merino, or foreign wool, white, dyed, and mixtures, 3 lbs. each, McCrae & Co., Guelph ..... Diploma
Best yarn, collection of, combed, white, dyed and mixtures, 3 lbs. each, McCrae & Co., Guelph .. Diploma

PART 2.—*Knitted Goods.*

Best Cardigan jackets, 1 doz., McCrae & Co., Guelph 3 00
Best drawers and shirts, plain, half dozen of each, McCrae & Co., Guelph 4 00
2nd do do Waverly Knitting Company, Preston 2 00
Best drawers and shirts, ribbed, half dozen of each, McCrae & Co., Guelph 4 00
2nd do do Waverly Knitting Company, Preston 2 00
Best half hose, assortment, 1 doz., McCrae & Co., Guelph 3 00
Best hose, ladies' and misses', plain and ribbed, assortment, half dozen of each, McCrae & Co., Guelph. 3 00

PART 3.—*Carpets, etc., Canadian Manufacture.*

Best carpets, 3 pieces, Clark & Thompson, Guelph 6 00
Best rag mats, Mrs. W. Tarrish, Rockwood 3 00
2nd do Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa 2 00
Best carriage rugs, W. J. Robinson, Toronto 4 00
Best cocoa matting, E. Shepperd & Sons, Toronto 6 00

PART 4.—*Domestic Woollens from Home Spun Yarn.*

Best cloth, fulled, farmers' make, piece not less than 20 yards, Mrs. M. Clark, Morriston 4 00
Best flannel, plain, white, not factory made, Mrs. M. Clark, Morriston 4 00
2nd do do Lillie Gillies, Moffatt 2 00
Best flannel, plaid, not factory made, Mrs. M. Clark, Morriston 4 00
2nd do do Enoch Erb, Waterloo 2 00
Best flannel, union, not factory made, Mrs. M. Clark, Morriston 4 00
2nd do do Enoch Erb, Waterloo 2 00
Best carpet, all wool, farmers' make, Mrs. D. Gillie, Moffatt 4 00
Best yarn, white and dyed, not factory made, Mrs. M. Clark, Morriston 2 00
2nd do do Mrs. H. Duffield, Eramosa 1 00
Best yarn, fleecy, woollen, not factory made, Mrs. M. Clark, Morriston 2 00
Best woollen shawls, home made, Mrs. M. Clark, Morriston 3 00
Best blankets, home made, Mrs. Gillies, Moffat 3 00
2nd do Lillie Gillies, Moffat 2 00

EXTRAS.

Diploma.—Excelsior scarf shield, W. B. Houghton, Toronto.

Highly Commended.—Magic needle threader, Wells Manufacturing Company, Boston.

Collection, Canadian superfine white yarn ..... } H. & J. B Winger.
do do do dyed do ..... }
do Halifax tweed ..... }

Merino grade wool ..... J. R. Miller. Guelph.

Assortment, weaving and warp yarns ..... } McCrae & Co., Guelph.
do knitted goods ..... }

CLASS LXVI.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—104 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John Clarke, Brampton; Samuel Glenn, Chatham.

Best barley, pearl, 25 lbs., Muirhead, Grey & Gartley, London 3 00
2nd do A. Leith, Nilestown 2 00
Best barley, pot, 25 lbs., Muirhead, Grey & Gartley, London 3 00

Best barley, flour, Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills	$3 00
2nd do A. Leith, Nileston	2 00
Best biscuits, collection of, McCormick Manufacturing Company, London	6 00
2nd do D. S. Perrin & Co., London	3 00
Best bottled fruit, assortment of, manufactured for sale, Mrs. M. Ainly, Guelph	4 00
2nd do do do Mrs. A. Gilchrist, Guelph	2 00
Best baking powder, sample of, Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, Toronto	Silver Medal
Best buckwheat flour, 25 lbs, Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills	3 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	2 00
Best candies, D. S. Perrin & Co., London	5 00
2nd do McCormick Manufacturing Company, London	3 00
Best plums, dried, 4 quarts, Mrs. M. Ainly, Guelph	2 00
Best raspberries, dried, 2 quarts, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd do T. McCullough, Eramosa	1 00
Best blackberries, dried, 2 quarts, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best currants, doied, 2 quarts, T. McCullough, Eramosa	2 00
2nd do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best jellies, 3 jars or pots, made up by private persons for home use, Mrs. A. Gilchrist, Guelph	3 00
2nd do do do J. Cull, Guelph	2 00
Best preserves, 3 jars, made up by private persons for home use, Wm. Mitchell, Waterloo	3 00
2nd do do do do T. McCullough. Eramosa	2 00
Best canned fruit, largest and best varieties, made in factories for sale, McCormick Manufacturing Company, London	Silver Medal
Best coffee and spices, assortment of, Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, Toronto	4 00
Best chicory, 20 lbs., prepared, Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, Toronto	3 00
Best confectionery, plain, McCormick Manufacturing Company, London	4 00
2nd do D. S. Perrin & Co, London	2 00
Best confeetionery, fancy, D. S. Perrin & Co., London	4 00
Best Indian corn meal, 25 lbs., Muirhead, Grey & Gartly, London	3 00
2nd do A. Leith, Nilestown	2 00
Best oatmeal, 25 lbs., standard, A. Leith, Nilestown	3 00
2nd do Muirhead, Grey & Gartly, London	2 00
Best oatmeal, granulated, Muirhead, Grey & Gartly, London	3 00
2nd do A. Leith, Nilestown	2 00
Best salt, 30 lbs., table or dairy, Canadian, T, C. Rogers, Brussels	3 00
Best salt, dairy, in sacks, T. C. Rogers, Brussels	Silver Medal
Best fall wheat flour, 50 lbs., A. Leith, Nilestown	4 00
Best spring wheat flour, A. Leith, Nilestown	4 00

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—Compressed yeast, Fleishman & Co., Toronto; Assortment, candied peels. McCormick Manufacturing Company, London.

Diploma.—Pyle's pearline washing compound, Jas. Pyle & Sons, New York; Assortment, jams, D. S. Perrin & Co., London.

Gold Medal.—Powdered herbs, flavoring extracts, paste and liquid blacking, black-lead paste, powdered borax, liquid rennet, celery salt, liquid blue; Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, Toronto.

CLASS LXVII.

ESSAYS.—2 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—A. Blue, Toronto; Chas. Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill.

1. The relation between employers and employed in Canada, with special reference to the farm, with a view to improving those relations, Thos. Shaw, Hamilton	30 00
2. do Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville	20 00
1. Grasses and clovers: their comparative values as food for live stock; their adaptability to different soils and climates, with best methods of cultivation, D. Nicol, Cataraqui	30 00
2. do Thomas Elmes, Princetown	20 00

RESULTS of the Forty-First Provincial Exhibition of 1886, shewing the amount offered in Prizes, the Amount awarded, and the Number of Entries in 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883 and 1882.

CLASS.	Amount offered 1886.	Amount awarded 1886.	Number of Entries Guelph, 1886.	Number of Entries London, 1885.	Number of Entries Ottawa, 1884.	Number of Entries Guelph, 1883.	Number of Entries Kingston, 1882.
	$ c.	$ c.					
Thorough-bred Horses	237 00	163 00	33	59	14	64	6
Roadster Horses	355 00	355 00	173	294	125	170	76
Carriage Horses	430 00	420 00	162	220	107	215	142
Agricultural Horses (exclusive of Pure Clydesdales, Percherons and Suffolks)	271 00	256 00	140	158	80	215	50
Heavy Draught Horses (imported and bred from pure Heavy Draught stock)	517 00	482 00	140	151	60	161	40
Heavy Draught Horses, grade, Canadian bred	264 00	105 00	115	30	11	40	.....
Heavy Draught Suffolk Horses	84 00	65 00	10	7	4	10	4
Heavy Draught Percheron Horses	179 00	96 00	20	73	24	27	21
Durham cattle	691 00	666 00	131	318	160	221	137
Hereford cattle	418 00	418 00	72	71	50	77	76
Devon cattle	270 00	270 00	34	26	42	75	56
Ayrshire cattle	401 00	371 00	118	93	106	111	90
Galloway cattle	347 00	277 00	57	22	34	68	43
Angus or Polled Aberdeen cattle	418 00	370 00	38	52	43	36	27
Jersey or Alderney cattle	408 00	395 00	67	58	82	79	59
Holstein cattle	350 00	340 00	88	165	20	24	.....
Grade cattle	162 00	154 00	32	46	34	90	52
Fat and working cattle (any breed)	100 00	80 00	15	9	18	57	40
Cotswold sheep	168 00	168 00	46	65	27	89	49
Leicester sheep	168 00	168 00	75	75	36	190	75
Lincoln sheep	168 00	168 00	49	87	19	114	53
Southdown sheep	162 00	162 00	74	106	35	155	80
Shropshire Devon sheep	162 00	162 00	75	138	82	157	45
Hampshire and Oxfordshire Devon sheep	141 00	141 00	45	42	18	51	
Merino sheep	126 00	126 00	29	51	29	55	32
Fat sheep	46 00	46 00	11	28	11	57	20
Berkshire pigs	258 00	258 00	98	103	63	144	92
Suffolk pigs	258 00	258 00	64	114	63	130	115
Poland China pigs	190 00	190 00	42	46	44	47	18
Essex pigs	190 00	190 00	38	28	22	68	50
Yorkshire and other large breed pigs	236 00	215 00	65	60	76	59	67
Poultry, etc	356 00	302 00	256	266	106	201	226
Chickens, ducks, etc., 1884, pigeons, rabbits	398 50	331 00	294	327	82	75	162
Agricultural implements (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	327	211	175	152	96
Agricultural implements do	.....	.....	.....	170	100	188	60
Carriages and sleighs, and parts thereof	365 00	186 00	110	221	167	156	196
Agricultural tools and implements (chiefly for hand use)	.....	.....	.....	85	43	85	16

Field grains, hops, etc	396 00	391 00	302	314	268	354	324
Small field seeds, flax, hemp, etc	181 00	102 00	50	70	100	70	90
Field roots, etc	251 00	246 00	441	508	325	375	300
Dairy products, etc	588 00	520 00	208	233	150	938	155
Sugar, bacon, etc	55 00	32 00	36	20	60	25	10
Honey and Apiary supplies	70 00	61 00	33	71	20	42	21
Domestic wines	95 00	55 00	44	37	36	35	33
Fruit (Professional Nurserymen's List)	198 00	174 00	94	37	90	36	35
Fruit, general list(apples and pears)	381 00	375 00	1336	1681	900	1460	1306
Fruit, general llst (plums, peaches, grapes, etc.)	429 00	408 00	745	736	458	815	437
Garden vegetables	215 00	210 50	580	801	400	500	436
Plants and cut flowers	364 50	319 00	329	392	160	256	138
Fine arts (oils)	255 00	207 00	142	259	70	188	131
Fine arts (water colours, crayons, etc.)	276 00	201 00	178	294	112	234	237
Penmanship, linear drawing, photography, etc	225 00	127 00	56	87	37	46	50
Natural history and mineralogy	260 00	137 00	42	33	47	53	40
Ladies' work (ornamental)	218 50	108 00	451	427	306	532	512
Ladies' work (useful)	130 50	117 00	227	306	328	340	285
Chemical manufactures and preparations	92 00	34 00	12	27	15	30	12
Machinery and parts thereof and tools	.....	.....	47	125	106	100	50
Musical instruments (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	44	73	43	23	30
Building materials, painting, work in marble, etc	200 00	61 00	22	34	4	20	15
Cabinet ware and other wood and hair manufactures	372 00	128 00	65	108	130	70	86
Sewing machines (for exhibition only)	.....	.....	38	47	34	60	15
Mechanical metal work (miscellaneous)	.....	.....	38	97	62	75	50
Stoves and castings	.....	.....	30	84	32	67	50
Saddle, harness and trunkmakers' work, belting and engine hose	216 00	112 00	54	54	44	33	30
Shoe and bootmakers' work and material	179 00	32 00	22	63	20	10	32
Wearing apparel and furs, flax, hemp and cotton goods	222 00	25 00	17	72	50	34	75
Woollen goods	316 00	148 00	84	130	90	162	95
Groceries and provisions	228 00	104 00	104	142	70	30	55
Essays	100 00	100 00	5	5	25	19	9
Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co., special prize for herd of Durham cattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., special prize for herd of Durham cattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Farmers' Advocate Annual, special prize for fall, spring and winter wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	4
Prince of Wales' annual special prize	50 00	50 00	.....	20	3	5	2
Special prize, milch cows (Medal)	75 00	75 00	24	.....	11	.....	11
Manitoba Exhibit	.....	.....	.....	200	150	.....	321
Medals (for Exhibition)	1055 00	1055 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plate (for prize farms)	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskoka Exhibit	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	21
Totals	$17,168 00	$14,478 50	9037	11662	7554	11004	7915

FINANCIAL RESULTS.—The total amount received for members' fees, booths, stables, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, prize grants, licenses and admission fees was $9,358.69, against $15,838.50 in London in 1885; $11,867.93 in Ottawa in 1884; $13,179.41 in Guelph in 1883; $9,026 in Kingston in 1882.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Progress of the Provincial Exhibition since its commencement in 1845.

Year.	PLACES OF EXHIBITION.	Total amount offered in Prizes.	Total number of entries.	Total amount awarded.
		$ c.		$ c.
1846..	Toronto	1600 00	1150	1100 00
1847..	Hamilton	3000 00	1600	2400 00
1848..	Cobourg	3100 00	1500	2300 00
1849..	Kingston	5600 00	1429	2800 00
1850..	Niagara	6106 00	1638	3400 00
1851..	Brockville	5017 85	1466	3223 75
1852.	Toronto	5916 95	4048	4913 00
1853..	Hamilton	6410 15	2820	5293 25
1854..	London	7176 10	2933	5427 50
1855..	Cobourg	9216 30	3077	6941 70
1856..	Kingston	9238 00	3791	6799 50
1857..	Brantford	10071 40	4337	8136 00
1858..	Toronto	10700 59	5572	9215 00
1859..	Kingston	10513 00	4830	8067 50
1860..	Hamilton	15015 50	7532	12900 00
1861..	London	12031 00	6242	10188 00
1862..	Toronto	12236 00	6319	10722 00
1863..	Kingston	11866 00	4756	9166 00
1864..	Hamilton	12559 50	6392	10304 25
1865..	London	13434 00	7221	11036 75
1866..	Toronto	12712 00	6279	10228 50
1867..	Kingston	12731 00	4825	9311 50
1868..	Hamilton	13304 50	6620	11120 00
1869..	London	13428 00	7649	11459 50
1870..	Toronto	14110 00	6847	12441 70
1871..	Kingston	15724 50	6682	12951 00
1872..	Hamilton	16092 00	7714	13142 00
1873..	London	16016 00	8420	13797 00
1874..	Toronto	16640 00	8162	14070 00
1875..	Ottawa	16996 50	7318	14651 00
1876..	Hamilton	18237 00	10011	15631 50
1877..	London	16320 60	10618	14387 00
1878..	Toronto	17947 40	10292	13980 00
1879 .	Ottawa	18525 00	9668	14957 50
1880..	Hamilton	16994 00	11252	13147 50
1881..	London	17154 50	9486	13456 50
1882..	Kingston	19927 00	7916	14912 00
1883..	Guelph	18494 50	10315	14819 50
1884..	Ottawa	20290 50	7380	15281 50
1885..	London	23236 00	11662	20235 50
1886..	Guelph	17168 00	9037	14478 50

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

To H. Wade, Esq.,

Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association, Ontario :

Dear Sir,—In compliance with the rules of the Association, I beg to submit to you my report as Superintendent of the Horse Department for 1886.

In thoroughbred horses the exhibit was decidedly a good one, both as to numbers and quality throughout the class. In the section of aged stallions were the two fine horses "Quito" and Woodstock."

The Roadster Class was exceptionally fine throughout ; the two-year old stallions were grand, showing that this class of horses is not losing ground, the quality of the young animals indicating that the breeders in this class are wide awake in their choice of breeding stock. The show of two-year old fillies and geldings was large and fine, fifteen superior animals answering to the call in that section. Brood mares and foals also made a good show, ten were brought before the judges of better average quality than we generally meet with at our shows. The matched pairs also were a first-class turnout.

In the Carriage Class there was a goodly number of good animals in all the different sections, but as we have noticed on former occasions the entries were very much mixed, causing a mixed feeling amongst the exhibitors, and placing the judges in a peculiar position. This feature was perhaps most conspicuous in the aged stallions and matched pairs, but was apparent throughout.

Horses for Agricultural Purposes made a good display—in point of quality and numbers might be said to be fully above the average. Some very good looking matched farm teams were on exhibition, and were brought in form creditable to the Association as well as to the exhibitors.

In the Heavy Draught Class there was a large turnout of magnificent animals of both Clydesdale and Shire ; the aged stallions and three-year olds made a splendid appearance, and the whole class was perhaps more uniform in points of excellence than at any former exhibition. The females in this class were also a good show ; upon the whole, the imported animals reflected great credit upon the skill of those engaged in this branch of the live stock business, which must rapidly bring about a great improvement in the farm horses of the province, if the farmers are alive to take advantage of the opportunities placed within their reach.

In the Heavy Draught Cross-bred the show was not large, but some good animals were brought out ; the spans in harness making a good appearance.

The show in Suffolks was larger than usual and of excellent quality ; four stallions, three-years and upwards, one two-year old and a pair of three-year old fillies—very choice animals.

The Percherons brought some good stallions, but not as many as last two years. The female portion being very sparingly represented.

The parade of prize animals was much better than on former occasions. The clever manner in which the exhibitors yielded to our instructions enabled us to bring the prize animals, each class by itself, in the regular order as enumerated on the prize list, which must have made a more intelligible exhibit to the visitors and given better satisfaction to all concerned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT VALLANCE,
Superintendent of the Horse Department,
Provincial Exhibition, Guelph, 1886.

SELWYN, Ont, Dec. 7th, 1886.

H. WADE, Esq,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association :

DEAR SIR,—As Superintendent of the Swine Department at the late Provincial Exhibition at Guelph, I beg leave to report as follows :—

Class 27. Improved Berkshires.—The show in this class was magnificent, there being 67 head on the grounds, a large proportion of them being imported ; the principal exhibitors being J. G. Snell & Bro. with 20 head, W. H. & C. H. McNish with 13 head, Simmons & Quirie, 9 head, George Green, 11 head, J. R. Miller, 8 head, and Mrs. John Hewer, 6 head.

Class 28. Suffolks.—Fifty-six head on grounds, the principal exhibitors being A. Frank & Sons with 19 head, R. Dorsey & Son with 14 head, Wm. McClure, 13 head, and Joseph Featherstone 8 head ; a great many of those also being imported, making a grand show, the competition being very close.

Class 29. Poland China.—Well represented by 25 head; although small in number, were well up in quality ; W. M. & J. C Smith being out with 11 head, R. Dorsey & Son with 8 head, and James Jarvis with 4 head.

Class 30. Essex.—Their reputation was well sustained by 33 specimens of this Class, Jos. Featherstone leading off with 19 head, J. P. Anderson, 8 head, and T. McCrea, 6 head, the competition being very keen in almost every section.

Class 31.—For this Class Jos. Featherstone came out with 17 Yorkshires, John Hord & Son, 7 head, Wm. McClure, 6 head, J. Y. Ormsby, V.S., 5 head, T. G. Nankin had 11, 6 Yorkshires and 5 Chester Whites.

WILLIAM COLLINS,
Superintendent Swine Department.

HENRY WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association, Toronto :

SIR,—In presenting to you my report for 1886, I must say that the numbers and quality have not decreased, but increased. The results have been most satisfactory, which is a proof that the Provincial Exhibition has not lost that weight with the agriculturalist of Ontario, which some would fain make us believe.

The total number of sheep exhibited this year was 470. The standard taken as a whole was better than before. Every section was well represented.

I will give you a list of the exhibitors and numbers of sheep exhibited by each one :—

Cotswold Class.—Only two exhibitors. James Main, of Boyne, shows 19 head, mostly imported, (takes silver medal) ; Jackson & Laidlaw, of London, show 17 head.

Leicester Class.—John Kelly, jr., of Shakespere, shows 23 head, some imported ; James Murray, of Clanbrasil, 22 head ; Wm. Summers, of St. Mary's, 22 head, (Canadian bred, takes silver medal) ; Wm. Oliver, of Plattsville, 5 head ; Thos. Nichol and John Currie, of Platsville, 6 head.

Lincoln Class.—Wm. Walker, of Ilderton, shows 13 head ; E. Parkinson, of Eramosa, 17 head ; G. & W. Parkinson, of Eramosa, 3 head ; Wm. Oliver, of Avonbank, 16 head ; (imp.) takes silver medal.

Southdown Class.—Robt. Marsh, of Richmond Hill, shows 22 head, 6 (imp.) ; E. & A. Stamford, Sussex, England, 25 head, all imported, takes silver medal ; John Jackson, of Abdington, 24 head, silver medal, Canadian bred ; Robt. Shaw, of Renton Station, 18 head ; R. Renelson, Galt, 6 head.

Shropshire Class.—John Dryden, M.P.P., of Brooklin, 18 head, mostly imported John Campbell, jr., of Woodville, 18 head, some imported, silver medal, Canadian bred; J. P. Phin, of Hespler, 10 head; John Harrison, of Owen Sound, 7 head; Abram Riddle, of Gourock, 10 head; Wm. Wilson, of Guelph, 17 head; T. & W. Medows, of St. Mary's, 5 head, imported shearlings.

Oxford Class.—Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, 30 head, mostly imported, (takes silver medal); Henry Arkell, of Arkell, 18 head; Smith Evans, Gourock, 15 head, (takes silver medal, Canadian bred).

Merino Class.—W. M. & C. J. Smith, Fairfield Plains, 29 head—only exhibitors in this class.

Dorset Horned.—New variety, shown last year for the first time; Stamford & Rolph, Markham, 14 head.

Fat Sheep Class.—John Rutherford, Roseville, 10 head; E. & A. Stamford, England, 4 head; Wm. Summers, St. Mary's, 2 head; R. Renelson, Galt, 2 head; J. P. Phin, Hespeler, 2 head.

In making some suggestions for improvement, which have occurred to me during the fair, I would like to see the rules in regard to breeding animals more stringent. To give you an example—sheep that have shown in any other class should not compete as fat sheep. I have known cases where they have been shown for fat, and not receiving any prize, have shown afterward in the breeding class. Rules similar to this:—No animal shall be allowed to compete for a premium in more than one class, except for specials; no barren animal shall be allowed to compete for a premium in the breeding classes; in all cases satisfactory evidence must be furnished that the animals have raised offspring this present season. I would also suggest that the judging be done on Tuesday instead of Wednesday, as this would give the exhibitors a better opportunity of selling. Intending purchasers are always anxious to see the awards made before buying, as more of this is done on Wednesday and Thursday than any other days of the week, and exhibitors have no time to talk while the awarding committee are at work; and also that special prizes be awarded first. These last two suggestions were made by a number of exhibitors at the last fair at Guelph.

I am, your obedient servant,

H. CHISHOLM,
Superintendent of Sheep Department.

SEAFORTH, Nov. 20th, 1886.

TO HENRY WADE, ESQ.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association, Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the milch cow tests, conducted at the Provincial Show, held at the city Guelph, September, 1886, under the direction of myself and a committee of your Board, consisting of Messrs. Snell, McKinnon and Vance.

Owing to the lack of facilities, the tests were not as complete as we could have wished, but as the competition was not between breeds but between individuals of the same breed, it mattered little what scale of points was adopted.

The scale adopted was 1 point for each pound of milk, 20 points for each pound of butter, and 1 point for each ten days after the first twenty days from calving. The cows were milked out on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock; on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock they were milked for the test, the milk weighed, and 10 pounds of each cow's milk set in ice water at 40° in the Champion Cabinet Creamer, kindly offered for our use by Mr. Prentiss, agent for the Champion Cabinet Creamer Co., Morrisburg, Ont. The cows were again milked at eight o'clock Thursday morning and the milk weighed, after which

the milk set the previous evening was skimmed and the cream churned in the test churn to find the quantity of butter from each cow's milk.

The same course was repeated with Thursday night's and Friday morning's milkings, being in all four milkings, two of which were set for the cream.

The following table gives the result :

Breed.	Name of Exhibitor.	Total lbs. milk, 4 milkings.	20 points for each lb. butter.	Points, time from calving.	Total score.	
Jersey	V. E. Fuller.....	62.50	112.22	8.20	182.95	1st.
"	"	60.00	102.12	17.90	179.42	2nd.
Ayrshire	Jas. Clarke	79.50	40.86	7.00	127.36	1st.
"	T. Guy & Son	60.75	42.16	8.40	111.31	2nd.
S. H. Grade..... ..	J. Kelly,.....	46.50	31.89	18.10	96.49	1st.
"	"	32.00	21.56	18.00	71.56	2nd.
Durham.....	J. & R. Hunter.... .	33.00	30.69	7.90	71.56	1st.

JOHN HANNAH,
Judge.

REPORT OF HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, GUELPH.

Gentlemen,—I have to report that in apples, forty varieties, there were eight exhibits, consisting mostly of good samples. Several of the exhibits, however, were rejected by the judges on account of incorrect naming.

In the twenty varieties of apples there were eleven exhibits mostly very good, but here also many sorts were misnamed.

In the six varieties of both fall and winter apples, and in nearly all the single varieties, the show was very good. Upon the whole the show of apples was quite equal to that of any former occasion.

The show of pears was fully better than that of last year at London.

The show of plums was decidedly better than I have seen at any exhibition held in Canada.

Peaches were not quite up to the standard.

The show of outdoor grapes was large and fine—better ripened than last year's.

The show of hot-house grapes was larger than that of last year, but not of superior quality.

Of garden vegetables the display was, on the whole, very good, as was also that of field roots.

In greenhouse plants there was a very fair competition. In foliage plants the show was larger than usual. In cut flowers, also, the display was very good.

Of grain in the straw, although there were only two exhibitors, the display was much more extensive than formerly. The number of exhibits in all kinds of grain was quite equal to any former occasion, and the quality was certainly not inferior.

As far as I can judge, this department of the exhibition seems to be on the progressive movement.

D. NICOL,
Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, ETC.

At the request of numerous exhibitors it was decided that in these classes of exhibits the plan chosen last year of recognizing merit should be again adopted, no prizes should be given, but the various exhibits were to be noticed in the report of the Association.

The exhibits of agricultural machinery and implements this year surpassed in number and variety those of any previous year. The long open gallery devoted to their display, though crowded with machines from end to end, failed to accommodate half of the exhibitors, most of the exhibits having to find space on the slopes to the east and south, where amongst a crowded array of threshers, binders, reapers, and other machines, the puffing traction engines and the canvas "headquarters" of manufacturing firms were conspicuous by their number. The machinery exhibits, it is needless to say, were second to no other of the great divisions of the Fair, except perhaps the horse-ring, in the number of sight-seers attracted by it, whilst it undoubtedly received from farmers generally more real attention and careful inspection than any other department of the Exhibition, as might have been expected, now that machinery of the most improved character has come into universal use on the farm.

To make a comparison between the machines exhibited and even approximate to a correct judgment of relative merits would be difficult or well nigh impossible. The construction of most of the leading machines varies so little in essential features that in many minor details a choice seems largely to be a matter of individual taste. There are, of course, minor features, in which perhaps each reaper, binder, and thresher has its own peculiar excellencies. Many small alterations have recently been made on most of the machines Some of these are undoubtedly of value, some again probably add a little to the efficiency of the machine, others seem to be of service in enabling the clever implement agent to impress an imaginary or very slight advantage on an intended purchaser rather than in any real utility brought about by the changes made.

Simple reapers and mowers show comparatively little change from last year, though in a few machines some slight improvements have been made. Threshers, again, excepting in a few instances, also seem to have reached as nearly to fitness for the requirements of the Ontario farmer as could be hoped for. A few improvements have been made in some of the machines. In binders there is little to notice in general tendencies different from what was apparent last season. While the low-down binder has its admirers, and is almost universally admitted as useful for some farms, it does not occupy that place in public attention which it had a few years ago, and but few of these machines were exhibited. This is partly due to the general incorporation, as far as practicable, into the high binders of some of the most undoubted merits of the low-down machines. Nearly every binder shows some slight alterations, a few of these being experimental and of doubtful advantage, but by far the larger number tending to strength and rigidity of frame, simplicity of construction, and ease in management. Simplification of the knotter has continued to receive much attention, and has apparently been accomplished generally without any impairments of the efficiency of this part of the machine, and in some instances with great increase of efficiency. While there is no great advance to be chronicled this year in the construction of this leading agricultural machine over the highest excellence allowed in previous years, defective points all along the line have been remedied, and a nearer approach to a standard of uniform excellence has been made. Any one who has noticed the many and various improvements made in one direction and another in these machines, will have been pleased and probably surprised by the close thought and careful intelligence directed by implement makers to this great triumph of modern agriculture.

With the general increase of taste and wealth in the agricultural community there has been an increase in the finish and general appearance of agricultural machinery. The improvement in this respect continues and the exhibits show that the manufacturers of Canada are resolved to be abreast of any in the world in everything which makes a machine not only useful but attractive and saleable. There is nothing to apologize for

from the finish of a plough to the tasteful study of form and colouring in a separator or binder—a challenge can be safely shown to the whole world to compete.

Many of the machines exhibited are of merit so widely recognized that it is superfluous to more than mention them, and while the notices given of individual exhibits will not entirely ignore every merit that is already well known, attention will chiefly be drawn to some of the alterations and improvements made by individual exhibitors to their own manufactures.

The Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr, occupy the northern end of the implement shed with a large and finely finished exhibit of their well known machines, including a Watson-Deering steel binder, a horse-rake, reaper and mower, straw-cutters (power and hand), root-cutter, and new Hummer mower. The steel binder is of simple construction and of light weight and draught. Amongst the recent improvements are these: the truss frame is entirely of steel, thus adding strength and lightness, the gearing is entirely covered in, the reel by a novel arrangement can readily be changed from the shortest to the tallest grain and is run without gearing from the hub of the big wheel, thus tending to decrease the draught. In the root-cutter is a machine worthy of special note, the iron frame of the feed box is extended, the balance wheel drives direct in a direction oposite to that of a threshing machine but the knives keep still in the same direction; feed is easily reversed. The feeder dump locks at three different points on each wheel and dumps by foot or hand The new Hummer mower, an excellent machine, has had several changes made necessary to its simplicity.

The Ayr American Plow Co., Ayr, exhibit a very finely finished lot of steel implements, embracing a Beeford sulky plow, Whipple wheel harrow, potato digger, sub-soil plow, prairie breaker, prairie cross plow, and a full line of sod and stubble plows adapted to the Ontario market. The "Advance" a general purpose plow made of steel throughout, it apparently gives good section and is finished with a share easily replaced when worn out. The Whiffle harrow readily passes over obstructions and looks as if it were an admirable implement for stubble and coarse grass lands.

Westman & Ward, London, make a creditable exhibit of double acting elevators and carriers, and harpoon horse hay forks running in on wooden and iron trucks with malleable and swivel carriers. They also show force and well pumps of much merit.

Manson Campbell, Chatham, shows a very complete fanning mill, calculated to meet the varying demands of the farmer. The mill is furnished with twelve screens, amongst them a cockle and wild pea riddle.

The North American Agricultural Implement & General Manufacturing Co., London, exhibit their well known "Manny" Mower and the "Little Chief" Binder, which to its previous excellencies has added several improvements, which appear to increase its efficiency without diminishing its simplicity. The binder is now worked by a shaft from the pinion in the master wheel. On the shaft is a double-geared wheel, one side of which draws the canvas and the other side the knife and knotter. The driving wheel is raised and lowered by a worm gear attached to a long rod within easy reach of the driver. The sheaf carrier and binder truck are amongst noticeable additions to the machine.

Noxon Bros., Ingersoll, as usual, make a fine exhibit of light, strongly built machines, embracing their low-down binder, an elevating binder, two "Hoosier" seed drills, two mowers, (one of them rear cut), a rake, a grinding mill and a gang plow. The low-down binder, which is strong, durable and compact, and appears to answer its purpose admirably, has a light steel frame platform and binder, and by means of its packers, rotators and and conveyors, dispense with canvas and leather. The elevator binder has a knotter of new device, light, strong, uncomplicated. The seed drills have an excellent device by which a change can be made from broadcast to drill sewing instantly, without removing a bolt.

Tolton Bros., Guelph, show a large collection of excellent agricultural machinery and implements, amongst them excellent jointed, general purpose and other plows, stub harrows and pea harvesters.

The Grimsby Agricultural works (John H. Grout & Co.), Grimsby, show their "Empire" binder, a mower, a cultivator, a thistle destroyer, two sulky plows. two walking plows. The binder is well known and of great merit. The binder frame now swings around on a hinge for convenience in passing through narrow gates, and the knotter combines many improvements on the original "Appleby" in use, with this strong and efficient machine.

P. E. Shantz, Preston, shows his Buckeye light binder, familiarly and favourably known to the farmers, with a truck binder and a folding binder. He also shows a grain duster, a root pulper and two mowers. The Buckeye has several recent improvements—amongst them a slip coupling shaft for running the reel direct from the upper elevator roller, thus dispensing with chains and sprockets. For adjusting the binder to the length of the straw a lever is substituted for the hand wheel and screw. The folder is on hinges, and lies over the top of the machine in passing through gates.

David Maxwell, Paris, makes, as usual, an exhibit worthy of much attention. He shows a low-down binder, a reaper, mower, sulky horse rake, and a variety of straw and root cutters. The intermediate gear in the binder proper has been removed, the sheaf now being tied by a single wheel and pinion. Amongst other changes are the removal of the cam from the delivery arm, and the plunger bolt from the knotter; the disc moving with the same arm, though still retaining the floating disc, simplifies the knotter in every particular. The weight is adjusted carefully with a view to steadiness and firmness. The driver's seat is almost behind the wheel, and fastened to the seat is the tilt and reel, while the steel frame projects under the binder, and thus tends to prevent top surging. The machine is admired for simplicity and for lightness of draught.

The Sarnia Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Co., Sarnia, show a separator, binder and mower. The binder, called the "Eureka," appears to be an excellent machine, and differs in several respects from other machines in the market. It has two drive wheels, and the highest point of the machine is only four feet above the ground. The bar is flexible, to conform to the surface of the ground, and is raised and lowered without affecting other parts of the machine. Several other special points tending to lightness, strength and efficiency, are also noticeable. The knotter, too, is much simplified. The mower, also, differs somewhat from others in its construction. The main shaft drives a chain, which is attached to a crank shaft in the shoe, so there is no joint; the centre of the crank shaft is on a level with the centre of the knife, this, it is claimed, giving a straighter action and less wear and tear.

Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, show a binder and mower. The binder is a well finished machine worthy of much attention. The main wheel is entirely of steel; the packers are over the binder platform and pack downwards, and the knotter is constructed with a view to an exceptionally clean discharge of grain.

John Elliott & Son, London, show a binder and mower. The binder is a two-horse machine undoubtedly light of draught and satisfactory in construction. The table is so braced that the shortest stubble can be cut, and there is, moreover, little or no danger of the table sagging. The Bullock knotter used is constructed of so few pieces and requires so little adjustment as to constitute it one of the simplest in use.

Thos. Gowdy & Co., Guelph, make a large and excellent exhibit, embracing a reaper and mower, a roller, a gang plow, a double furrow plow, a garden plow, two scufflers, a turnip drill, a large horse-power cutting box with reversible feed, a hand straw cutter, a turnip cutter, a fanning mill, a clover seed separator, lawn mowers, etc. In the beam of the No. 21 plow steel takes the place of iron. The mower has a reel of decided merit. The roller draws from the centre of the brace instead of from the tongue, thus giving an easier draught. The sulky plow is very easily adjustable and appears to be exceptionally adapted to overcoming the difficulties of uneven ground.

Patterson Bros., Patterson, show several of their well-known machines, amongst them a binder, a gang plow and a number of grinding and chopping mills. The binder is of good material and workmanship, and appears to work very cleanly in both

short and long grain. A bevel gear wheel is used, driven with two pinions, one driving the knife and the other the binder and canvas, thus giving an even pressure on both sides of the bevel wheel. By lowering the disc more space is afforded for the delivery of the grain from the canvas, while changes have been made which increase the ease and range of the lowering and raising of the reel. Angle iron is used in several parts of the machine to increase its strength. The grinding mills are well known to be of rare merit.

J. C. Steel, Thornhill, exhibits a road planer highly adapted for grading and levelling roads. By means of a lever and ratchet the wheel can be raised at either end, and owing to the construction of the roller the earth is thrown up in the centre of the road, thus giving the desired slope for drainage.

The Essex Centre Manufacturing Co., Essex Centre, show a large assortment of excellent and well finished plows.

The Masson Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, show two drills, a combined drill and seeder, and Johnston's scuffler. The double geared "Beaver Improved" seeder and broadcast sower is geared at both ends; the shaft is practically at times a solid piece, but in reality is in two parts, being joined by a sort of friction joint which by instantaneous adjustment can be made to sever the motion and allow either side to continue work when the other is idle. This seeder changes the quantity and kind of seed and method of sowing, with a minimum of trouble to the driver, and seems to fulfil in every kind of field work the intention of its maker. The hoes are fastened firmly but simply, and the depth of penetration of the soil can be regulated with unusual ease. The George A. Masson sulky rake is a most meritorious rake, especially good in its self-dumping apparatus.

The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto, exhibit their well known machines—Toronto Light Binder, the Massey Harvester, the Toronto Mower, the Massey Mower, a sulky, rake and a pair of binder trucks. The Toronto Light Binder is a familiar and popular machine, but has during the past season had a few changes made in its construction that will probably increase its value to the farmer. Angle steel now runs the entre length of the binder, a steel disc is used, and the binder is set lower than before, and will go through a smaller gate. The Toronto, however, has had a head wheel added at the shoe.

The Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora, show a fine assortment of plows, well finished and of great variety, and a steel drag scraper, made of a solid steel pressed to shape, strong and very well filled for road work.

J. Kauffman, Berlin, shows the Paragon Fanning Mill, which combines many good points and is furnished with fifteen riddles.

John Ross, Blyth, exhibits a newly patented mower and binder-knife sharpener, operated by a double crank, easily adjustable to the knife to be ground, and apparently well adapted for its work.

L. Spitzy, New Germany, shows a harrow and a pea harvester, the latter possessed of much merit.

Thomas Ruddell, Oustie, shows a load lifter and the model of a self-regulating apparatus for watering stock in barns. The system is simple and ingenious.

A. Murchy & Co., Guelph, show haying tools, etc. Amongst them an excellent hay-lifter with reversible carrier, running on a steel track.

R. Dutton, New York, exhibits a mower-knife grinder, simple, ingenous, and so light as to be carried in the hand from field to field, and calculated to do rapid and good work. The grinder is a hollow emery wheel, and is kept wet by the water inside being thrown by centrifugal force through the material of the wheel.

A. Kline, Harriston, shows a fanning mill and bag filler, well adapted to separating impurities from grain and capable of rapid work.

R. B. Browne, Port Perry, shows a shir-sling hay unloader, with carrier, readily changed from one end of the barn to unload or load in another.

The J. W. Mann Manufacturing Company, Brockville, show a combined broadcast seeder and spring-tooth harrow, a spring-tooth harrow and a new "Champion" horse rake, with adjustable cleaner bar to prevent the hay from looping or rolling, and a trip at either wheel to facilitate the dumping. The harrows are furnished with slender but strong teeth, adjustable to any soil and of superior design.

A. Harris, Sons & Co., Brantford, show a rear-cut mower, a new front-cut mower, a reaper, a harrow, and their deservedly well-known Light Brantford Binder. The last mentioned machine has had several changes made in its construction, much gearing has been dispensed with by the use of a buckle-chain gear in a sprocket attached to the driving wheel. The buckle-chain gear has been substituted for the old gear; the long bevel gear wheel shaft has bearings on each end, so that straw is more evenly distributed over the frames; an extra roller is used to assist in the chain delivery of grain; the knotter has been simplified by removing eight pieces; a Z bar and steel protecting plate are used; the elevator rollers are now capped to prevent the rolling and winding of the straw. A steel sheef carrier has also been added.

B. Bell & Son, St. George, show a large and excellent lot of machines and implements, amongst them general purpose plows, heavy plows, side-hill plows, two scufflers (iron and wood), two improved mowers, land rollers, improved two-horse cultivators and pulpers and slicers, two straw cutters, and a root sower. The mower has now one malleable iron rod connecting the lever dog with the cutter bar. The root cutter has adjustable knives. To the sulky any kind of plow can readily be attached.

J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford, have an interesting exhibit, embracing combined seed drill and broadcast seeders, hay tedders, horse rakes, and spring-tooth cultivators. The grain drill has a frame, made of tubular iron, to add strength and rigidity, combined with lightness. To this excellent machine an under-grass seed sower has been added. The arms of the tedder are furnished with forks attached to springs, so as the better to overcome obstructions. The hay-rake has a ratchet dump.

The Gurney Manufacturing Co., Dundas, show their carefully built binder which has received still further developement of late. An extra roller has been placed at the head of the elevating canvas to bring down the grain; an extra packer is also used. The binder proper folds up by means of a hinge, so as to pass through a narrow gate. The machine is raised and lowered by a worm gear.

J. P. Armstrong, Alvinston, exhibits a well made harrow, light but substantial, with wrought iron frame and steel teeth.

Wm. Rennie, Toronto, exhibits his well known Elevator Ditching machine which, thoroughly tested by experience, has now reached high perfection, not only in general design but in detail.

R. Pigott, Guelph, for the Chatham Harvester Company, shows three binders with several special features of excellence, and with Russell's side-hill attachment to prevent the machine upsetting.

Arch. Filshie, Elora, shows a steam and horse power Separator with deck arranged with the full crank, and several important special features. The machines are small and compact, easily moved about and yet appear to possess much capacity.

Norris & Watts show a Single Dresser and a Double Dresser of very high merit, and embracing points of special superiority. Improvements have been made during the past year, amongst them an enlargement of the sieves and smutter in the Double Dresser.

The Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, show a large lot of their celebrated plows—riding, sulky, jointer, etc., of fine workmanship—and also corn and root cultivators, and a potato digger. The riding plow has a kingbolt attachment and is stoutly built. A rear wheel takes the resistance off the furrow and a flange wheel runs in the corner of the furrow, thus securing a guide.

The Haggert Bros. Manufacturing Company, Brampton, show a portable and stationary engine and their celebrated "Wide Awake" thresher and separator. The thresher has of late had several alterations effected in its construction—a second cylinder has been added and the capacity increased. A grate has been placed at the back end of the shoes to allow tailings to be got rid of. New band cutter and self-feeder are made attachable. The feed-box is adjustable for either sheaves or loose grain. After the grain is delivered into the feed-box it is carried forward by canvas and comes in contact with the band cutter which cuts the band; it then meets the spreader and the sheaf is spread, after which it is carried by the feed into the cylinder, the grain going in at an angle of 45 degrees. These additions are undoubtedly likely to increase the comfort of the operators and the capacity of separators.

The St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Prescott, show the Corbin steel disk harrow with attachable seeder for broadcast sowing. This harrow meets in many important respects the requirements of the cultivator, crusher, drill, and even in some soils of a gang plow; it is adjustable to different depths, and seems to be well adapted to stirring and pulverizing the soil, and to scarifying sod, and for many farmers is a very economical machine.

The Victor Engine Works, Hamilton, show a portable threshing engine with upright boiler, neat, strong, and evidently constructed with careful attention to the details which make up a serviceable and durable engine.

Damill & Co., London, show their well known McCloskey separator, and their brick and tile machine, the latter for its rapid and smooth work.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, show mill-stone grinders with elevators and hoppers, and a number of their greatly celebrated traction engines, besides a full line of saw-mill attachments, inspirators and injectors, threshing belts, etc., the fire proof Champion engine and a straw burning engine. Amongst improvements in engines is a valve seat on which the iron valve works, made from phospher bronze, and being interchangeable, saves going to a shop for repairs when, through grit in cylinder, the valve seat wears out. Various other improvements have been made to the engines this year.

Farran, Macpherson & Honey, Clinton, exhibit their widely known end shake "Climax" separator and the "Minnesota Chief" separator. No improvements of note have recently been made to these capacious and carefully constructed machines.

Macpherson & Co., Fingal, show their celebrated Challenge and Advance separators which, as is well known, are of large capacity and constructed with careful attention to all the details of a good threshing machine.

The Macdonald Manufacturing Co., Stratford, show the "Decker," a separator of superb finish, good material, and design, and general workmanship, and large capacity for work.

John Abell, Toronto, shows some of his traction engines. These are built with careful attention to convenience, durability and economy. The straw burning engine is well adapted for the North-West and for some localities in Ontario. The firm also shows a double huller, a clover thresher, the advance separator and double huller and clover separator. The friction belt is unworthy of examination.

Messrs. Keller & Co., New Hamburg, show an excellent and well finished lot of machines, amongst them a separator chopping mill and horse-power, and a number of beautifully finished sulky, gang and other plows.

L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton, show the "Grain Saver," a separator on a comparatively new principle, which this firm has, however, made familiar to Canadian farmers. The machine wheel, which is of large capacity, simple and durable in construction, apparently does its work thoroughly. Various improvements have just been made, amongst them the use of a cylinder cap, adjustable tail board and screen, an attachable straw-stacker, etc. A new separator—the "Peerless"—much on the same principle as the "grain saver," with several of the latest improvements incorporated with that machine, is also exhibited. The "L. D. S." engine, a return tubular horizontal engine, is very compact and well

mounted, is easily cleaned and has a large heating surface so arranged as to utilize the heat to the full extent. The combustion chamber is entirely surrounded with water. In addition to several wood burners, the firm shows a straw burner, well suited to the North-West, and furnished with a very large combustion chamber, with draft from below as well as from the end. There are also shown cider mills, cutting boxes, sawing machines, hand powers, horse-powers, mowers, a grain saver thresher and cleaner of small size, and a lot of threshing machine attachments such as belts, bagger, tally, barley cleaner, clover seed attachment, level jack, etc.

R. Macdougall, Galt, exhibited his widely known windmill—a light but powerful and easy running mill with wings of iron sheeting. This windmill seems to have incorporated in it the most approved methods of construction, and this season presents a few advances, amongst them a change in the piston, which now works up instead of down from the crank, thus preventing loss of power. Excellent pumps are also shown.

The Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, show the Halliday Standard windmill, a mill arranged in sections which open or furl according to the velocity of the wind or the weight on the arm of the governor. The firm also shows amongst their pumps an "anti-freezing" force pump, adjusted by lever so as to discharge above or underground.

Mimer & Gearie, Salem, show a wheel-barrow with wrought iron wheel, and, also, a patent sleigh of simple and excellent device.

J. W. Cuthbertson, Bothwell, shows a large and varied selection of pumps made of white wood, with well metalled cylinders lined with porcelain.

P. Grant, Guelph, also shows pumps of good design and workmanship.

W. E. Watson, Toronto, exhibits a clothes reel rapidly raised or lowered.

A. Sells & Co., Toronto, show a corn press and corn husker.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto, show excellent water-proof sheet roofing.

Amongst patent fences those exhibited by O. Clarke (W. A. Clarke & Co.), Guelph, and E. J. Jones, Hamilton, are worthy of special note. J. J. Gartshore, Toronto, shows very strong spiral fencing wire suitable for farms, and a patent wire stretcher.

In the main exhibition building were a number of exhibits chiefly included in classes 55, 58, 59, 60 and 61, for which no prizes were provided, but many of which are well worthy of special mention.

Osborne & Co., Hamilton, (John Milburn, Toronto, agent), make a very meritorious exhibit, perhaps the finest of its kind ever made in Canada. The exhibit embraced scales of every kind and size, from those used for weighing drugs and precious metal up to scales used by grain and produce merchants, farmers and stock-raisers. The finish throughout was excellent. The larger scales, with the patent combination beam—the invention of Mr. Milburn—are very simple in principle, and the beam a most ingenious and satisfactory device, by which joint weights, sliding along the beam can even register the number of bushels of any given weight in pounds.

Burrow, Stuart & Milne, Hamilton, show a full line of their Jewel ranges with patent rolling centre, automatic shaking and dumping pots. Also stoves with Milne's patent hollow fire back. Old Victory and other stoves are also shown by this firm.

J. S. Dalby, Roanoke, Va., shows a quilting frame attachable to any sewing machine. The quilt works on rollers at either end, moving along by the action of the machine on a wooden frame, the rollers at the side winding up and thus allowing the centre for the time being to be under the needle.

R. Bosthwick, Guelph, show for the Cassgreen Manufacturing Co., Toronto, an ingenious wire basket, transformable readily into many shapes and capable of use as a basket flower pot, lamp shade, etc.

The Exhibition Case Co., Erie, Pa., show handsome cases and cabinets for jewellery, haberdashery, and boot and shoe stores, etc. The workmanship and the general design of these cases is worthy of much praise.

Wm. Russell, Guelph, makes one of the best exhibits in the main building, showing a large and well finished assortment of his iron manufactures, amongst them, lawn mowers, sickle grinders, barn door hinges, Morell's patent saw sets, apple pearers, sad irons of very fine polish, tree pruners, etc.

The Akin Manufacturing Co., New York, through S. R. Olinsted, show an ingenious and automatic advertising clock, displaying in rapid succession, cartoon advertisments.

Aronsberg & Co., Toronto, show a fine lot of optical, scientific and surgical instruments,

Creelman Bros. Georgetown, show knitting machines, some of them adapted for working by power.

McCullough & Bedford, Guelph, show step ladders, washers, etc.

Bucker Bros., London, exhibit the Dome hot air furnace.

Geo. Bengough, Toronto, shows a typograph, unquestionably a very convenient and comparatively rapid invention for printing circulars in clear and legible black script, thousands of copies being obtained from a single writing with a steel stylus on a prepared original.

J. M. Bond, Guelph, makes a large display of Agate iron ware.

Stanton & Co., Toronto, show paper hangings in fine variety.

The followiug sewing machine Companies were represented :—The Singer, Wanzer, Raymond, Guelph ; Domestic, N. Y.; Davis' Vertical Feed ; New York Machine Co., and the Empress, Toronto.

Musical instruments were shown by Heintzman Piano Co., Toronto ; Hazelton Piano Co, Guelph ; Rainer & Co., Guelph, (pianos) ; W. Bell & Co., Guelph, (organs), and D. W. Karn, Woodstock, (organs).

J. GORDON MOWAT.
Reporter.

TORONTO.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETING, HELD AT GUELPH.

WEDNESDAY, December 8th, 2 p.m.

Members present—Messrs. Snell, Drury, Morgan, Legge, Aylesworth, Shipley, Moore, White, Reid, Vance, and Secretary.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Vice-President, in taking the chair, expressed his great sorrow at the absence, through death, of their late President, Mr. Parker.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted and signed by the Vice-President.

Mr. Morgan spoke of the great loss the association had sustained in the removal by the hand of death of their late respected President, and in a few eloquent remarks moved a vote of condolence with the widow and family of the deceased gentleman.

Mr. Drury seconded the motion.—Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to have the vote of condolence suitable engrossed and sent to Mrs. Parker, as follows :—

"The members of this Council have learned with deep and heartfelt regret of the unexpected and lamented death of Henry Parker, Esq., President of the Agriculture and

Arts Association of Ontario, who, for a long time, was closely and prominently identified with this Association; and take this, the earliest opportunity, to place on record our high appreciation of the important services he has rendered while a member of this Board, and during the present year as President. That we desire also to express our sense of the loss that this Council has sustained in the death of one whose ability and zeal in the discharge of his duties at all times—able in discussion and wise in his suggestions—and his uniform courtesy to his fellow-members, have endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. And especially do we miss him now, at the last meeting of the year, over which, had he been spared, he would have presided.

"And the Council wishes to express its deep sympathy with Mrs. Parker and the family for the untimely removal of the husband and father."

Mr. Drury said that all felt that we had lost one of our best men. A loss to the Board, a loss to the district he represented, and a loss to the best interests of agriculture was occasioned by the death of this man of judgment, so outspoken and honest.

The different members of the Board all expressed in feeling words their sorrow for death of their President and fellow-member.

The Secretary, Mr. Wade, said he had attended the funeral.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

In compliance with the directions of the Council, I beg to say that I have carefully checked the various accounts of receipts and expenditures in connection with the late Exhibition at Guelph and found them correct. I have also passed all accounts that remained unpaid at the close of the Exhibition, as directed by the Council.

I have also to report that a temporary loan of $800 has been made, which falls due in December, and will have to be provided for at this meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CHARLES DRURY,
Chairman.

GUELPH, December 8th, 1886.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That the report of Chairman on Finance be accepted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That the Finance Committee be requested to prepare the estimates for the coming year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That the International Association of Fairs and Expositions be invited to hold their Fifth Annual Convention in the City of Toronto, in 1887.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Drury, That the Provincial Exhibition for the year 1887 be held in the City of Ottawa, as the Corporation of that City has given the usual guarantee that the necessary accommodation will be furnished.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Aylesworth, and seconded by Mr. Legge, That the Provincial Exhibition for 1887 be held in the City of Kingston.—Lost.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Moved by Mr. Aylesworth, seconded by Mr. Shipley, That the Exhibition for the year 1887 be held, commencing on Monday, September 19th, and continued for the four following days.—Carried.

Report of the Finance Committee on the Estimate.

To the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the Province of Ontario:

The Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, as required by the statute in that behalf, hereby submit a detailed estimate of the sums required for the purposes of the Association for the year 1887, praying that the sum of $10,000 be placed in the estimates for their use, as follows:—

Prize Farms	$250 00
Council Expenses	725 00
Veterinary College	125 00
Essays	100 00
Salaries	1,500 00
Exhibition	5,500 00
Postage and Printing	600 00
Educational Scheme	500 00
Fat Stock Show	700 00
Making a total of	$10,000 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Charles Drury,
Chairman.

Guelph, December 8th, 1886.

It was moved by Mr. Drury and seconded by Mr. Shipley, That the estimates be adopted.—Carried.

Report of Committee on Prize Essays.

The following subjects are recommended for adoption:—

1st. The Construction of Out Buildings on the Farm—with a view to the cost of erection, economy of space, and convenience for feeding stock. To be accompanied with diagrams.

2nd. The Potato, the best modes of propagation and cultivation; the parasitical and insect enemies and diseases, with their prevention and extermination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) S. White.
J. B. Aylesworth.
Geo. Moore.

December 8th, 1886.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That the report be adopted.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned until 5 o'clock.

5 o'clock, p.m.

All the members present.

After the Vice-President had taken his chair, it was moved by Mr. Drury and seconded by Mr. Moore, That the Secretary be requested to make inquiries with a view to the improvement of our present system of managing our finances at the Exhibition, and report on the same at the March meeting of the Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Morgan and seconded by Mr. Legge, That three prizes be given to the students of the Agricultural College making the best reports on the Live Stock now being exhibited at the Fat Stock Show.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. White, That John I. Hobson, Esq., of Mosborough, be appointed Auditor of the accounts of this Association, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 18 of the Agriculture and Arts Act.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Shipley, That Messrs. White, Moore and Aylesworth, be a committee to select subjects for Prize Essays for 1887.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Drury, That the meeting adjourn *sine die*. —Carried.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL

PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW,

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO AND THE CITY OF GUELPH FAT STOCK CLUB, IN THE CITY OF GUELPH, DECEMBER 8TH, 9TH AND 10TH, 1886.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT ..... JOHN PHIN, Hespeler.
TREASURER ..... A. A. ARMSTRONG, Speedside.
SECRETARY ..... HENRY WADE, Toronto.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT ..... WM. HEARN, Guelph.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

From Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.

GEO. MOORE ..... WATERLOO.
J. C. SNELL ..... EDMONTON.
J. B. AYLESWORTH ..... NEWBURGH.
STEPHEN WHITE ..... CHATHAM.
HENRY PARKER ..... WOODSTOCK.

From Guelph Fat Stock Club.

JOHN PHIN, President ..... HESPELER.
JAMES ANDERSON, 1st Vice-President ..... GUELPH.
JAMES TAYLOR, 2nd Vice-President ..... MOSBOROUGH.
JAMES MILLER ..... GUELPH.
R. H. KIRBY ..... SPEEDSIDE.
WM. HEARN ..... GUELPH.
W. WEST ..... "
JAS. LAIDLAW, Jr. ..... "
DAVID MESSENGER ..... "
PROF. WM. BROWN ..... "
ISAAC DYSON ..... "
JOHN TUCK ..... ROCKWOOD.
THOS. WATERS ..... "
THOS. TALBOT ..... EVERTON.
WALTER LAING ..... EDEN MILLS.
JOHN ILLIS ..... ARKELL.

The prizes were awarded in the different classes as follows.

CATTLE.

Judges on Cattle.—Peter Rennie, Fergus; W. J. Anderson, Hamilton, and Hiram Rawlings, Ravenswood.

CLASS 1.—THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

SEC. 1.—*Steer, 3 and under 4 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	H. & I. Groff.....	Elmira	1353	2080	1.53	Elmira Boy	Short Horn.

First prize, $15, to H. & I. Groff.

SEC. 2.—*Steer, 2 and under 3 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	H. & I. Groff.....	Elmira	962	1575	1.63	Tralton.....	Short Horn.
2	do	do	912	1960	2.14	Elmira Champion..	do
3	Adam Mohr.....	Tavistock	998	1850	1.85	Barney.....	do

First prize, $15, H. & I. Groff, Tralton.
Second prize, $10, Adam Mohr, Barney.
Third prize, $5, H. & I. Groff, Elmira Champion.

SEC. 3.—*Steer, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	691	1270	1.84	Baron.	Short Horn.
2	do	do	722	1365	1.90	White King.	do

First prize, $12, H. & I. Groff, White King.
Second prize, $8, H. & I. Groff, Baron.

SEC. 4.—*Cow, 3 years and over.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	W. S. Armstrong	Speedside	1784	1495	0.84	Fancy	Short Horn.
2	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	3578	1600	0.45	Red Rose of Waterloo	do
3	do	do	1078	1470	1.35	Elmira Girl	do
4	J. E. Brethour	Burford	2422	1670	0.69	Lady Caroline	do
5	Wm. Donaldson	South Zorra	2161	.....	.....	Blanche	do
6	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	1434	1700	1.18	Fame	do
7	T. Nelson & Son	Brantford	2318	1845	0.79	Udora 9th	do

First prize. $15, H. & I. Groff, Fame.
Second prize, $10, Thomas Nelson & Sons, Udora 9th.
Third prize, $5, H. & I. Groff, Elmira Girl.

CLASS II.—GRADE OR CROSS-BRED.

SEC. 1—*Steer, 3 and under 4 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Russell	Brougham	1363	2150	1.58	Duke	S. H. grade.

First prize, $15.

SEC. 2.—*Steer, 2 and under 3 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Kelly, Jr	Shakespeare	768	1660	2.16	Little Davie	S. H. grade.
2	Adam Mohr	Tavistock	998	1850	1.85	Barney	do
3	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	1078	1660	1.54	Elmira	do
4	J. E. Brethour	Burford	1050	1970	1.90	Cherry Bounce	do
5	Walter West	Guelph	540	.....	.....	Duke	do

First prize, $15, John Kelly, Jr. Little Davie.
Second prize, $10, J. E. Brethour, Cherry Bounce.
Third prize, $5, Walter West, Duke.

SEC. 3.—*Steer, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Henry Arkell	Arkell	716	1460	2.04	Charles	S. H. grade.
2	John Cook, jr	Shakespeare	635	1330	1.98	Little Jack	do
3	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	577	1400	2.42	Roan Boy	do
4	do	do	602	1290	2.14	Roan Lad	do
4	George Keith	Elora	677	1365	2.01	Captain	do
5	W. A. & A. S. Milne	Marden	602	1250	2.07	Ned	do
7	do	do	605	1265	2.09	Dick	do
8	Walter West	Guelph	905	2000	2.22	Duke	Hereford grade.

1st prize, $12, George Keith, Captain.
2nd prize, $8, H. & I. Groff, Roan Boy.
3rd prize, $4, Jno. Cook, jr., Little Jack.

SEC. 4.—*Cow, 3 years and over.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	W. S. Armstrong	Speedside	1431	1660	1.16	Fairy	S. H. grade.
2	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	1109	1800	1.60	Daisy	do
3	Wm. Young	Guelph	.....	1735	.....	Io	do

1st prize, $15, H. & I. Groff, Daisy.
2nd prize, $10, Wm. Young, Io.
3rd prize, $5, Wm. Armstrong, Fairy.

SEC. 5.—*Heifer, under 3 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	S. & W. Lockhart	Alma	809	1360	1.68	Alma Mater	S. H. grade.
2	George Keith	Elora	681	1215	1.81	Daisy	do
3	Walter West	Guelph	1004	1355	1.35	Star	do

1st prize, $12, George Keith, Daisy.
2nd prize, $8, S. & W. Lockhart, Alma Mater.
3rd prize, $4, Walter West, Star.

CLASS III. SWEEPSTAKES FOR CATTLE.

SEC. 1.—*Steer, any age or breed.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Henry Arkell	Arkell	716	1460	2.04	Charles	S. H. grade.
2	John Russell	Brougham	1363	2150	1.58	Duke	do
3	John Kelly, jr	Shakespeare	768	1660	2.16	Little Davie	do
4	Adam Mohr	Tavistock	998	1850	1.85	Barney	do
5	John Cook, jr	Shakespeare	635	1330	1.98	Little Jack	do
6	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	1353	2080	1.53	Elmira Boy	do
7	do	do	912	1960	2.14	Elmira Champion	do
8	do	do	577	1400	2.42	Roan Boy	do
9	George Keith	Elora	677	1365	2.01	Captain	do
10	J. E. Brethour	Burford	1050	1970	1.90	Cherry Bounce	do
11	Jos. Jestin	Everton	1758	2400	1.36	Lamb	Short Horn.

Value $30, won by H. & I. Groff, Elmira Champion.

SEC. 2.—*Female, any age or breed.*

Entry Number.	NAME OE EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight Dec. 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	W. J. Armstrong	Speedside	1431	1660	1.16	Fairy	S. H. grade.
2	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	1109	1800	1.16	Daisy	do
3	S. & W. Lockhart	Alma	809	1360	1.68	Alma Mater	do
4	George Keith	Elora	681	1215	1.81	Daisy	
5	Wm. Young	Guelph		1735		Io	
6	J. E. Brethour	Burford	2422	1670	0.69	Lady Caroline	
7	Wm. Donaldson	South Zorra	2161			Blanche	Short Horn.
8	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	1434	1700	1.18	Fame	do

Value $20, won by H. & I. Groff, Daisy.

CLASS V.—SPECIAL.—BY W. D. SHATTUCK, GUELPH.

A Silver Cup, valued at $25.00, for the best Fat Animal.

Entry Number.	Name of Exhibitor.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Russell	Brougham	1363	.....	.....	Duke	S. H. Grade.
2	John Kelly, jr	Shakespeare	768	.....	.....	Little Davie	do
3	John Cook, jr	do	635	.....	.....	Little Jock	do
4	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	S. & W. Lockhart	Alma	809	.....	.....	Alma Mater	S. H. Grade.
6	Wm. Young	Guelph	1302	.....	.....	Io	do
7	J. E. Brethour	Burford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	W. Donaldson	South Zorra	2161	.....	.....	Blanche	Short Horn.
9	W. J. Armstrong	Speedside	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Jno. Jestin	Everton	.....	.....	.....	Lamb	.....

Won by Jno. Kelly, jr., Little Davie.

BY CHRISTOPHER REINHART, GUELPH.

A Gold Medal, valued at $30.00, for the best pair of Fat Animals. The winner of the Shattuck Cup not allowed to compete.

Animals competing for the above prizes must not have been shown previous to 1886, and must have been bred and fed by the exhibitor. The winner of the Cup or Medal to take it twice with different animals before it becomes his property. Age and quality to be taken into consideration. Second year of competition, Silver Cup was won 1885 by Jas. Oke, Alveston; the Medal, by Jas. Keith, Elora.

Entry Number.	Name of Exhibitor.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	H. & I. Groff	Elmira	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Geo. Keith	Elora	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	J. E. Brethour	Burford	Won medal		.....	.....	
6	do	do					
7	W. S. Armstrong	Speedside	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

BY PUSLINCH FARMERS' CLUB.

Best Fat Animal over 2 and under 4 years: Competition open to the Townships of Guelph, Puslinch and Eramosa.

Entry Number.	Name of Exhibitor.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	W. S. Armstrong	Speedside	1431	.....	.....	Fairy	S. H. grade.
2	Wm. Young	Guelph	.....	.....	.....	Io	do
3	Walter West	do	1004	1355	1.35	Star	do
4	do	do	1004	1295	1.29	Spot	do
5	do	do	905	2000	2.22	Duke	Hereford grade.

1st prize, $10, Walter West, Duke.
2nd prize, $5, Wm. Young, Io.
3rd prize, $2, Walter West, Star.

CLASS VI.—SHEEP.—LONG WOOLS.

Judges on Sheep.— P. J. Woods, E. Snell.

Sec. 1.—*Wether, 2 and under 3 years.*

Entry Number.	Name of Exhibitor.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Wm. Walker	Ilderton	930	270	0.30	George	
2	John Rutherford	Roseville	967	320	0.33	John A.	
3	do	do	970	230	0.23	Starlight	

1st prize, $10, John Rutherford, John A.
2nd prize, $8, Wm. Walker, George.
3rd prize, $4, John Rutherford, Starlight.

Sec. 2.—*Wether, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	Name of Exhibitor.	P. O Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Ernest Parkinson	Eramosa	607	215	0.36	Tom	
2	do	do	607	202	0.34	Jerry	
3	John Rutherford	Roseville	575	274	0.47	Smith	
4	do	do	603	246	0.40	Jerry D	
5	do	do	605	254	0.42	Canadian Boy	

1st prize, $10, John Rutherford, Smith.
2nd prize, $8, John Rutherford, Jerry D.
3rd prize, $4, John Rutherford, Canadian Boy.

SEC. 3.—*Wether, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	L. O. Barber	Guelph				Jacob	
2	Jas. Laidlaw, Jr.	do	235	143	0.61	Mutton	
3	do	do	240	140	0.60	Lamb	
4	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville	290	122	0.42	Ned	
5	do	do	285	152	0.53	Snowball	

1st Prize, $8, Jno. Rutherford, Ned.
2nd do $6, Jas. Laidlaw, Jr., Lamb.
3rd do $4, do Mutton.

SEC. 4.—*Ewe, 2 years and over.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Jno. Osborn	Rockwood		282		Agnes	
2	Jno. Kelly, Jr.	Shakespeare	993	274	0.27	Nannie	
3	Wm. Walker	Ilderton	920	290	0.31	Nancy	
4	do	do	935	350	0.37	Fannie	
5	Jas. Main	Boyne	967			Rare	
6	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville	990	288	0.29	Beauty	
7	R. Rennelson	Galt		277		Lizzie	
8	Robt. Irving	Nassagaweya		266		Ellen Terry	
9	R. Rennelson	Galt		274		Zigzag	

1st Prize, $10, Wm. Walker, Fanny.
2nd do $8, R. Rennelson, Lizzie.
3rd do $4, Jno. Rutherford, Beauty.

SEC. 5.—*Ewe, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Jno. Kelly, Jr.	Shakespeare	623	240	0.39	Fanny	
2	Wm. Walker	Ilderton	575	250	0.43	Peggy	
3	do	do	577	232	0.40	Flirt	
4	Jas. Main	Boyne	603	275	0.46	Caper	
5	do	do	603	255	0.42	Antic	

1st Prize, $10, Jas. Main, Caper.
2nd do $8, Wm. Walker, Peggy.
3rd do $4, Jno. Kelly, Jr., Fanny.

SEC. 6.—*Ewe, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Kelly, Jr	Shakespeare	259	190	0.73	Jessie	
2	do	do	269	153	0.57	Bella	
3	do	do	253	175	0.69	Kitty	
4	Wm. Young	Guelph	261	155	0.59	Frolic	
5	L. O. Barber	do				Jennie	
6	Wm. Walker	Ilderton	240	132	0.55	Sall	
7	do	do	235	154	0.65	Clara	

1st Prize, $8, John Kelly, Jr., Jessie.
2nd do $6, Wm. Walker, Clara.
3rd dc $4, John Kelly, Jr., Bella.

CLASS VII.—MEDIUM WOOLS.

SEC. 1.—*Wether, 2 and under 3 Years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	E. & A. Stanford	Markham	1014	227	0.23	Dick	
2	Wm. Donaldson	South Zorra	974			Joe	
3	do	do	977			Jack	
4	John Rutherford	Roseville	970	278	0.28	Victor	
5	do	do	970	285	0.29	Jack	
6	do	do	975	298	0.31	Sandie	
7	R. Rennelson	Galt	975	252	0.26	Bolivar	

1st prize, $10, John Rutherford, Victor.
2nd prize, $8, do Jack.
3rd prize, $4, do Sandie.

SEC. 2.—*Wether, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	E. & A. Stanford	Markham	645	211	0.33	Don	
2	John Rutherford	Roseville	610	205	0.33	Samson	
3	do	do	610	248	0.40	Henry	
4	do	do	620	231	0.37	Frank	

1st prize, $10, John Rutherford, Samson.
2nd prize, $8, do Frank.
3rd prize, $4, E. & A. Stanford, Don.

SEC. 3.—*Wether, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	E. & A. Stanford	Markham	278	126	0.49	David	
2	Wm. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove	210	112	0.53	Timothy	
3	John Rutherford	Roseville	240	136	0.57	George	
4	do	do	180	145	0.80	Don	
5	Wm. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove	210	174	0.83	Jerry	

1st prize, $8, John Rutherford, George.
2nd prize, $6, Wm. H. Beattie, Jerry.
3rd prize, $4, John Rutherford, Dan.

SEC. 4.—*Ewe, 2 years and over.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	James P. Phin	Hespeler	1792	254	0.14	Topsy	Shropshire.
2	do	do	1790	248	0.13	Peggy	do
3	do	do	1790	234	0.13	Susie	do
4	W. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove	1700	215	0.13	Eunice	
5	John Rutherford	Roseville		145		Jennie	
6	Chas. Willoughby	Arkell	970	241	0.25	Dollie	
7	do	do	975	241	0.25	Eva	

1st prize, $10, James P. Phin, Susie.
2nd do $8 do Topsy.
3rd do $4 W. H. Beattie, Eunice.

SEC. 5.—*Ewe, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Wm. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove....	950	153	0.16	Rhoda.....	.....

1st prize $10.

SEC. 6.—*Ewe, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	E. & A. Stanford	Markham	276	131	0.49	Diana	....
2	do	do	276	138	0.50	Diamond	.....
3	Wm. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove....	240	130	0.55	Pauline.....	.....
4	do	do	205	102	0.50	Patti	.....
5	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville	245	.....	.....	Jennie.....	....

1st prize $8, Jno. Rutherford, Jennie.
2nd do $6, E. & A. Stanford, Diana.
3rd do $4, do Diamond.

CLASS VIII.—SWEEPSTAKES.

SEC. 1.—*Wether, any age or breed.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	E. & A. Stanford	Markham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Wm. Walker	Ilderton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Wm. Donaldson	South Zorra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	E. Parkinson	Eramosa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Prize $15, Jno. Rutherford.

SEC. 2.—*Ewe, any age or breed.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	James P. Phin	Hespeler					
2	John Kelly, jr	Shakespeare					
3	do	do					
4	E. & A. Stanford	Markham					
5	W. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove					
6	Wm. Young	Guelph					
7	Wm. Walker	Ilderton					
8	do	do					
9	Jas. Main	Bryne					
10	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville					
11	J. Osborn	Rockwood					
12	R. Rennelson	Galt					

Prize $10, Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Nanny.

CLASS IX.—HOGS, ANY BREED.

SEC. 1.—*Barrow, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	J. F. Wilson	Woodstock	503	700	1.39	Lord Bacon	
2	R. Dorsey & Son	Summerville	549	514	0.93	Proof	
3	Jas. Main	Boyne					

1st prize $10, J. F. Wilson, Lord Bacon.
2nd do $8, R. Dorsey & Son, Proof.

SEC. 2.—*Barrow, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	James Main	Boyne	339	385	1.14	Pudgy	Suffolk.
2	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville	345	425	1.23	Prince.	
3	Walter Laing	Eden Grove	153	180	1.31	Darby	

1st prize $10, Jas. Main.
2nd do $8, Jno. Rutherford.
3rd do $4, Walter Laing.

SEC. 3.—*Sow, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	L. O. Barber	Guelph	707	520	0.74	Black Bess	Essex.
2	R. Dorsey & Son	Summerville	639	435		Main's Beauty	
3	do	do	680	427		Dorsey's Beauty	
4	David Vance	Kossuth		599		Venus	
5	John Phin	Hespeler	573	400	0.69	Pride of Waterloo	
6	W. Laing	Eden Grove					

1st prize $10, L. O. Barber, Black Bess.
2nd do $8, John Phin, Pride of Waterloo.
3rd do $4, R. Dorsey & Son, Main's Beauty.

SEC. 4.—*Sow under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	R. Dorsey & Son	Summerville	315	336	1.07	Kate	
2	do	do	345	361	1.04	Jane	
3	W. Laing	Eden Grove	157	170	1.08	Joan	
4	L. O. Barber	Guelph	238			Ratty	
5	do	do	238			Attraction	

1st prize $10, R. Dorsey & Son, Kate.
2nd do $8, do Jane.
3rd do $4, L. O. Barber, Attraction.

CLASS X.—SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOGS ANY AGE, BREED OR SEX.

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1886.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	J. F. Wilson	Woodstock				Lord Bacon	
2	L. O. Barber	Guelph				Black Bess	
3	R. Dorsey & Son	Summerville					
4	Jas. Main	Boyne				Pudgy	
5	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville				Prince	
6	Jno. Phin	Hespeler				Sow	
7	David Vance	Kossuth				Venus	
8	W. Laing	Eden Grove					

Prize $10, won by L. O. Barber, Black Bess.

CLASS XI.—DRESSED POULTRY.

(Hatched in 1886.)

Judges—George Murton, Guelph; Thos. Gowdy, Guelph; Jas. Goldie, Guelph.

Sec. 1.—*Turkey Cockerel.*

No.	Exhibitor.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	Wm. Young, Guelph.
3	Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
4	Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.
5	W. Laing, Eden Grove.
6	do do

First prize, $2.50, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
Second do $1.50, Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
Third do $1.00, Wm. Young, Guelph.

Sec. 2.—*Turkey Pullets.*

No.	Exhibitor.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	Wm. Young, Guelph.
3	Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
4	Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.

First prize, $2.50, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
Second do $1.50, Jos. Tomalin, Brantford.
Third do $1.00, Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Guelph.

Sec. 3.—*Ganders.*

No.	Exhibitor.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	Jas. Anderson, Guelph.
3	Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.
4	W. Laing, Eden Grove.

First prize, $2.50, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.
Second do $1.50, Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
Third do $1.00, Jas. Anderson, Guelph.

Sec. 4.—*Geese.*

No.	Exhibitor.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	Jas. Anderson, Guelph.
3	Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.
4	do do

First prize, $2.50, Jas. Tomalin, Brampton.
Second do $1.50, Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Guelph.
Third do $1.00, Jas. Anderson, Guelph.

Sec. 5.—*Drakes.*

No.	Exhibitor.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	Jas. Anderson, Guelph.
3	Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.

First prize, $2.00, Jas. Anderson, Guelph.
Second do $1.50, Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Guelph.
Third do $1.00, Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.

Sec. 6.—*Ducks.*

No.	Exhibitor.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	Jas. Anderson, Guelph.
3	Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.
4	W. Laing, Eden Grove.

First prize, $2.00, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.
Second do $1.50, Jas. Anderson, Guelph.
Third do $1.00, Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.

SEC. 7.—*Cockerels.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.
3	J. W. Tyson, Guelph.

First prize, $2.00, J. W. Tyson, Guelph.
Second do $1.50, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.
Third do $1.00, Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.

SEC. 8.—*Pullets.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.
3	J. W. Tyson, Guelph.

First prize, $2.00, Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
Second do $1.50, J. W. Tyson, Guelph.
Third do $1.00, Mrs. J. A. Jackson. Guelph.

SEC. 9.—*Turkey Cock, any age.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	Jas. Anderson, Guelph.
3	Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.

First prize, $3.00, Jas. Anderson, Guelph.
Second do $2.00, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.

SEC. 10.—*Display of Poultry of 1886*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Guelph.

First prize, $5.00, Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF FOURTH ANNUAL PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW, HELD IN GUELPH DECEMBER 8, 9 AND 10TH, 1886.

In cattle there were	87	entries, to which were paid in premiums	..	$285 00
In sheep	" 82	"	"	.. 267 00
In hogs	" 27	"	"	.. 90 00
In poultry	" 36	"	"	.. 48 00
				$690 00

Receipts.

To cash, cheque from A. and A. Association	.....	$500 00
" grant from Puslinch Farmers' Club	.....	10 00
" gate receipts	.....	86 10
" entry fees	.....	157 50
" Guelph Fat Stock Club	.....	159 50
		$913 10

Expenditure.

By cash paid for prizes	.....	$690 00
" " printing and advertising	.....	97 70
" " H. Wade, for office expenses	.....	17 35
" " H. Wade, travelling expenses	.....	10 00
" " judging	.....	26 50
" " general expenses	.....	44 77
" Balance	.....	26 78
		$913 10

Ontario Veterinary College,
Toronto, March, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I beg to submit report of Examinations of Students of Ontario Veterinary College during the past year. The attendance has been larger than in any previous session.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed,) AND. SMITH, V. S.,
Principal.

Henry Wade, Esq.
Secretary, Agr. and Arts Association.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.—SESSION 1885-6.

SPRING EXAMINATIONS

Terminated on March 26th.

Closing exercises and presentation of prizes took place in the Temperance Hall, at 11 a.m. Present—His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Robertson, Prof. Goldwin Smith, J. C. Snell, Esq. (President of the Agriculture and Arts Association), Henry Wade, Esq. (Secretary), D. McMillan, M.P., and members of Examining Board.

The following gentlemen were awarded Diplomas:

Alexander, Geo., Strathroy, Ont.
Allen, G. H., Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.
Anderson, F. E., Carry, Ohio, U.S.
Anderson, M. O., Selkirk.
Ardary, R. W., Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.
Bergin, E. M., Chicago, Ill., U.S.
Boulter, S. E., Cheapside.
Bowles, H., Hancock, Md., U.S.
Bradley, E. H., Fredonia, N.Y., U.S.
Brock, G. C., Thamesville.
Brown, W. H., Caledonia.
Butler, B. F., Campbellford.
Butterfield, J. F., Montrose, Pa., U.S.
Carnrite, James, Consecon, Ont.
Cavan, Geo. S., Birr.
Cheesman, E. W., Corinth.
Connolly, T., Tonawanda, N.Y., U.S.
Daniels, W. C., Democracy, Ohio, U.S.
Derr, A. V., Mansfield, Ohio, U.S.
Dickey, Geo. W., Forest.
Dilatush, H. E., Lebanon, Ohio, U.S.
Dinwiddie, R. R., Ohio, U.S.
Donald, J. S., Vittoria, Ont.
Drinkwater, W. L., Alton.
Dunphy, Thomas, Crosswell, Mich., U.S.
Everest, W., Altoona, Mich., U.S.
Ffolkes, R. E., Hillington, Lynn Regis, Eng.
Freel, B. E., Stouffville.
Geddes, D., Bellgrove.
Groner, L. B., Bath, Pa., U.S.
Hull, R. J., Millbank.
Howard, I. W., Belleville, Ohio, U.S.
Ingalls, E. B., Mohawk, N.Y., U.S.
Jones, Sam., Walsh.
Jones, F. A., Balsam.
Jones, J. F., Newark, Ohio, U.S.
Joyce, Wm., Manswood.
Keller, D. M., Williamsport, Pa., U.S.
King, A. H., St. Thomas.
King, I. E., St. Thomas.
Kirk, Wm., Gordonhill.
Macauley, T. E., Coldstream.
Machan, D., Mitchell.
Mack, D. W.
Manhard, H. S. Brockville.
McCallister, R. J., Baillieboro'.
McCasey, T. C., Wingham.
McClain, M. C., Jeromeville, Ohio, U.S.
McClure, W. P., Brampton.
McDonald, Paisley.
McQueen, Asa, Liverpool, N. Y., U.S.
Miller, E., Kings, Ill., U.S.
Parks, Robert, New York City, N.Y., U.S.
Pritchard, G. C., Greenville, Mich., U.S.
Ramsay, J. M., Mongolia.
Robillard, A. J., Ottawa.
Robinson, L. A., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.
Scott, G. A., Parkhill.
Scott, J., Alton.
Shoemaker, J. J. Bluffton, Ind., U.S.
Sitterly, J. R., Scranton, P. A., U.S.
Smith, C. L., Brantford.
Smith, E. B., Toledo, Ohio, U.S.
Spencer, J., Brooklin.
Standish, W. Owen Sound.
Steddom, R. P., Dayton, Ohio, U.S.
Stewart, W. T., Kalamazoo, Mich.. U.S.
Sweetapple, C. H. H., Oshawa.
Thomas, H., Hornesville, N.Y., U.S.
Toussaint, J. J., Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.
Wallace, S. J., Orangeville.
Watson, Adam, Cobourg.
Wende, H. S., Erie Co., N.Y., U.S.
Whitehead, M. B., Youngstown, Ohio, U.S.
Williams, J.. Linia, Ohio, U.S.
Williams, E. T., Stouffville.
Wilson, Thos., Wingham.

SESSION 1886–7.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS

Were concluded on December 20th.

The following gentlemen obtained their Diplomas:

Dunn, Geo., Simcoe, Ont.
Fetzer, J. M., Centre Valley, Pa., U.S.
Fisher, J. F., Brandon, Manitoba.
Bell, D., Brampton, Ont.
Hunter, Wm., Brampton, Ont.
Henderson, W. S., Arthur.
Hennessey, John. Glanford, Ont.
Hibbard, W. S. Caledonia, Ont.
O'Leary, G. N., Pickering, Ont.
McQuinch, R. H., Dakota, U.S.
McNaughton, W. H., Vienna, Ohio, U.S.
Rayen, J. E., Girard, Ohio, U.S.
Riddell, H. W., Orangeville, Ont.
Wagg, C., Uxbridge, Ont.
Wolfe, A. C., Durham, Ont.
Thornton, J. H., Georgetown, Ont.
Young, M. E., Belleville, Ohio, U.S.
Stirling, T. H., New Hamburg, Ont.

(Signed,) ANDREW SMITH.

BINDING DEPT. AUG 2 3 1967